228-242

10/22/2009

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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:
228-242	OCT 22 2009

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
2,4-D 6 Amine Selective Weed Killer

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 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.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
/S/ Joanne Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	OCT 22 2009

2) On page 1 and 13, change "areas such as" to "areas including".

3) Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read:

"DANGER
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist."

4) Per the acute toxicity review and the RED, the handler 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.

Pilots must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
Shoes and socks.

All mixers, loaders, other applicators and other handlers must wear:
Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
Goggles or faceshield,
Chemical-resistant gloves,
Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements."

Note: Goggles and faceshield were omitted from the PPE requirements listed in the acute toxicity review. Goggle and face shield are triggered by the toxicity category I classification for eye irritation.

5) The first two sentences of the Environmental Hazard section must be revised to read:

"This pesticide ***is*** 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."

6) Per the RED, the text "For turf use, do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried" appearing

in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box must be replaced with the following:

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

7) The following revisions are needed to the directions for use:

Wheat and barley (control of wild garlic and wild onion):
Add:
"Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle."
"Preharvest use of this product is prohibited at this rate."

Oats (fall):
The rate of 1/3 pint to 1/2 pint listed in the middle column of the label does not agree with the rates listed in 'Directions' section of the label that specifies "Apply 1/6 to 5/6 pint per acre..." The discrepancy must be corrected.

Stubble Grain Fields Fallow:
Add:
"Limited to 2 applications per year.
Minimum of 30 days between applications."

Stone fruit and tree nuts:
If this product is intended for use on filberts, the following rate restrictions must be added to the label:

"For filberts only:
The PHI is 45 days.
Do not apply more than 4 times per year.
The maximum application rate is 1.0 lbs ae per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.
The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days."

Note: If the product is not intended for use on filberts, the label should be revised to clearly state "tree nuts (except for filberts)."

Soybeans:
Add "The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.0 lbs ae per acre."

Pasture and Rangeland:
Per Page 164 of the RED, the following text must be added to the label and any conflicting text must be deleted:

"For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: The maximum application rate is 1.0 lbs

ae per acre per application.
For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants: The maximum application rate is 2.0 lbs ae per acre per application."

General Weed Control in Non-Crop Areas:
The text "Limited to two applications per year" must be revised to read "Limited to one postemergence application to woody plants per year" and "Limited to 2 postemergence applications to annual/perennial weeds per year."

8) On page 4, change "General Information" to "Product Information". On page 13, change "General Weed Control" to "Weed Control".

9) Throughout the label remove "recommended" from rates or language describing application rates. Delete "and similar areas" from page 13. On page 16, change "such as water hyacinth" to "including water hyacinth". Delete "General" from "General Aquatic Weed" on page 17.

10) 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. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/espp.".

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this letter must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. This label supersedes all other previously accepted labels. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Stamped 6-25-09 S/25

Riverdale®

2,4-D 6 AMINE

SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

FOR CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROL IN CORN, SOYBEANS (PRE-PLANT), SMALL GRAINS AND OTHER LISTED CROPS AND IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FENCE ROWS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY. ALSO FOR AQUATIC WEED CONTROL .

SEE LABEL FOR TANK MIXES IN BOTH CROP AND NON-CROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	66.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	33.2%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Isomer Specific Method No. 6.321, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	55.5%, 5.7 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
OCT 22 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
228-242

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

EPA REG. NO. 228-242
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527-0866

NET CONTENTS GALS.

000228-00242.20090619RED

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the 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, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

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 CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

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) 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 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.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a 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 INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
For eye irritation, examination by an ophthalmologist may be indicated. If swallowed, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product contains a phenoxy herbicide chemical. There is no specific antidote.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or 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 washwater or rinsate.

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.

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.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes (except as specifically recommended on this label), especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes or other susceptible plants are grown. Do not apply this product directly to, or permit to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2,4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by this product's sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

MIXING AND LOADING: 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.

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.

Do not apply this product to through any type of irrigation system (for terrestrial use sites).

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 (WPS) 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.

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 application:

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a water dilutable amine especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. For best results, apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the Western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control.

