UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

29 APR 1993

Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Company
425 West 194th Street
Glenwood, IL 60425-1584

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Labeling Corrections
Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 Amine Salt
EPA Registration No. 228-145
Your Submission Dated February 23, 1993

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provision:

> Note that this acceptance of your labe' does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). If any of your products are covered by the WPS, you are required to submit, and receive the Agency's approval by April 21, 1994, of a revised label reflecting the required label statements of 40 CFR 156, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 21, 1992 (57 FR 38102). Further guidance will be issued. According to 40 CFR 156, subpart K, specifically § 156.200(c)(3): "No product to which this subpart applies shall be distributed or sold without amended labeling by any registrant after April 21, 1994."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit three (3) final printed copies for the referenced label before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	4/29/93						

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RIVERDALE

WEEDESTROY(R) AM-40
AMINE SALT

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in both Non-Crop and Certain Certain Crop Areas, Lawns, Ponds, Ditchbanks, Pastures, and Rangelands. Also for Control of Trees by Injection.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	47.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	52.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid ..... 39.3%, 3.8 lbs./gal.

Weedestroy - Registered Trademark of Riverdale Chemical Co.

KEEP OUR OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

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

NET CONTENTS GALS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-145 EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

Manufactured By

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY
Glenwood, Illinois 60425-1584

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS In EPA Letter Dated: 29 APR 1993

Under the FIFRA, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 228-145

Revised A/O 2/18/93

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles, or face shield. Avoid contact with skin. May cause skin irritation. Wear chemical resistant gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist. 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.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

IF ON SKIN: Wash skin with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention, preferably an ophthalmologist.

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 except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in height. In humid regions, a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by spraying when wind velocity is low, by decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

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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 (1) Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is a (a) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (b) 30 day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (c) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals. (2) Corn and small grains: Do not allow livestock to forage or graze treated fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. (3) Sorghum: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas within 14 days after treatment, and (4) Grass Seed Crops: Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
READ ENTIRE LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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 a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

DANGER: Area treated with 2,4-D Amine Salt 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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RIVERDALE WEEDESTROY(R) AM-40 will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Alders, Alligatorweed, American lotus, Arrowhead, Artichoke, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Beggarticks, Biden, Birdweed, Bitterweeds, Bitter winter cress, Blackeyed Susan, Blessed thistle, Blue lettuce, Box elder, Broomweed, Buckhorn, Bull thistle. Bulrush, Burdock, Bur ragweed, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chickweed, Chicory, Cinquefoil, Cockle, Cocklebur, Coffee bean, Coffeeweed, Common sowthistle, Creeping jenny, Croton, Curly indigo, Dandelion, Devil's claw, Dock, Dogbane, Duckweed, Elderberry, Flea bane (daisy), Flixweed, Florida pusley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Goosefoot,

Ground ivy, Gumweed, Healall, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Horsetail, Indigo, Indiana mallow, Ironweed, Jerusalem artichoke, Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Knotweed, Lambsquarters, Locoweed, Lupines, Mallow, Many flowered aster, Marijuana, Marshelder, Mexican weed, Morningglory, Muskthistle, Mustards, Nettles, Nutgrass, Orange hawkweed, Parrot feather, Parsnip, Pennycress, Pennywort, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Plantians, Poison hemlock, Poison ivy, Pokeweed, Poorjoe, Povertyweed, Prickly lettuce, Primrose, Puncture vine, Purslane, Ragweed, Rush, Russian thistle, Sagebrush, St. Johnswort, Salsify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Sneezeweed, Southern wild rose, Sowthistle, Spanishneedles, Spatterdock, Stinging nettles, Stinkweed, Sumac, Sunflower, Sweet clover, Tanweed, Tarweed, Thistles, Toadflax, Tumbleweed, Velvet leaf, Vervain, Vetch, Virginia creeper, Water hyacinth, Water lily, Water plantain, Water primrose, Water shield, Wild carrot, Wild garlic, Wild lettuce, Wild onion, Wild parsnips, Wild radish, Wild rape, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Willow, Witchweed, Wormseed, Yellow rocket.

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for your succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply Weedestroy AM-40 during warm weather when weeds are your and growing actively. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be up to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. 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. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product.
Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

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. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

COMPATIBILITY: If AM-40 is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt.) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Mix AM-40 only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the AM-40 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds but also may reduce selectivity to crops

resulting in crop damage.

