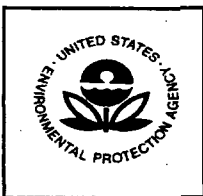


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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
62575-8

Date of Issuance:
10 FEB 2009

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
2,4-D Amine 6 Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Biesterfeld U.S., Inc.
P.O. Box 500
Higden, AR 72067

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA section 4(g)(2)(C) provided you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.
3. Make the following label revisions:
 - a. Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read:
"Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing."

Continued on Page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

10 FEB 2009

- b. Based on the acute toxicity review, the First Aid statements must read as follows:

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

- c. Per the acute toxicity review and PR Notice 2001-1, the following should be added to the label:

“Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact [insert phone number 1-800-xxx-xxxx] for emergency medical treatment information.”

- d. A Note to Physician must be added to the label which reads “Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.” In addition, the Agency recommends that additional text be added to the Note to Physician that addresses category I eye irritation concerns.

- e. Per the acute toxicity review and the RED requirements, revise the PPE section to read as follows:

“Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride and viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves,
- protective eyewear (goggles or face shield),
- chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate,
- for overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

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- f. Delete the first paragraph under the Environmental Hazards section currently on the label. Also, in the second paragraph, **revise** the text “This pesticide **may be toxic** to fish and aquatic invertebrates” to “This pesticide **is toxic** to fish and aquatic invertebrates.” Also, **delete** the text “**except as noted on appropriate labels.**”
- g. Per the product chemistry review, the storage and disposal section must be revised as follows:
 - The statement “Do not contaminate...by storage or disposal” should be removed from the STORAGE subheading and placed immediately under the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL heading.
 - The subheading “STORAGE” should be changed to “PESTICIDE STORAGE”.
 - The statement “Open dumping is prohibited” should be deleted from the PESTICIDE STORAGE subheading.
 - The statements “Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds...contents of the new container” should be preceded by the subheading “PESTICIDE STORAGE”.
- h. With the exception of drift-related text appearing in the Environmental Hazards (“Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas”) and General Precautions and Restrictions (“Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift”), all drift text appearing on the label must be placed together and be located below the required text currently on the label. Any conflicting text must be deleted from the label.
- i. All rates currently on the label expressed in pints (formulated) product /acre, must be revised to correspond to a concentration of 1 lb. ae in each 1.4 pints of product (5.7 lb./gal). For example, 3 lbs. ae is equivalent to 4.2 pints formulated product (not 4.26 as indicated on the label).
- j. Under the table on page 9 of the label, specify “postemergence” for rice since the rate exceed the permitted rate for preplant. Also on this table, indicate that the pre-harvest rates for corn apply only to field and pop corn.
- k. Under the Wild Garlic in Grain Stubble section, revise the sentence starting with “Plant only labeled crops...” with the following:
“Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application.”
- l. Under the Ornamental Turf section, revise the 2 2/3 pint application rates to read “2.1 pints.”
- m. Under the Fallow Land section, revise the sentence starting with “Plant only labeled crops...” with the following:
“Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application.”

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- n. Under the Tree Injection section, revise (2 locations) the maximum rate to read “1.4 ml product per injection site” rather than 2 ml as the maximum allowance of 2,4-D is 2 ml of **4.0 lbs** ae formulation per injection site.
- o. Under the Weed and Brush on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks section, revise “the maximum application rate is 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated...)” to read “the maximum application rate is 2.0 lbs ae (2.8 pints formulated...)”
- p. Under the Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds section, add the following text:
“Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.”
- q. Under the Submerged Aquatic Weeds section, add the text:
“Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.” Also, revise the heading “Precautions and Restrictions for Aquatic Use” to read “Precautions and Restrictions for Use on Submerged Aquatic Weeds.”
- r. The second paragraph under the General Information heading uses the word “succulent” to describe young, actively growing weeds. This word may be misleading as it is a taxonomical term referring to plants of the Crassulaceae family that store water in their leaves. This word should therefore be removed in the general description of weeds.
- s. A few typographical errors exist in the Susceptible Plants section of the Spray Drift Management information. (‘graper’ should be grapes, ‘vefetative’ should be vegetative).
- t. Add the following statements to the labeling:
“Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web site:
<http://www.epa.gov/espp>.”

