1228-238 C 6-17-2008 C

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

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

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
228-238	17 JUN 2008

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
1D Amine

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Nufarm Americas, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

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

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

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

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.

2. Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read: "CAUTION Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing."

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	17 JUN 2008

EPA Form 8570-6

3. Per the acute toxicity review and the RED, the PPE section must be revised to read: "Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear: -Long sleeved shirt and long pants, -Shoes and socks, -Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots), -Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. See engineering controls for additional requirements."

4. The mechanical transfer engineering control text appearing on the label is no longer needed and may be deleted.

5. The text "except as noted on appropriate labels" should be removed from the second sentence of the Environmental Hazard statements.

6. Reference to chemigation in the first sentence of the Spray Drift Management section must be deleted because this label states "Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system."

7. Correct the text under the heading General Precautions and Restrictions to read "Do not contaminate water used for ***irrigation***."

8. Per the RED, the following rate restrictions must be added to the Grasses (Established Pastures and Rangeland) directions for use: "For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds – Do not apply more than 1.0 lbs ae per acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants – Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs ae per acre per application."

9. For ornamental turf: The annual application rate of up to 4 gallons of product per acre per year (or 3.4 lbs ae per acre per year) exceeds the allowable maximum application rate of 3.0 lbs ae per acre per year. The maximum single application rate of up to 2 gallons of product per acre (or 1.7 lbs ae per acre per application) exceeds the allowable rate of 1.5 lb ae per acre per application. The label must be revised.

10. For floating and emergent weeds: The maximum application rate of 5 gallons of product per surface acre per application (4.25 lbs ae per surface acre) exceeds the allowable maximum application rate of 4.0 lbs ae per surface acre per application. The label must be revised.

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11. To the label add "Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: http://www.epa.gov/espp."

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
17 JUN 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
228-238

1D AMINE

A 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%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	88.16%
TOTAL:	100.0%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - PRECAUCION

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 INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

EPA REG. NO. 228-238
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527

Nufarm

NET CONTENTS GALS.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - PRECAUCION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- protective eyewear

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

Engineering Control Statements:
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. 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 (personal protective equipment) requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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	
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 poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For Terrestial Uses:

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

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

For Aquatic Uses:

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

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 48 hours.

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irritation or domestic purposes.

Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Droplet Size

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

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

Wind Speed

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

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

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

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

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

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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

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

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

Additional requirements for ground boom applications:

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

Alder
Americanlotus
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
Water shield
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild onion
Wild radish
Wild rape
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow
Witchweed
Wormseed
Yellow rocket

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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 this product 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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mix this product only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product 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)

Preemergence (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 gallon in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Maximum rate per application is 1 gallon per acre, limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

Emergence - Apply 2 quarts in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1 to 2 quarts in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Maximum rate per application is 2.5 quarts per acre, limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Spray after corn emerges and until 8 inches 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 inches 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 this product 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 2.5 quarts 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.

Preharvest (Field): 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 0.5 to 1 gallon in 30 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Maximum rate per application is 1.75 gallons per acre, limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Limitations for Use on Field Corn:
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
- Maximum of 3.5 gallons per acre per crop cycle.

Limitations for Use on Sweet Corn:
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Maximum of 1.75 gallons per acre per crop cycle.

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 pounds Nitrogen per acre; the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid Nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 2 quarts of this product 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 inches 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

Postemergence - Apply 2-2/3 to 4 pints in 6 to 10 gallons of water per acre when sorghum is 6 to 8 inches tall. Use 4 pints when sorghum is 8 to 15 inches tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and 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 nozzle 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 this product under these conditions, use no more than 2-2/3 pints per acre. Maximum rate per application is 9 pints per acre, limited to one application per crop cycle.

Limitations for Use on Sorghum:
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.

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.

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BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE

Spring Postemergence - In Spring grown grains, spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product 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 this product to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. The maximum rate per application is 6 quarts per acre per application, limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

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. Maximum rate per application is 2.5 quarts per acre per application, limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Limitations for Use on Barley, Wheat, Oats and Rye:
- 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.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 8.25 quarts per acre per crop cycle.

SUGARCANE

Preemergence - 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. The maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to one preemergence application per crop cycle.

Postemergence - Use 0.75 to 1 gallon in 10 to 30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall. The maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Limitations Use on Sugarcane:
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- Do not apply more than 4.75 gallons per acre per crop cycle.

RICE

Use 0.75 to 1.25 gallons of this product 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 1/2 inch at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. The maximum rate per application is 1.75 gallons, limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

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.

Limitations for Use on Rice:
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- Maximum of 1.75 gallons per acre per crop cycle.

ON FALLOW LAND

Use 1 to 2 gallons of this product 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. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. The maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES
(Established Pastures and Rangeland)

In established pastures and rangelands, use 1 to 2 gallons of this product 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, but no more than 2 applications per year. 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 30 day intervals. Maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. A minimum of 30 days between applications. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).

Note: If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

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CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2.4 gallons of this product per acre per application per site. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 0.5 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. Maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. A minimum of 21 days between applications. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

ORNAMENTAL TURF
(Lawn, Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks and Other Grass Areas)

Use 2 gallons (16 fluid ounces) of this product in 15 to 50 gallons (1 to 8 gallons) of water per acre (2,725 square feet). 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. 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. Maximum rate per application is 2 gallons per acre per season, limited to 2 applications per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 4 gallons per acre, excluding spot treatments.

NON-CROP AREAS
(Airfields, Rights-of-Way, Fencerows, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch-Banks and Similar Places)

Use 2 to 2.5 gallons (16 to 20 fluid ounces) of this product in 15 to 50 gallons (1 to 8 gallons) of water per acre (2,725 square feet). 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. 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. Maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre per year, limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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 (12.5 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. Maximum rate per application is 4.75 gallons per acre per year, limited to 1 application per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On roadsides and fencerows, use 4 gallons of this product plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1 pint (4 fluid ounces) of this product 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 product in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 2 ml per injection. Space injections 2 inches 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 1.5 inches 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. Limited to one injection application per year, maximum of 2 ml of 4.0 lbs. ae formulation per injection site.

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 this product 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 30 days using the same rates may be needed for maximum results.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds: Mix 2.5 gallons of this product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

Maximum rate per application is 2.5 gallons per acre, limited to 2 applications per season. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatment is permitted. 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.

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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 with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes, CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

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

For Ditchbank Weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface and do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For Shoreline Weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray into water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL
(Surface Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds)

Aerial Application: Use 2.5 gallons of this product in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre.

Boat Application: Use 2.5 gallons of this product 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.

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 21 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

The maximum rate per broadcast application is 5 gallons per surface acre, limited to applications is 2 per year. Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted.

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

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

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Drinking water (potable water):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4- D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. 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 store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticides 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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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