CORN (Field, Sweet and Popcorn): Pre-plant - Apply 1-2 pints per acre in 15-30 gallons of water to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Pre-emergence (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds) - Apply 2-4 pints in 15-30 gallons of water per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low.
Emergence - Apply 1 pint in 5-30 gallons of water per acre ground application, 1-5 gallons of water by air, just as corn plants are breaking ground.
Post-emergence - (For Broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1/2-1 pint in 8-15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. Spray sweet corn before 6" in height. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8" tall or beyond the 5-leaf stage, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if Weedestroy AM-40 is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high soil moisture conditions. In such conditions, use the low rate. For resistant weeds, use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. After application, delay cultivation for 8-10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. During post-emergent application, do not use this product with atrazine, oil, or other adjuvants unless approved by seed company.
Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 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 with harvesting. Use 1 or 2 pints in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 5 to 30 gallons of water by ground equipment.

SORGHUM (Milo): Post-emergence - Apply 2/3-1 pint with suggested water at 5 gallons of water by air or 5 to 20 gallons with ground equipment per acre when sorghum is 6"-8" tall. Use 1 pint when sorghum is 8"-15" tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzle to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary spray injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply Weedestroy AM-40 under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pints per acre.

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

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season application in corn, pastures, or small grains in one operation for control of your smartweed, cocklebur, annual morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre; the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute one pint of Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 with 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start

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the tank agitator and (slowly) add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold, near freezing, weather.

BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE: Spring Post-emergence (not underseeded with legumes) - In Spring grown grains, spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4"-8" tall) and weeds are small. Apply 1/2-1 pint of Weedestroy AM-40. For aerial application on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 or more gallons of water per acre and for ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the Spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. In Winter grains, use 1-2 pints of Weedestroy AM-40 to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. Fall seeded oats for grain planted in Southern U.S. - apply after full tillering but before the early bud stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Spring Post-emergent (underseeded with legumes) - Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pints after grain is 8" tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated. Preharvest 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.
FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT - Perennial broadleaf weeds - apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3 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. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply AM-40 to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply Weedestroy AM-40 in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

SUGARCANE: Pre-emergence - Use 4 pints in 15-20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds. Post-emergence - Use 1-1/2 to 2 pints in 10-30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1'-2' tall.

RICE: Use 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints of Weedestroy AM-40 in 5-10 gallons of water per acre to control curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late 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" at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops.
NOTE: Some rice varieties, under certain conditions, can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying, consult local Extension Service or University specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

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CROP STUBBLE AND FALLOW LAND: To control annual broadleaf weeds apply 1-2 pints per acre. Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2-3" tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. To control biennial broadleaf weeds apply 1-2 quarts per acre. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the Spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the Fall or after flower stalks have developed. To control perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed, apply 1-3 quarts per acre. Spray weeds in bud to bloom stage, or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. To control Wild Garlic and Onion in crop stubble, apply 2-3 quarts per acre to prevent new growth of garlic following harvest.
NOTE: Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared.

GRASSES: IN ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS - use 1-2 quarts Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 in 1-30 gallons of water per acre. Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4-1 fluid ounce (1½-2 Tablespoons) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1-3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before bud stage. Fall or Spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatment will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by light application but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas dichondra, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; velvets are most easily injured. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3 week intervals.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS: To control annual broadleaf weeds apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2-1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses apply at a rate of 1-2 quarts per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.
NOTE: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints of product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4-1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of Weedestroy AM-40 plus 4 to 8 ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 6 quarts of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre per application.
BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES,

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CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, FENCEROWS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, INDUSTRIAL SITES, AND SIMILAR PLACES: Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent, except for spot treatment, nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With Spring application, reseed in the Fall. With Fall application, reseed in Spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial sow thistle, Blue lettuce, Bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill.
Use 1/2-1 gallon of this product in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Alders and other susceptible to 2,4-D, use 1/2-1 gallon in 100 gallons of water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedling.s In general, it is better to cut tall wood growth and spray suckers when 2-4 feet high.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of Weedestroy AM-40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTIONS (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted Weedestroy AM-40 in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 1 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash make injections 1-1½" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15-October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of AM-40 in 19 gallons of water.

STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Except in California): To control annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor apply 3 pints per acre using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. Do not use on light, sandy soil.
NOTE: Do not apply (1) to bare ground as injury may result, (2) to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old in vigorous condition, (3) during bloom, (4) more than twice a year, (5) immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and 3 days after treatment. Also, do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Pre-harvest intervals: Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application nor nuts within 60 days of application.

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 2-3 quarts 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 the green color. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1-2 quarts of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray, after 3-4 weeks using the same rates, may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.
For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon of Weedestroy AM-40 in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod. SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply with low pressure (10-40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on truck, tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm; 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.
Boom spraying onto water surfaces must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.
Water within treated banks should not be fished.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN STILL LAKES, PONDS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND MARSHES: Aerial Application - Use 4-3/4 pints Weedestroy AM-40 in 5-15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre. Boat Application - Use 4-3/4 pints of Weedestroy AM-40 in 50-100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.
Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

AM-40 & Garlon(R) Tank Mix

RIGHTS-OF-WAY: For less susceptible perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control woody species, use a combination of 2 gallons of product plus 1-4 quarts of Garlon(R) 3A herbicide per acre. For ground application, apply in 20-400 gallons of water, depending on the height of the weeds and brush. Use the higher volumes of up 400 gallons per acre for dense brush 6 feet tall or higher. For aerial application, use 10-30 gallons per acre total spray volume.
Garlon is a registered trademark of DowElanco.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. 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 contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, 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: 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.

Local conditions may affect the uses of this chemical as shown on this label. Consult State Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

WARRANTY

Riverdale Chemical Company warrants that this herbicide conforms to the chemical description on its label. When used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions, this herbicide is reasonably fit for its intended purposes. Since timing, method of application, weather, plant, and soil conditions, mixture with other chemicals, and other factors affecting the use of this product are beyond our control, no warranty is given concerning the use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions which are abnormal or not reasonably foreseeable. The user assumes all risks of any such use. (ERP 021893)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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29 APR 1993

Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Company
425 West 194th Street
Glenwood, IL 60425-1584

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Supplemental Label - Aquatic Use
Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 Amine Salt
EPA Registration No. 228-145
Your Submission Dated February 17, 1993

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provision:

> Note that this acceptance of your label does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). If any of your products are covered by the WPS, you are required to submit, and receive the Agency's approval by April 21, 1994, of a revised label reflecting the required label statements of 40 CFR 156, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 21, 1992 (57 FR 38102). Further guidance will be issued. According to 40 CFR 156, subpart K, specifically § 156.200(c)(3): "No product to which this subpart applies shall be distributed or sold without amended labeling by any registrant after April 21, 1994."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit three (3) final printed copies for the referenced label before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL	H7505C							
SURNAME	D. KENNY							
DATE	4/29/93							

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

13 & 13

EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL

This product may only be applied by Federal, State or local public agency personnel which includes Eurasian Water Milfoil programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system. Users must read and follow all instructions (i.e. Precautionary, Use, Storage and Disposal) provided in Container Booklet and this Supplemental Label as they relate to the aquatic application for controlling Eurasian Water Milfoil.

FISH TOXICITY - Oxygen Ratio
Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4-5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

WIND VELOCITY
Ground or Surface Application - Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph.
Air Application - Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Weedestroy AM-40 will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications. Do not apply to estuarial or brackish waters or areas where crayfish farming is performed; nor within 1500 feet of potable or irrigation water intakes.

WATER MILFOIL (Myriophyllum Spicatum)
How to Use - To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas - To reduce contamination and prevent undo exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amount to Use - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of concentrate per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When to Apply - For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

ACCEPTED
WITH COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:

Subsurface Application - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems.

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 228-145

Surface Application - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre minimum spray volume 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application - Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents such as Lo-Drift™ mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of Weedestroy AM-40 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For Microfoil® drift control spray systems, apply 12 to 15 gallons mix per acre.

Lo-Drift™ and Microfoil® - Trademarks of Rhone-Poulenc.

Riverdale Weedestroy® AM-40 Amine Salt
EPA Reg. No. 228-145
EPA Reg. No. 228-IL-1

Revised A/O 2/9/93