Unless otherwise stated on this label, the application rates may be mixed in up to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. 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, the specified amount of 2,4-D per acre must be used. When the 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 stated on this label. To do so may increase effectiveness on weeds but also 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. Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications.

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY

Mix this product only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. 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.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **Do not apply during cold (near freezing) weather.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight.

NOTE: If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentrate will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with

any pesticide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.
IMPORTANT: PESTICIDE TANK MIXES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, secondary plant nutrients, adjuvants, surfactants or oils, you must determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying. To evaluate potential short term effects of applying the mixture, test the tank mix combination on a few plants or a small area before larger-scale treatments. Wait at least 2 to 3 days for problems to become apparent.
IMPORTANT: MIXING WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Alder
Alfalfa
Alligatorweed
American lotus
Arrowhead
Artichoke
Aster
Austrian fieldcress
Beggartick
Biden
Bindweed
Bitterweed
Bitter wintercress
Blackeyed Susan
Blessed thistle
Blue lettuce
Box elder
Broomweed
Buckbrush
Buckhorn
Bull thistle
Bulrush
Bur ragweed
Burdock
Burhead
Buttercup
Canada thistle
Carpetweed
Catnip
Chamise
Cherokee rose
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil
Coastal redstem sage
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Coffeeweed
Common sowthistle
Cornflower
Coyotebrush
Creeping jenny
Croton
Curly Indigo
Dandelion
Devil's claw
Dock
Dogbane
Dogfennel
Duckweed
Elderberry
Fanweed
Fiddle neck
Flea bane (daisy)
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Goldenrod
Goosefoot
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Halogeton
Hawkweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Horsetail
Indiana mallow
Indigo
Ironweed
Jerusalem artichoke
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Klamathweed
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarter
Locoweed
Lupine
Mallow
Manzanita
Marijuana
Many flowered aster
Marshelder
Mexican weed
Milkvetch
Morningglory
Musk thistle
Mustard
Nettle
Nutgrass
Orange hawkweed
Parrotfeather
Parsnip
Pennycress
Pennywort
Peppergrass
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Plantain
Poison hemlock
Poison ivy
Pokeweed
Poorjoe
Povertyweed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncture vine
Purslane
Rabbitbrush
Ragweed
Redstem
Rush
Russian thistle
Sagebrush
Salsify
Sand shinnery oak
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Southern wild rose
Sowthistle
Spanishneedle
Spatterdock
St. Johnswort
Starthistle
Stinging nettle
Stinkweed
Sumac
Sunflower
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Tansyragwort
Tanweed
Tarweed
Texas blueweed
Thistle
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervain
Vetch
Virginia creeper
Water hemlock
Waterhyacinth
Waterlily
Water plantain
Water primrose
Water shield
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild onion
Wild parsnip
Wild radish
Wild rape
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow
Witchweed
Wormseed
Wormwood
Yellow rocket
Yellow starthistle
and other broadleaf weeds which may be listed elsewhere on this label.

Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rates recommended on this product label even under

ideal conditions for application. Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

CORN (Field and Popcorn)

The per acre application rate should be diluted in water as provided in the General Information section, according to the type of application equipment to be used. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle. Do not use treated crop as fodder for meat or dairy animals for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval is 7 days. Maximum of 4.2 pints of this product per crop cycle.

CROP STAGE	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant	2/3 to 1.4 pts.	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 control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Limited to one preplant or preemergent application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.4 pts. per acre per application.
Preemergent	1.4 pts.	Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds that have not emerged. Limited to one preplant or preemergent application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.4 pts. per acre per application.
Postemergent	Average Conditions 1/3 pt. Dry Conditions* 1/3 to 1/2 pt. *For Western States - Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming	Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/3 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. Do not use with Atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.7 pt. per acre per application.
Preharvest	2/3 to 1-1/2 pts.	After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1-1/2 pints in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre 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. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress. Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
Postharvest Fallow	2.8 pts.	Following the harvest of corn, Wild garlic often produces new fall growth. Apply required rate in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild garlic control program. Maximum of two applications per year. Minimum of 30 days between

CROP STAGE	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
		applications. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application to avoid impermissible residues. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. See additional replanting information elsewhere on this label.

