



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:
228-329

Date of Issuance:
8 DEC 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:

Dri-Clean C Herbicide

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.
- 2) Based on toxicity ranking per the acute toxicity review, the First Aid statements should be placed on the label in the following order:

“IF IN EYES:...
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:...
IF SWALLOWED:...
IF INHALED:...”

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I Miller

Joanne I Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

8 DEC 2008

3) A Note to Physician must be added to the label and must read:

“Note to Physician
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.”

4) 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. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.”

5) Per the acute toxicity review and the RED, the PPE section must be revised to read:

“Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Handlers using engineering controls must wear:

Long sleeved shirt and long pants,

Shoes and socks,

In addition, mixers and loaders must wear chemical-resistant gloves and a chemical-resistant apron.

All other handlers must wear:

Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants,

Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,

Protective Eyewear,

Chemical-resistant gloves,

Chemical-resistant apron when applying as a spray to citrus or if exposed to the concentrate, and

Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

6) The following Engineering Control text must be added to the label:

“Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240 (d)(6)].”

Also, the “2” must be deleted from the respirator text (“...or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N 2, R, P, or HE filter.”) appearing in the engineering control section.

7) The following User Safety Requirements text must be added to the label:

“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.”

“Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.”

8) The following text must be added to the Environmental Hazards section currently on the label:

“This pesticide may be hazardous 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.”

9) The label should be revised per PR Notice 2007-4 and the product chemistry review to include the required language for nonrefillable and refillable container types and their corresponding reuse and residue removal rules.

10) The rate of 38 ounces applied to 2.5 acres (.76 lbs ae per acre) to “winter grains” exceeds the maximum allowable rate of 0.5 lbs ae per acre per application for preharvest use. The label should be revised/clarified.

11) The text “Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application” should be deleted from the label because it conflicts with the text “Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil” also appearing in the use directions for fallow land.

12) For grass seed crops, the following restrictions must be added to the label:

“Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
The maximum application rate is 2.0 lbs ae per acre per application.
The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.”

13) It is unclear whether this product is intended for use on filberts. This issue should be clarified. If intended for use on filberts, the following restrictions must be added to the directions for use:

“For filberts, only:

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.

Postemergence

Limited to 4 applications 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.”

14) Per the RED, the text “The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.0 lbs ae per acre” must be added to the restrictions section for soybeans.

15) Because the rate restrictions for noncrop areas (airfields, fencerows, rights-of-way, roadsides, ditches, vacant lots) are different from the restrictions for ornamental turf sites (golf

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courses, cemeteries, parks, lawns), the noncrop and ornamental turf directions for use and restrictions must appear separately on the label. Additionally, the following rate restrictions must be added to the label for ornamental turf:

“Ornamental Turf:

Postemergence:

Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year.

The maximum application rate is 1.5 lbs ae per acre per application.

The maximum seasonal rate is 3.0 lbs ae per acre, excluding spot treatments.”

The text “On turf, apply a maximum of 40 ounces (2 lbs ae) of this product per acre per application per site” is unacceptable because it exceeds the allowable rate of 1.5 lbs ae per acre per application as listed above. The label must be revised.

16) The text “On rangeland apply a maximum of 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product per 1.13 acres per application per site” appearing on Page 10 under the heading “Selective Weeding in Non-Crops” should be relocated to the “Grasses” heading where the pasture and rangeland directions appear.

17) The text in **bold type** below must be added to the aquatic use section of the label and this section must be revised to read:

“Ditchbank application

Postemergence:

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/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 needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance.

Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

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

For ditchbank weeds:

Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.

Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.”

“Floating and Emergent Weeds

Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/surface acre per application.

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Spot treatments are permitted.

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

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

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

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

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

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 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

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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 at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,**
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.**

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

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

18) If this product is intended for submersed weeds, the following text must be added to the label:

“Submersed Weeds

Maximum of 10.8 lbs ae/per acre-foot per application.

Limited to 2 applications per season.

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

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.

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

Directions for Use Associated with the Specific Use Pattern

Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration			
Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions – 2ppm 2,4-D ae per acre- foot	For difficult conditions* - 4 ppm 2,4-D ae per acre-foot
1 acre	1 ft	5.4 lbs	10.8 lbs
	2 ft	10.8 lbs	21.6 lbs
	3 ft	16.2 lbs	32.4 lbs
	4 ft	21.6 lbs	43.2 lbs
	5 ft	27.0 lbs	54.0 lbs
	*Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.		