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Enclosure

Stamped 10/28/08

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Page 1 of 26
A6D, October 24, 2008
EPA Reg. No. 62575-8

Biesterfeld U.S., Inc.

2,4-D Amine - 6

Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Dimethylamine Salt	66.8%
Inert Ingredients	33.2%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 55.5% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.7 lb./gal.
Isomer specific by AOAC Method.

DO NOT STORE BELOW 56° F

EPA Reg. No. 62575-8

EPA Est. No. _____

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

DANGER - PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

- If swallowed:** Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
- If on skin:** Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until washed. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- If in eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of clean water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
10 FEB 2009**

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

62575-8

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER - PELIGRO

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are: Any waterproof or chemical-resistant material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A through H on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements

Engineering Controls: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

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Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This chemical is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

For Terrestrial Uses

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

For Aquatic Weed Control

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decomposed in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do not ship or store with foods, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Of any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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General Precautions and Restrictions

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap.

Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal".

Protect from freezing. If stored below freezing, the product must be warmed to at least 70°F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficacy of the product. For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities.

To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried..

General Information

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment, or University Weed Specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used.

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

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Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications.

Application rates should be 2 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. This product contains Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D.

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, ^{chemigation} wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

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Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers and surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications: *italics*

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application: *italics*

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your state Conservation Department, or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.

If stored below freezing, product should be warmed to 70°F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficacy of the product.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned by a suitable chemical cleaner.

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately 1/2 the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

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Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate clean container, mix the amount of product to be used with an equal amount of water. Add the product mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.

Note: Pre-mixing the product with an equal amount of water is important.

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, and sorghum; weeds, and brush in rangelands, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses; tree injection and for aquatic weed control.

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RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE**

Crop	Normal Rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher Rates for Special Situations* (more likely to injure crop)
<u>Small Grains:</u>		
Spring Postemergent		
wheat, barley, rye	1/2 to 1 pint	1 1/3 to 1 2/3 pints
oats	1/3 to 2/3 pint	1 to 1 1/3 pints
Pre-harvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	2/3 pint	2/3 pint
<u>Corn:</u>		
Preemergent	1 1/3 pints	
Emergent	2/3 pint	2/3 pint
Postemergent-up to 8 inches tall	1/3 to 2/3 pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	2/3 pint	2/3 pint
Pre-harvest	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints	2 pints
<u>Sorghum:</u>		
Postemergent		
6 to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 2/3 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1/2 to 2/3 pint	1 to 1 1/3 pints
<u>Rice:</u>		
	2/3 to 1 2/3 pints	1 1/3 to 2 pints
<u>Sugarcane:</u>		
Preemergent	2 2/3 pints	
Postemergent	2 2/3 pints	

NOTE: The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems, such as dry conditions in the Western States. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. User should consult local Extension Service or Agriculture Experiment Station Weed Specialist for recommendations on special conditions.

*Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used properly, product will kill or control the following, in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alligatorweed	Cutleaf evening	Pokeweed
Arrowhead	primrose	Povertyweed
Artichoke	Dandelion	Puncturevine
Bindweed	Dock	Purslane
(hedge, field	Dogfennel	Rush
and European)	Duckweed	Russian thistle
Bitter wintercress	Elderberry	Sagebrush
Boxelder	Giant ragweed	Shepherdspurse
Buckhorn	Goldenrod	Sowthistle
Bull thistle	Ground ivy	Stinkweed
Bulrush	Hemp	Sumac
Burdock	Hoary cress	Sunflower
Bur ragweed	Honeysuckle	Swinecress
Buttercup	Indigo	Velvetleaf
Canada thistle	Ironweed	Vetch-narrow leaf
Catnip	Jimson weed	Virginia creeper
Chickory	Lambsquarters	Waterhyacinth
Chickweed	Locoweed	Waterlily
Cocklebur	Mexican weed	Waterprimrose
Coffeebean	Morningglory	Wild lettuce
Common ragweed	Mustard	Wild radish
Creeping jenny	Parrotfeather	Willow
Cudweed	Pennywort	
Curly dock	Pigweed (non-hybrid)	
Curly indigo	Plantain	