TANK MIXES FOR CORN

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product with Diablo: Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in corn.

SWEET CORN

The per acre application rate should be diluted in water as provided in the General Information section, according to the type of application equipment to be used. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Do not use treated crop as fodder for meat or dairy animals for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval is 45 days. Maximum of 2.1 pints of this product per crop cycle.

CROP STAGE	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant	2/3 to 1.4 pts.	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 control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Limited to one preplant or preemergent application per crop cycle.
Preemergent	1.4 pts.	Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds that have not emerged. Limited to one preplant or preemergent application per crop cycle.
Postemergent	Average Conditions 1/3 pt. Dry Conditions* 1/3 to 1/2 pt. *For Western States - Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming	Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/3 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. Do not use with Atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.7 pt. per acre per application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

Apply to sorghum when crop is 5 to 15 inches high to top of canopy with secondary roots well established. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Do not apply during boot, flowering or early dough stage. Do not use with oil. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for this information. The preharvest interval is 30 days. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

CROP STAGE	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergent	Average Conditions 1/3 pt. Dry Conditions 1/3 to 2/3 pt. (Western States)	Apply required rate in at least 5 gallons of water by air or 6 to 20 gallons with ground equipment to make per acre applications. Rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with higher rates.

CROP STAGE	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
		Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, use lower rate. Limited to one application per crop cycle.

SMALL GRAINS (BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT, RYE) NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

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. Use lower rate of product for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains underseeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. Higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in Western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on Spring wheat and Barley as well as Winter wheat and Rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions. The preharvest interval is 14 days. Maximum of 2.45 pts. per acre per crop cycle.

CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Rye (annual weeds)	Average Conditions 1/3 to 2/3 pt. Dry Conditions 2/3 to 1-1/3 pts. (Western States)	Make application in the Spring when the grain is fully tillered or stooled (usually about 4 to 8 inches high), but before jointing. Do not spray before the tiller stage nor from early boot to dough stage. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
(perennial weeds)	Average Conditions 2/3 pt. Dry Conditions 5/6 to 1-1/3 pts. (Western States)	
(preharvest)	0.7 pt.	To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when grain is in the dough stage. Apply required rate in recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.7 pt. per acre per application.
Wheat (emergency weed control)	Perennial broadleaf weeds 1.75 pts.	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The high application rate 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 a lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the high rate for perennial weeds, or annual and biennial weeds , which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The high rate increases the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
Wheat and Barley (Control of Wild garlic and Wild onion)	2/3 to 1-1/3 pts.	Apply for improved control of difficult weeds including Wild garlic and Wild onion. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on Spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.
Oats (Spring)	1/3 pt.	Use 1/3 pint per acre with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. **Note:** Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than Wheat or Barley and more likely to be injured.
(Fall)	1/3 pint to 1/2 pt.	Apply 1/6 to 5/6 pint per acre with recommended amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 1/2 to 5/6 pint per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. **Note:** Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than Wheat or Barley and more likely to be injured.
Stubble Grain Fields Fallow	2.8 pts.	Following the harvest of small grains, Wild garlic often produces new fall growth. Apply required rate of this product in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild garlic control program. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application

CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
		to avoid impermissible residues. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. See additional replanting information elsewhere on this label.

TANK MIXES FOR SMALL GRAINS

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product and Harmony® or Harmony® Extra for selective post-emergence control of certain weeds in Wheat (including Durum) and Barley: Use Harmony Extra plus 2.8 to 8.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Surfactant may be added 0.125-0.25% vol/vol (1 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray volume); however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Use the 1 pint rate of surfactant with the rate of 2.8 to 8.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Harmony Extra or Harmony in water prior to adding 2,4-D. Always add surfactant last.

Using this product and Ally® for selective weed control in Wheat (including Durum), Barley - also for resistant weed management: Use Ally at 1/10 oz./A plus 5.6 to 11.2 fl. oz. of this product. Surfactant may be added at one to two pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Always mix Ally in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant. Always add surfactant last.

