000228-00238-081198

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Systems Integration Group, Inc.

PM 23 228-238 8/11/98 PS 1 of 10

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 05-31-98

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

- [ ] Registration
- [ ] Amendment
- [X] Other

OPP Identifier Number: 247995

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
228-238	Joanne I. Miller	[X] None [ ] Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM#**	
Riverdale 1D Amine	23	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

Riverdale Chemical Company
425 WEst 194th Street
Glenwood, IL 60425-1584

[ ] *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. _____

Product Name _____

Section - II

- [ ] Amendment - Explain below.
- [ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
- [X] Notification - Explain below.
- [ ] Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
- [ ] "Me Too" Application.
- [ ] Other - Explain below.

NOTIFICATION
AUG 11 1998

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Elaborated rate equivalencies.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
[ ] Yes* [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ] Glass [ ] Paper [ ] Other (Specify) _____
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
[ ] Label [ ] Container		[ ] On Label [ ] On Labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product [ ] Lithograph [ ] Paper glued [ ] Stenciled [ ] Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Russell F. Sawyer	Regulatory Affairs Manager	708/754-3330

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received
R. F. Sawyer (ga)	Regulatory Affairs Manager	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**	
Russell F. Sawyer	July 16, 1998	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy (original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

2/10

RIVERDALE

1D AMINE

NOTIFICATION

AUG 11 1998

SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	11.84%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	88.16%
TOTAL	100.00%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: . . . . . 9.83%, 0.85 lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING - AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

NET CONTENTS GALS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-238

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

Revised 7/16/98 Elaborated rate equivalencies.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING - AVISO

Do not get in eyes. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. 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: face shield, goggles or safety glasses and long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes and rubber gloves. It is recommended that safety glasses include front brow and temple protection. In addition to the clothing and eye protection listed above, commercial mixer/loader/ applicators must wear chemical-resistant in place of rubber gloves except when the product is applied to a golf course. After using this product, 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 AQUATIC USES: When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear face shield or goggles and chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. 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: 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: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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 of 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 Control 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.

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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probably 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, 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 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, 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 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, 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.

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.

Do not forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

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.

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 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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. For Turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

RIVERDALE 1D AMINE will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.
Alder, American lotus, Arrowhead, Artichoke, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Beggartick, Biden, Bindweed, Bitterweeds, Bitter winter cress, Blessed thistle, Blue lettuce, Box elder, Broomweed, Buckhorn, Bull thistle, Bulrush, Burdock, Bur ragweed, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chickweed, Chicory, Cockle, Cocklebur, Coffee bean, Coffeeweed, Common sowthistle, Creeping jenny, Croton, Curly indigo, Dandelion, Dock, Dogbane, Duckweed, Elderberry, Fleabane (daisy), Flixweed, Florida pusley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Ground ivy, Gumweed, Healall, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Horsetail, Indigo, Indiana mallow, Ironweed, Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Knotweed, Lambsquarter, Locoweed, Lupine, Mallow, Marshelder, Mexican weed, Morningglory, Musk thistle, Mustard, Nettle, Nutgrass, Orange hawkweed, Parrotfeather, Parsnip, Pennycress, Pennywort, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Plantains, Poison hemlock, Poison ivy, Pokeweed, Poorjoe, Povertyweed, Prickly lettuce, Primrose, Puncturevine, Purslane, Ragweed, Rush, Russian thistle, Sagebrush, St. Johnswort, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Sneezeweed, Southern wild rose, Sowthistle, Spanishneedle, Spatterdock, Stinging nettle, Stinkweed, Sumac, Sunflower, Sweet clover, Tarweed, Thistles, Toadflax, Tumbleweed, Velvetleaf, Vervain, Vetch, Virginia creeper, Water hyacinth, Water lily, Water plantain, Water primrose, Watershield, Wild carrot, Wild garlic, Wild lettuce, Wild onion, Wild radish, Wild rape, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Willow, Witchweed, Wormseed, Yellow rocket.

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, 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 1D Amine during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop per acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Mix 1D Amine only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the 1D amine 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 and Sweet): Pre-emergence (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds) - Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low. Use 1 to 2 gallons in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre.
Emergence - Apply 2 quarts in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.
Post-emergence - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1 to 2 quarts in 8 to 15 gallons of water

per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. 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, 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 1D Amine 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 1 gallon 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 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

Pre-harvest: 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 harvesting. Use 1/2 to 1 gallon in 30 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season 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 1/2 gallon 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 ½ gallon Riverdale 1D Amine with 2 quarts clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start 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 weather.

SORGHUM: Post-emergence - Apply 2-2/3 to 4 pints in 6 to 10 gallons of water per acre when sorghum is 6" to 8" tall. Use 4 pints when sorghum is 8" to 15" tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 6" high and preferably before it is 15" high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzle as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8", 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 1D Amine under these conditions, use no more than 2-2/3 pints per acre.

NOTE: Corn & Sorghum 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.

BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE: Spring Post-emergence - In Spring grown grains, spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4" to 8" tall) and weeds are small. Apply 1 to 2 quarts of 1D Amine in 5 to 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 2 to 4 quarts of 1D Amine 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.

NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

SUGARCANE: Pre-emergence - Use 2 gallons in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.
Post-emergence - Use 3/4 to 1 gallon in 10 to 30 gallons of water. Apply when can is 1' to 2' tall.

RICE: Use 3/4 to 1-1/4 gallon of 1D Amine in 5 to 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 ½" at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.
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.

ON FALLOW LAND: Use 1 to 2 gallons of 1D Amine per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

GRASSES: In established pastures and rangelands, use 1 to 2 gallons Riverdale 1D Amine in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre per application per site. Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3 to 4 fluid ounces (6 to 8 Tablespoons) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1 to 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, bent, 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 1 application of 1/2 gallon per acre at 3 week intervals. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use ½ to 2 gallons in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre 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 seeding grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3 to 4 pints per acre to control small seeding weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 2 gallons 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. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On roadsides and fencerows, use 4 gallons of 1D Amine 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 2.4 gallons of 1D Amine per acre per application per site. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWN, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, FENCEROWS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH-BANKS AND SIMILAR PLACES: Use 2 to 4 gallons (16 to 32 ounces) of this product in 15 to 50 gallons (1 to 8 gallons) of water per acre(2,725 sq.ft.). On turf, apply a maximum of

2.4 gallons of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. 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. Tho- roughly 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.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Alders and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 2 to 4 gallons(1 to 2 quarts) in 100 gallons (12-1/2 gallons) water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Retreat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 feet high.

The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 4 gallons per acre per application per site.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1 pint(4 ounces) of 1D Amine in 3 gallons(3/4 gallon)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 1D Amine in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 3 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" to 1-1/2" 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 to October 15.

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 to 2 gallons of 1D Amine per acre in approximately 30 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 to 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 4 gallons of 1D Amine in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply with low pressure (10 to 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 over-spray onto water with an average of less than one-foot over-spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water. Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated area for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN STILL LAKES, PONDS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND MARSHES:
Aerial Application - Use 9-1/2 quarts of 1D Amine in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre.
Boat Application - Use 9-1/2 quarts of 1D Amine in 50 to 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 ⅓ to ½ 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.

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.

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 product conforms to the chemical description on this label. Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

(ERP 102393)(PR933&11 042194/RV 071698)