LESS SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Kochia	Poison ivy	Wild garlic
Pigweed (hybrid)	Smartweed	Wild onion

CROPS

Small grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye), not underseeded with a legume: See table for recommended use rates. Spray when weeds are small after grain begins tillering but before boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

Spring Planted Oats: Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

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Fall Planted Oats: Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

For Emergency Weed Control in Wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

Precautions and Restrictions for Cereal Grain Use:

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days
- Postemergence Applications: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.25 lbs ae (1.77 pints product)/acre per application.
- Preharvest Applications: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 0.5 lbs ae (0.71 pints product)/acre per application.
- Limit applications to 1.75 lbs ae (2.48 pints product)/acre per crop cycle.

Wild Garlic in Grain Stubble: To prevent new growth of garlic following harvest, apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints of product per acre to stubble. Do not forage for 14 days following application. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Limited to 2 application per year.
- Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (2.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Corn: See table for recommended use rates.

Preemergent: Apply product from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical.

Postemergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 5 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/3 pint per acre rate to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to

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control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of product per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

Note: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

Precautions and Restrictions for Corn Use: Field and Pop

- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) for field and pop corn is 7 days.
- Apply a maximum of 3 lbs ae (4.26 pints formulated product)/acre per crop cycle.
- Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.0 lbs ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per application.
- Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 0.5 lbs ae (0.71 pints formulated product)/acre per application.
- Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.5 lbs ae (2.13 pints formulated product)/acre per application.

Precautions and Restrictions for Corn Use: Sweet

- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) for sweet corn is 45 days.
- Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Apply a maximum of 1.5 lbs ae (2.13 pints formulated product)/acre per crop cycle.
- Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.0 lbs ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per application.
- Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 0.5 lb ae (0.71 pints formulated product)/acre per application.

Rice: See table for recommended use rates. Apply in the later tillering stage of rice development at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring) usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages.

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Note: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or university specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

Precautions and Restrictions for Crop Use: Rice

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- Apply a maximum of 1.5 lbs ae (2.13 pints formulated product)/acre per crop cycle
- Preplant: Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.0 lb ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per preplant application.
- Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.5 lbs ae (2.13 pints formulated product)/acre per postemergence application.

Sorghum (Milo): See table for recommended rate.

Apply to sorghum when crop is 4 to 12 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury increases with the higher rates. Do not use with oil. Use lower rate if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist.

Precautions and Restrictions for Crop Use: Sorghum (Milo)

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Postemergence: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.0 lb ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per application.

Soybeans (Preplant Only)- Apply 2/3 pint not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans or 1 1/3 pints not less than 30 days prior to planting. Apply to postemergent weeds when small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species is variable. Consult you local county agent or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. (See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** below.)

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

alfalfa*	horseweed or maretail	ragweed, giant
bindweed*	ironweed	shepherdspurse
bullnettle	lambsquarters, common	smartweed, Pennsylvania*
bittercress, smallflowered	lettuce, prickly	sowthistle, annual
buttercup, smallflowered	morningglory, annual	speedwell
Carolina geranium	mousetail	thistle, Canada*
cinquefoil, common & rough	mustard, wild	thistle, bull
clover, red*	onion, wild*	velvetleaf
cocklebur, common	pennycress, field	vetch, hairy*
dandelion*	peppergrass*	Virginia copperleaf
dock, curly	plantains	
evening primrose, cutleaf	purslane, common	*Partially controlled
garlic, wild*	ragweed, common	

After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep.

Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast, Poast Plus, Roundup, Roundup D-Pak, Honcho, Gramoxone Extra, Prowl DG, Prowl 3.3 EC, Pursuit Plus, Scepter 70 DG, Squadron and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactant, and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

Note: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Not registered for use in California.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS

Precautions and Restrictions for Crop Use: Soybeans

- Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not use on low organic sandy soils (less than 1.0%).
- Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.

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- Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock. Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.
- The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.0 lb ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre.
- Preplant: Limited to 2 preplant applications per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 0.5 lb ae (0.71 pints formulated product)/acre per preplant application. Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans.

OR

- Preplant: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 1.0 lb ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per preplant application. Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

Sugarcane: See table for recommended rate.

Apply as a preemergent or postemergent spray in the spring after canes emerge and through lay-by. Consult your local Agricultural experiment or Extension Service Weed Specialists on specific use of this product, or in combination with grass herbicides, to control broad-leaved and grass weeds.

Precautions and Restrictions for Crop Use: Sugarcane

- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- Do not apply more than 4 lbs ae (5.67 pints formulated product)/acre per crop cycle.
- Preemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application.
- Postemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application.

Ornamental Turf: Use 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints on annual broadleaf weeds and 2 2/3 pints on biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds. Use enough water to give good coverage. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible Southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes, and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.

Precautions and Restrictions for Ornamental Turf:

- Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per year. Apply a maximum of 1.5 lbs ae (2.13 pints formulated product)/acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.0 lbs ae (4.26 pints formulated product)/acre, excluding spot treatments.

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Grass Seed Crops: Apply $2/3$ to $2\ 2/3$ pints of product per acre in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using $1/2$ to $2/3$ pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to $2\ 2/3$ pints per acre can be used to control hard to control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Precautions and Restrictions for Turf Grown for Seed or Sod:

- Treatments limited to 2 applications per year. Apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application. Limit treatments to a minimum of 21 days between applications.

Fallow Land: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to $2\ 2/3$ pints of product per acre. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply $1\ 1/3$ to $2\ 2/3$ pints per acre.

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Limited to 2 application per year.
- Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Established Pastures and Rangelands: Use $2/3$ to $2\ 2/3$ pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days of application. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Postemergence: For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds use 1.0 lbs ae (1.42 pints formulated product)/acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds use 1.0 to 2.0 lbs ae (1.42 to 3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants use 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application.
- For spot treatment use 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre.
- Use a maximum of two applications per year.
- Apply a maximum of 4.0 lbs ae (5.67 pints formulated product)/acre per year.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

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NON-CROPLAND
Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Ditches, Rights-of-Way
Utility Power Lines, Railroads, Airports, and Industrial Sites

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On rangelands, roadsides, and fencerows, use 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints of product plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2 2/3 quarts of product per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

General Weed Control: (Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch Banks, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas):

Use 1 1/3 to 4 pints of product per acre. Usually 2 2/3 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Rights-of-Way: Apply up to 5 1/3 pints of product per acre for the control of perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody species. For less susceptible perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control woody species, use a combination of 5 1/3 pints of product plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon[®] 3A herbicide per acre. For ground application, apply in 20 to 400 gallons of water, depending on the height of the weeds and brush. Use the higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre for dense brush 6 feet tall or higher. For aerial application, use 10 to 30 gallons per acre total spray volume.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season.

Restrictions and Limitations for Non-Cropland Use

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds): Limit treatments to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Limit treatments to 1 application per year. Apply a maximum of 4.0 lbs ae (5.67 pints formulated product)/acre per year.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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Tree Injection: For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweet gum in forest and non-crop areas, apply undiluted product by injecting 1 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4-1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 2 ml of undiluted product per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

For Dilute Injection: Mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

Restrictions and Limitations for Tree Injection Use

- Limit to one (1) injection application per year.
- Use a maximum of 2 ml of 6.0 lbs ae/gallon formulation per injection site.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

Weeds and Brush on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks

For postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints of product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed. The maximum application rate is 2.0 lbs ae (3.84 pints formulated product)/acre per application. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatment is permitted.