Using this product and Express® tank mixtures for weed control in Wheat and Barley: Use Express plus 2.8 to 8.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Surfactant may be added at 0.125 - 0.25% vol/vol (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume); however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with 1/8 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Use the 1 pint rate of surfactant with 2.8 to 8.4 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Express in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant.

Using this product and Glean® for post-emergent weed control in Wheat, Barley and Oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Glean are recommended when weeds are large and/or stressed due to adverse environmental conditions (cold temperature, low soil moisture, dry, dusty field conditions) or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use 5.6 to 11.2 fl. oz. of this product plus 1/6 to 1/3 ounce/acre of Glean. Surfactant may be added at 1/2, but not more than 1 quart/100 gallons of spray; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Glean should be mixed in water with agitator running prior to adding 2,4-D. For resistant weed management, see Glean label rates for different regional applications.

Using this product and Banvel SGF® for Wheat and Barley: This product may be tank mixed with Banvel SGF® for control of additional broadleaf weeds in fall seeded wheat and barley.

Using this product with Tordon® 22K: This product may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K for use on areas having mixed weed species in Wheat, Barley and Oats.

Using this product with Diablo: Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in Spring seeded Wheat and Fall seeded Barley.

SUGARCANE

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preemergent	1-1/3 pts.	Use to control already emerged weeds before canes appear. Limited to one preemergent application per crop cycle.
Postemergent	2-2/3 pts.	Apply as a blanket spray after cane emerges through layby. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle.

RICE

Use this product to control Curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. 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. The preharvest interval is 60 days. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle.

CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Rice (Except Mississippi)	1 to 2 pts.	Use required rate of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. 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

CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
		exceed 1/2" at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.
Rice (In Mississippi)	1 to 1-2/3 pts.	Apply this product at the required rate in 5 to 10 gallons of water when rice is in the late tillering stage of development, at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle, boot, or heading stages. Consult your local University or Agricultural Extension Service Specialist for more specific information on weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. Restrictions: Applications of this product shall not be made to rice if commercial plantings of cotton, tomatoes, grapes or other highly susceptible crops are within 1/4 mile of the application site unless these susceptible crops are owned by the applicator or person for whom the application is being made. Air movement, air stability, and wind directions are to be determined before application by using a smoke generator or other means at or near the site of application. Avoid applications during calm conditions (less than 2 miles per hour). Do not spray when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph.

STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUT ORCHARDS (Except in California)

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 and 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 fruits within 40 days of application nor tree nuts within 60 days of application. Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application. Limited to two applications per crop cycle. Minimum of 30 days between applications for tree nuts and 75 days between applications for stone fruits.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	Up to 2 pts.	Apply 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.

CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Pre-plant only)

GENERAL INFORMATION: This herbicide provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. It may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. This herbicide should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of this herbicide and planting soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank for soybean preplant burndown. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

SOYBEAN APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

Select only one of the following two sets of application rates and restrictions.

Maximum Rate (per acre)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
2/3 pint (11.1 fl.oz.) (0.5 lb. a.e./acre) Limited to two preplant applications per crop cycle.	Not less than 15 days
1-1/3 pint (22.2 fl. Oz.) 1.0 lb. a.e./acre) Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.	Not less than 30 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Alfalfa*, Bindweed*, Bullnettle, Bittercress-smallflowered, Buttercup-smallflowered, Carolina geranium, Cinquefoil-common and rough, Clover-red*, Cocklebur-common, Dandelion*, Eveningprimrose-cutleaf, Garlic-wild*, Horseweed or marestail, Ironweed, Lambsquarters-common, Lettuce-prickly, Morningglory-annual, Mousetail, Mustard-wild, Onion-wild*, Pennycress-field, Peppergrass*, Purslane-common, Ragweed-common, Ragweed-giant, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed-Pennsylvania*, Sowthistle-annual, Speedwell, Thistle-Canada*, Thistle-bull, Velvetleaf, Vetch-hairy*, Virginia copperleaf.
*These species are only partially controlled. For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to this herbicide is variable. Consult your local County or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with this herbicide may occur. Whether or not

soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present. Do not use on low organic matter sandy soils (<1.0%). In fields treated with this herbicide, plant soybean seeds as deep as practical or at least 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered. Do not apply this herbicide prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS

Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on Bentgrass, Alfalfa, Clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired. Do not cut forage for hay for meat and dairy animals within 7 days of application. Maximum of two applications per year. Maximum of 5.6 pts. per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

CROP/WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual Weeds	1.4 pts.	Use required rate in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth.
Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds	1.4 to 2.8 pts.	Use required rate in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 1.4 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.
Weed control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass	1.4 to 2.8 pts.	Apply required rate of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.
Wild Garlic and Wild Onion	2.8 pts.	Make three applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

TANK MIXES FOR PASTURES AND RANGELANDS

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product with Tordon® 22K: This product may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K for use on areas having mixed weed species in rangeland and pasture.

Using this product with Diablo: Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in pastures and rangelands.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

NOTE: Use a spray volume of 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. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. Maximum of two applications per year. Maximum of 5.6 pts. per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

CROP/WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	Small Weeds: 1/3 to 2/3 pt. Older Weeds: 2/3 pt.	To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing.
Biennial Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply required rate 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.

TANK MIXES FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product and Ally® for selective weed control in grasses in acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) - also for resistant weed management: Use Ally at 1/10 oz./A plus 5.6 to 11.2 fl. oz. of this product. Surfactant

may be added at one to two pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Always mix Ally in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant. Always add surfactant last.

FALLOW LAND
(Crop Stubble on Idle Land, or Postharvest to Crops, or Between Crops)

Use required amount of this product in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre for ground application and minimum of 2 gallons per acre for aerial application. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application to avoid impermissible residues. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. See additional replanting information elsewhere on this label. Limited to two applications per year. Maximum of 2.8 pts. per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds	1.4 to 2.8 pts.	Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2 to 3" tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray Musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate.
Perennial Species Such as Canada Thistle and Field Bindweed	2.8 pts.	Spray perennial weeds in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth.

TANK MIXES FOR FALLOW LAND

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product with Tordon® 22K: This product may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K for use on areas having mixed weedspecies in fallow land.

GRASS SEED CROPS

For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Limited to two applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Broadleaf Weeds	2/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	Apply required rate in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in the Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2-2/3 pints per acre can be used to control hard-to-control annual or perennial weeds

SOD FARMS

Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. Limited to two applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

SITE/WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Broadleaf Weeds in Sod Farms	1.4 to 2.8 pts.	Use required rate of this product in 40 to 180 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. The high rate usually provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing.

TANK MIXES FOR SOD FARMS

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product and Acclaim® 1 EC Herbicide: Application may be made to provide broadleaf weed and annual grassy weed control in turfgrass sod farms. Apply before grassy weed tillering at a rate of 32 ounces of Acclaim per acre (or 0.73 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.) when mixing with this product at a rate of 1/2 to 2 pints per acre (or 0.6 - 0.73 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.). Apply by means of a pressurized hydraulic sprayer using 30 to 60 psi and 30 to 60 gpa. Thorough spray coverage is important. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Always follow use directions in accordance with respective labels. No label dosage rates should be exceeded.

Using this product with Diablo: Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in turf and lawns.

ORNAMENTAL TURF

Such as Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Cemeteries, and Parks

Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Limited to two applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Maximum seasonal rate is 4.2 pts. per acre, excluding spot treatments.

SITE/WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Broadleaf Weeds in Perennial Grasses	1.4 to 2.1 pts.	Use required rate of this product in 40 to 180 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually the high rate provides good weed control under average conditions.
Broadleaf Weeds in Turf	Up to 2.1 pts.	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing.

