

Reg #. 228-95

PM-23

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Riverdale
C H E M I C A L C O M P A N Y

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Certified Mail #620 595

October 7, 1990

2,4-D-0073-Labeling
Document Processing Desk - H7504C
Office of Pesticide Programs
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street S. W.
Washington, DC 20460

Gentlemen:

Subject: 2,4-D Reregistration Standard
Amendment Dated February 7, 1990
Riverdale 2,4-D LV 6
EPA Reg. No. 228-95
Required Labeling/Certification of Compliance

I, being an authorized representative of Riverdale Chemical Company, understand the labeling requirements specified in the Registration Standard for 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid as amended and included therein by reference. Further, I certify that all containers of Riverdale 2,4-D LV 6, EPA Reg. No. 228-95, released for shipment after March 1, 1991, will bear revised labeling in accordance with those requirements.

Further be advised, we reserve the right to resubmit revised labels should we receive the Agency's approval for requested waivers and/or amended label copy.

Please find enclosed three (3) copies of our revised labels.

Sincerely yours,

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

R. F. Sawyer
Russell F. Sawyer
Regulatory Affairs Manager

enc.

RFS/vms

CPDA Chemical Producers
and Distributors
Association



RIVERDALE

2,4-D LV 6

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 87.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 12.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 57.9%, 5.5 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANELS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high.

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 also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NET CONTENTS GAL.

EPA REG. NO. 228-95

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

(Left Side Panel)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Do not get in eyes, or on skin or clothing. Wear chemical resistant gloves when handling this product. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Get Medical Attention Immediately. Do Not Induce Vomiting. Contains Petroleum Distillates.
IF ON SKIN: Wash Skin with Soap and Water.
IF IN EYES: Flush Eyes with Water for 15 Minutes and Get Medical Attention.

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 wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). 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 the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

When using on Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is a (1) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30 day preharvest 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. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Warnings should state "Do not enter treated areas unless wearing chemical resistant full body clothing, including NIOSH approved respirator, goggles, and gloves until sprays have dried". When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION: Area treated with Lo Vol 6 on date of application. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure follow precautionary statements on label."

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

CONTROL THESE WEEDS: Dandelion, Plantains, Indian mallow, Velvetleaf, Annual mustards, Chicory, Bull thistle, Tansy ragwort, Curly dock, Tarweed or Fiddleneck, Galinsoga, Vetch, Burdock, Sunflower, Pigweeds, Cocklebur, Healall, Ragweed, Waterhemlock, Wild radish, St. Johnswort or Klamathweed, and many other species.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

ESTABLISHED GRASSES: such as pasture, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf courses, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broadleaved weeds and brush: Apply 2/3 to 2-1/3 pints in 5 to 25 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 10 gallons per acre by aircraft. Apply enough volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush. Use low rates for easy-to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall, when weeds are growing actively, is the best time to treat, except on grass seed fields where fall applications are not recommended. Spray seed fields in the spring after grasses are well tillered but before boot stage. Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre for perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort and Wild garlic. In general: spray these from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or after spraying. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays. In some areas, Bent, Buffalo, Carpet, and St. Augustine grasses may be killed.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints with sufficient water to make per acre applications of 1 to 10 gallons total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons total spray by

ground equipment. Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains under-seeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. Higher rates, sometimes recommended for perennial weeds may cause crop injury. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

CORN: Apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints with sufficient water to make per acre applications of 1 to 10 gallons total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons total spray by ground equipment. Use lower rates for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Apply when weeds are up and corn is 3 or more inches tall. As soon as corn is 10 inches high, use dropped nozzles to direct the spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Rapidly growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: Use 1-3/4 to 4 pints per acre in 5 to 25 gallons of water ground application and 1 to 10 gallons of water aerial application. Thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth; re-treat in successive years as needed for control

WOODY PLANTS growing along Fence Rows, or Waste Areas: As a foliage spray on woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Willows, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper and Wild grape, use 2-2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Retreatment may be needed for some species. For aerial application to control shinnery oak, sand sage, buckbrush, big sage brush and rabbit brush use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre applied in 1 gallon diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gallons of water per acre; treat in spring when fully leaved and growing actively.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

WARRANTY: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. (RS 030191)