

228-71

12/4/2003

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RIVERDALE®

2,4-D L.V. 2 ESTER

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	38.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:**	62.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 25.2%, 1.92 lbs./gal.

**This product contains Petroleum Distillates

Riverdale is a Registered Trademark of Riverdale - A Nufarm Company

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - CAUCION

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.)

**SEE SIDE PANEL FOR FIRST AID
AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

NET CONTENTS GALS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-71

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY NUFARM AMERICAS INC., BURR RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60527-0666

ACCEPTED
DEC 4 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 228-71

NOTE: Spanish Language is optional.

Revised A/O 10/17/02 2-EHE/GDE Revisions and EPA Comments Letter dated 10/17/02.
7/10/03 Changed First Aid Statement per PR 2001-1 via Amendment.

(Side Panels)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - CAUCION

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors or spray mists. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

NON-WPS TURF USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS -- must wear: long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year.

NON-WPS INDUSTRIAL USES: When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear face shield, goggles or safety glasses and chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry.

WPS USES: Personal Protective Equipment - Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, agricultural plant uses are covered -- must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, and Viton \geq 14 mils; shoes plus socks; and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned. If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Engineering*Controls Statements: If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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.

FIRST AID STATEMENT

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

- IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

When using on Pastures there is a (1) 7 day pregrazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30 day pre-harvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 12 hours.

PPE is 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 such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils and Viton \geq 14 mils; 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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

General Directions - All broadleaf plants do not respond the same. Young and actively growing weeds are easier to kill and the lower dosages may be used here. For the less sensitive species and under conditions where kill is more difficult, the higher dosages should be used.

Use 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester for control of the following weeds:

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton weed, Dandelion, Docks, Dogfennel, Fanweed, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Mallow, Marshelder, Mustards, Peppergrass, Pigweed, Plantains, Ragweed, Shepherdspurse, Tarweed, Thistles, Vetch, Wild carrot, Wild garlic, Wild morningglory, Wild onion, Wild radish, many other broadleaved weeds; Alder, Buckbrush, Coastal sage, Elderberry, Hazel, Sand sagebrush, Sand shinnery oak, Sumac, Willow, and certain other woody perennials.

Mixing Directions - When used on crops at the higher rates recommended 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester may cause some injury to crop plants, especially if crop is growing rapidly. However, where weeds are a serious problem, weed control will often offset crop damage. Do not overdose or use on crops not recommended on this label. In preparing the mixture, add half the required water to the tank. Begin agitation and add 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester and then the rest of water.

Weeds in Corn - Post-Emergence: Use 3/4 pint 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in the amount of water necessary to cover 1 acre. If weeds are sensitive, dosage can be reduced to 1/2 pint while more resistant weeds may require dosage of 1 pint. Apply spray as soon as majority of weeds have germinated. Drop nozzles should be used after corn is 10 inches tall in order to keep spray off corn leaves. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Pre-Emergence Application: Use 2 to 4 quarts 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in 10 to 20 gallons water per acre. Apply after planting anytime, but before corn emerges. Do not treat light sandy soils.

Weeds in Spring Wheat and Barley - Use 1 pint 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in necessary water to spray one acre. Make spray application when grain is in full tiller stage (6 to 8 in. tall) until the early boot stage. Injury can occur if sprays are applied to young seedling or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage. Dosages may be increased 1/2 pint for more resistant weeds or decreased 1/4 pint for easy to kill weeds.

Weeds in Winter Wheat and Rye - Use 1 to 1-1/2 pints 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in necessary water to spray one acre. Make application in the Spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

Weeds in Oats Not Underseeded with Legumes - Do not use over 1 pint 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in necessary water to cover one acre. Since recommendations vary in states as to proper time of application, follow local state recommendations as to timing of spray.

Weeds in Pasture - To control most broadleaf weeds, use 1-1/2 to 2 quarts 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in sufficient water to cover one acre. Apply when weeds are growing best. For the control of Wild garlic and Wild onion, increase dosages to 4 to 6 quarts per acre. Make three applications in Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring sequence. Do not apply to creeping grasses or freshly seeded pastures. Most legumes are also damaged or killed.

Weeds in Ornamental Lawns and Turf - To control most broadleaf weeds in institutional, ornamental and residential/domestic sites, use 1-1/2 to 2 quarts 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in sufficient water to cover one acre per application per site. Apply when weeds are growing best. For the control of Wild garlic and Wild onion increase dosage to 4 quarts per acre. Make two applications in Fall-Spring or Spring-Fall sequence. Do not apply to creeping grasses or freshly seeded lawns.

Roadside and General Weed Control - Use 2 to 3 quarts 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a wetting spray covering all foliage thoroughly. This application is recommended along roads, rights-of-way, fence rows, and in pole yards and similar non-crop areas.

Woody Plant Control - For 2,4-D susceptible brush like Willow, Elderberry, Sumac, apply a drenching spray using 3 quarts 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in 50 gallons water. Wet thoroughly, including foliage, bark and shoot stems down to ground level. This use should be confined to non-crop areas described under directions for Roadside and General Weed Control.

Knapsack Applications - For spot treatment of weeds, mix one cupful 2,4-D L.V. 2 Ester in 3 gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly to runoff stage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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 are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