TANK MIXES FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

Using this product and Acclaim® 1 EC Herbicide: Application may be made to provide broadleaf weed and annual grassy weed control in turfgrass including commercial and residential turf. Apply before grassy weed tillering at a rate of 32 ounces of Acclaim per acre (or 0.73 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.) when mixing with this product at a rate of 1/2 to 2 pints per acre (or 0.6 - 0.73 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.). Apply by means of a pressurized hydraulic sprayer using 30 to 60 psi and 30 to 60 gpa. Thorough spray coverage is important. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Always follow use directions in accordance with respective labels. No label dosage rates should be exceeded.

Using this product with Diablo: Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in turf and lawns.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS

(Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditchbanks, Fencerows, Industrial Sites, Rights-of-Way, and similar areas)

Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days. Applications to non-cropland are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, of for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. Limited to two applications per year. Maximum of 2.8 pts. per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	1.4 to 2.8 pts.	Mix required rate of this product in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage depending on the stand of weeds. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on Tansy ragwort and Musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on Thistle, Nettle, and Bindweed. Treat Wild onion or garlic in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively. The addition of a
Woody Plants (Control may be partial unless applied in	2.8 pts.	

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
tank mix.)		wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually the high rate of this product will give adequate control.
Southern Wild Rose (Control may be partial unless applied in tank mix.)	2.8 pts	On roadsides and fence rows, use required rate of this product 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.
Spot Treatment in Non-Crop Areas	(See rate per volume in directions)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or backpack sprayer, use 2-2/3 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

BRUSH CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS

Consult State or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application. Applications to non-cropland are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, of for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. Limited to one application per year Maximum of 5.6 pts. per acre per year.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Woody Plants	2.8 to 4.2 pts.	To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buck brush, Elderberry, Sumac, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas such as rights-of-way, fence rows, roadsides and along ditchbanks, use required rate of this product per acre in 30 to 100 gallons of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, or Spirometer. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Spraying can be effective at anytime up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot, dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. A wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.
Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush	1.5 pts	On the oak, use 1.5 pts. of this product in 5 gallons of water per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1.5 pts. in 3 gallons of water per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.
Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush	1.5 to 4.5 pts.	Use 1.5 to 4.5 pts. in 2 to 3 gallons of water. For rabbitbrush, the 4.5 pts. rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed. Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and certain other Chaparral Species: Use 1.5 to 4.5 pts. per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leaved out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.
Cattails, Tule (Bulrush), and Other Rushes	3-1/3 pts.	Mix required rate of this product in 400 to 800 gallons of spray per acre. Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Spray to wet all foliage. Some regrowth may occur.

TANK MIXES FOR GENERAL WEED CONTROL AND BRUSH CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS

Read and follow the manufacturer's label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If such label statements conflict with this product label, do not tank mix with this product.

Using this product and Tahoe™ 4E or Tahoe™ 3A tank mixtures for Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 1.4 to 2.1 pts. of this product plus 2 to 6 pints Tahoe 4E (or 3 to 8 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively

growing.

Using this product and Tahoe™ 4E or Tahoe™ 3A tank mixtures for Woody Plant Broadcast Foliar Spray: Use 2.8 to 5.6 pts. of this product plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing.

Using this product and Tahoe™ 4E or Tahoe™ 3A tank mixtures for Woody Plant Control - High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment: Use 2.8 to 5.6 pts. of this product plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 16 pints Tahoe 3A) per acre. Mix in enough water to apply 100 to 400 gallons per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled.

Using this product and Tahoe™ 4E or Tahoe™ 3A tank mixtures for Woody Plant Control - Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Use 2.8 to 5.6 pts. of this product plus 3 to 4 quarts Tahoe 4E (or 4 to 6 quarts Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply in total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfoil boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Using this product with Tordon® 22K: This product may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K for use on areas having mixed weed species in non-cropland.

Using this product and Razor® will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Razor alone plus the following broadleaf weeds: Lambsquarter, Prickly lettuce, Red root, Pigweed, Russian thistle, Velvet leaf. Apply 12 to 16 ounces of Razor plus 11.2 fl.oz. of this product plus 1/2 to 1% nonionic surfactant by total spray volume per acre to control dense populations of the aforementioned weeds when less than 6" in height. Follow use directions as given in the "low-volume broadcast application" section of the Razor label.