Apply no more than 2 treatments per season.

Spraying Instructions: Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is calm, 5 mph or less.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate of less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) X Average Depth (ft.) X Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

For ditchbank weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

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For Aquatic Weed Control in Bayous, Canals, Drainage Ditches, Lakes, Marshes, Ponds, Reservoirs, Rivers, and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Notice to Applicators: Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds: Including Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipe*)

Apply at a rate of 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 pints of product/acre. Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat application as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use the 5 1/3 pints product/acre rate when plants are mature or when weed mass is dense.

Use a maximum of 4.0 lbs ae (5.67 pints formulated product)/surface acre per application. Treatment is limited to 2 applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Spot treatments are permitted.

For Surface Application: Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thoroughly wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Special precautions such as use of low pressure, large muzzles and spray thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow the specific label directions for use of any drift control agent.

For Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 2 2/3 quarts of product per acre using standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil[®] drift control spray systems, apply product in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Water Use

1. Water for Irrigation or Sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,

ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

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iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking Water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example:

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification:

Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: _____ Time: _____.

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the

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water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analyses using a currently approved version of Analytical Method Number 515, 555, or methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24 or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U. S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Submerged Aquatic Weeds: Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

For best results, apply in the spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas.

For Subsurface Application: Apply 2,4-D Amine-6 undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift.

For Surface Application: Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil® drift control spray systems, apply 2,4-D Amine-6 in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Note: In all cases, apply to attain a concentration in the water of 2 to 4 parts per million (ppm). 2,4-D Amine-6 contains 5.64 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon of product.

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Table 1. Amount to Apply to Attain a Concentration of 2 to 4 PPM		
Surface Area	Average Depth (ft)	2,4-D Acid Eq to Apply (lb)*
1 Acre	1	5.4 to 10.8
	2	10.8 to 21.6
	3	16.2 to 32.4
	4	21.6 to 43.2
	5	27.0 to 54.0

*Higher rate examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

Precautions and Restrictions for Aquatic Use:

- Do not treat areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.
- Do not exceed 10.8 lbs of acid equivalent (2.84 gals formulated product) per acre foot of treated water per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.
- When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.
- Do not apply within 1500 feet of an active potable or irrigation water intake.
- Wind Speed: Do not apply when wind speed is at or above 10 mph when making ground or surface applications. Do not aerially apply when wind speed is greater than 5 mph. Wind speed restrictions do not apply for subsurface applications used in submerged aquatic weed control programs.
- Dissolved Oxygen Ratio: Fish require oxygen dissolved in water for life processes and a favorable water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up dissolved oxygen in water. Fish kill resulting from decaying plant material can be prevented by: (1) treating the entire area when the weed mass is sparse and the rate of decomposition will not be sufficient to disturb the water-oxygen ratio; or (2) if application is delayed until there is a dense weed mass, treat no more than one-half of a lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed-infested water, apply product in lanes, leaving buffers strips at least 100 feet wide which can be treated in 4 to 5 weeks or when vegetation in treated lanes has decomposed. During the growing season decomposition of treated strips will usually occur in 2 to 3 weeks.
- Irrigation: Unless an approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) acid or less, do not use water from treated areas for; (1) irrigation other than non-crop areas or those crops or plants labeled for direct application of 2,4-D; or (2) mixing sprays for agricultural or ornamental plants.
- Potable Water: Unless an approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) acid or less, do not use water from treated areas for potable water (drinking water).
- Other uses of Treated Water: Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on use of water from treated areas for fishing, watering of livestock, or other domestic purposes.

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Water Use

1. Water for Irrigation or Sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking Water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2, Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example:

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if

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analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification:

Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: _____ Time: _____.

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analyses using a currently approved version of Analytical Method Number 515, 555, or other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR Part 141.24 or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluation Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications			
Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

24
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Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications			
Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

30
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When buyer or user suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), buyer or user must promptly notify seller, in writing, of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy given below. The EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER and the LIMIT OF LIABILITY of seller will be one of the following, at the election of the seller:

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