Using this product and Razor® for high-volume broadcast applications: When weeds are less than 6" tall, increase the quantity of Razor to 1 quart; when weeds are over 6 inches tall, use 1-1/2 quarts Razor per acre. In both instances, water volumes should be 10 to 40 gallons per acre for ground applications. If weeds have been mowed, grated, or cut, allow adequate time for new growth to recommended stages prior to treatment. These rates will also provide control of weeds listed in the low-volume broadcast application section in addition to the following: Fivehook bassia, Broom fiddleneck, Flaxleaf fleabane, Fleabane, Kochia, Prickly lettuce, Panicum, Common ragweed, Giant ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, Annual sowthistle, Sunflower, Russian thistle, Velvetleaf. For Balsam Apple, apply with hand-held equipment only. A tank mix of Razor and this product will also control most perennial weeds. See Razor label for specifics.

Using this product and Diablo™ Herbicide tank mixtures for Annual broadleaf weeds: Use 1.4 to 2.8 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints Diablo. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants - Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Using this product and Diablo™ Herbicide tank mixtures for Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 2.8 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 6 pints Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher rates for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage.

Using this product with Razor, Telar, Oust, Escort: For additional non-crop weed control benefits, up to 1 quart per acre of this product may be added to tank mixes of Razor plus Telar®, Razor plus Oust®, Razor plus Escort® for the suppression of tall Fescue growth and seed heads and control, or partial control, of some annual weeds. For the suppression of Smooth brome growth and seed heads and control or partial control of some annual weeds, 1 quart per acre of this product may be added to a tank mix of Razor plus Oust.

Using this product and Escort®, Oust® and Telar®: To improve control of some target species, this product may also be tank mixed with Escort, Oust, and Telar herbicides for non-crop, postemergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant biotypes are present.

Using this product with Ranger®: For control of Quackgrass and many other weeds, this product may be mixed with Ranger® - refer to specific product label for use rates.

Using this product and Diablo™ Herbicide for Woody Plant Control - Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application: - Use 2.8 to 5.6 pints of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as the Microfoil Boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Using this product with Veteran 720 or for broader spectrum control: Add water to spray tank prior to addition of tank mix products. Do not pre-mix concentrates. Since Veteran 720 also contains 2,4-D, do not exceed total 2,4-D acid equivalent limits per treated acre per growing season.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Limited to one broadcast application per year. Maximum of 5.6 pts. per acre per broadcast application.

Conifer Release: For control of Alder, apply 1 to 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying. To control susceptible brush species such as Ceanothus spp., Chinquapin, Madrone, Manzanita, Oak and Tanoak and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or Grand fir, apply 2 quarts of product per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long.

To control Manzanita and Ceanothus in Ponderosa pine, apply 2 quarts of this product before pine growth begins in spring. To increase performance, add suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

After Northern conifers, Jack Pine, Red Pine, Black Spruce, and White Spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July), a spray of 1 to 2 quarts of product in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, and Willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or State herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

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 0.7 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 - October 15. For dilute injections, mix 2/3 gallon of this product in 19 gallons of water. Limited to one injection application per year. Maximum of 1.33 ml. of undiluted product per injection site.

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as Alder, Cascara, Cherry Poplar and Service Berry, apply up to 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water and emulsifiable oil adjuvant for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of adjuvants in spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as False dandelion, Klamath weed, Plantain, Tansy ragwort, apply 2/3 to 2 quarts of product in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation: (As Budbreak Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground. **(As Foliage Spray) -** For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates, may be added to spray mixture. The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 2.8 quarts per acre per application per site.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

In many states, permits are required to control weeds with herbicides in public water. For additional information regarding State and/or local regulations and the possible need for a permit, it is suggested that the applicator contact one of the following: State Department of Natural Resources or Conservation, State Fish and Game Agency, Cooperative Extension Service or some local government agency.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS: For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 quarts of product 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 30 or more days later using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1-1/3 quarts of this product 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 air is fairly calm; 5 mph or less.

Restrictions and Limitations for Use on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks:

Limited to 2 applications per season.
Maximum of 1-1/3 quarts per acre per application.
Minimum of 30 days between applications.
Spot treatment permitted.
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 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. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank. For shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

SURFACE APPLICATIONS FOR FLOATING AND EMERGENT AQUATIC WEEDS SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crassippe*), ARROWHEAD, WATER PRIMROSE, WATER LILY AND OTHERS - LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, NON-IRRIGATION

CANALS, RIVERS, BAYOUS, STREAMS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, MARSHES 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. Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.
WATER-OXYGEN RATIO: 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.
WIND SPEED: Except for applications using subsurface discharge to water, follow applicable information in Spray Drift Management section of this label.

GENERAL AQUATIC WEED CONTROL: Aerial Application - Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts of this product in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre. Applicators may elect to use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. **Surface Application:** Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts 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. Try to spray the weed mass only. Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be considered to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTA-SPRAY® operation, use this product with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.
For Water Hyacinth, use 2-2/3 quarts per acre when plants are matured or the weed mass is dense. Spray when plants are actively growing. Repeat to control regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in previous operation.
Note: Make treatment of moving bodies of water while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of the product in water.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Floating and Emergent Weeds:
Maximum of 2-2/3 quarts of this product per application.
Limited to 2 applications per season.
Minimum of 21 days between applications.
Spot treatments are permitted

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 ft. 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 ft.
   C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. 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.
   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 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.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

SURFACE APPLICATIONS OR SUBSURFACE INJECTION FOR SUBMERSED WEEDS SUCH AS EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum Spicatum*), PARROTFEATHER AND OTHERS - LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, NON-IRRIGATION CANALS, RIVERS, BAYOUS, STREAMS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, MARSHES 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. Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

WATER-OXYGEN RATIO: 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: This product will provide control of susceptible submersed weeds with surface, subsurface and aerial applications. For best results with Eurasian Water Milfoil, apply in Spring or early Summer when milfoil starts to grow. A second treatment may be needed when weeds show sign of recovery or re-infestation in Summer or Fall. See Table 1 below for use rates. For spray application, apply the required rate of this product in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. The treatment may also be be applied using subsurface injection by boat. Except for applications using subsurface injection to water, follow applicable information in Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Table 1. AMOUNT TO APPLY FOR A TARGET SUBSURFACE CONCENTRATION

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions – 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre-foot)	For difficult conditions* – 4 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre-foot)
1 acre	1 ft.	3.78 qts (5.4 lbs. 2,4-D)	1.89 gals. (10.8 lbs. 2,4-D)
	2 ft.	1.89 gals. (10.8 lbs. 2,4-D)	3.78 gals. (21.6 lbs. 2,4-D)
	3 ft.	2.83 gals. (16.2 lbs. 2,4-D)	5.68 gals. (32.4 lbs. 2,4-D)
	4 ft.	3.78 gals. (21.6 lbs. 2,4-D)	8.7 gals. (43.2 lbs. 2,4-D)
	5 ft.	4.73 gals. (27.0 lbs. 2,4-D)	9.47 gals. (54.0 lbs. 2,4-D)

* Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface or Subsurface Applications to Submersed Weeds:

Maximum of 1.89 gallons of this product per acre-foot per application.

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

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 described in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance was used for the application, or,

ii. A waiting period of 21 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. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application before taking the 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 submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance.

C. If no setback distance from Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. 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.

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 should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected not sooner than stated in Table 3 below shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 21 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 no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) 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 described in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance was used for the application, or

ii. A waiting period of at least 21 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 stated in Table 3. 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.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance For Submersed Weed Applications			
Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400

* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application For Submersed Weed Applications			
Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the functioning potable water intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14

* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

(NON-REFILLABLE)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spilled material. Place in closed labeled container. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and

may contaminate ground water. 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 pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in an approved sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into manufacturing 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into manufacturing equipment, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over manufacturing equipment, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(REFILLABLE)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. This Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spilled material. Place in closed labeled container. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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: Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into manufacturing equipment. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into manufacturing equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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