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 and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:

If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants 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 the Drinking Water Setback Table 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 but 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 from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all 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 at the intake no 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 the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table 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

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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 Application			
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			

19) Duplicate ditchbank text appearing on Page 12 of the label should be deleted.

20) Add the following statement to the label “Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA)”.

21) On page 10, change “such as” to “including” and delete “and similar places”.

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

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Dri-Clean® C

HERBICIDE

A HIGH CONCENTRATE, SELECTIVE WEED KILLER (HERBICIDE)

FOR CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS IN NON-CROP AND CERTAIN CROP AREAS, LAWNS, PONDS, DITCHBANKS, PASTURES, RANGELANDS, AND OTHER LISTED SITES. ALSO FOR CONTROL OF TREES BY INJECTION.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 96.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 3.1%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 80.5%

**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 BELOW 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:
8 DEC 2008**

NOTE: Spanish language is optional

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

EPA REG. NO. 228-329
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

228-329

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



NET CONTENTS: 19 OUNCE PACKET

000228-00329:2007110607.EPA24D.Pending

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO**

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

Engineering Controls Statements: Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed loading system under the WPS. Mixers and loaders using water-soluble packets (1) must wear the PPE specified above for mixers and loaders and (2) must be provided, have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown a NIOSH-approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N 2, R, P, or HE filter.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.	
Users should 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.	
Users should 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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.

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.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION

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.

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 water-proof material, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Alder	Dandelion	Musk thistle	Spatterdock
American lotus	Dock	Mustard	Stinging nettle
Arrowhead	Dogbane	Nettle	Stinkweed
Artichoke	Duckweed	Nutgrass	Sumac
Aster	Elderberry	Orange hawkweed	Sunflower
Austrian fieldcress	Flea bane (daisy)	Parrotfeather	Sweet clover
Beggartick	Flixweed	Parsnip	Tarweed
Biden	Florida pusley	Pennycress	Thistle
Bindweed	Frenchweed	Pennywort	Toadflax
Bitterweed	Galinsoga	Peppergrass	Tumbleweed
Bitter wintercress	Goatsbeard	Pepperweed	Velvetleaf
Blessed thistle	Goldenrod	Pigweed	Vervain
Blue lettuce	Ground ivy	Plantain	Vetch
Box elder	Gumweed	Poison hemlock	Virginia creeper
Broomweed	Healall	Poison ivy	Water hyacinth
Buckhorn	Hemp	Pokeweed	Water lily
Bull thistle	Henbit	Poorjoe	Water plantain
Bulrush	Hoary cress	Povertyweed	Water primrose
Burdock	Honeysuckle	Prickly lettuce	Watershield
Bur ragweed	Horsetail	Primrose	Wild carrot
Buttercup	Indigo	Puncture vine	Wild garlic
Canada thistle	Indiana mallow	Purslane	Wild lettuce
Carpetweed	Ironweed	Ragweed	Wild onion
Catnip	Jewelweed	Rush	Wild radish
Chickweed	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild rape
Chicory	Knotweed	Sagebrush	Wild strawberry
Cockle	Kochia	St. Johnswort	Wild sweet potato
Cocklebur	Lambsquarter	Shepherdspurse	Willow
Coffeebean	Locoweed	Sicklepod	Witchweed
Coffeeweed	Lupine	Smartweed	Wormseed
Common sowthistle	Mallow	Sneezeweed	Yellow rocket
Creeping jenny	Marshelder	Southern wild rose	
Croton	Mexican weed	Sowthistle	
Curly indigo	Morningglory	Spanishneedle	

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply this product during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be up to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles untreated, the dosage per crop per acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY

Mix this product only with water. Just add the recommended water to your spray tank, then add the appropriate amount of product into the spray tank and agitate for three to five minutes. This product will make a stable water mixture. It is non-flammable.

NOTES: (1) 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 crops resulting in crop damage. (2) Every 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product is equal to 5 pints of 2,4-D "4 lb." Amine. (3) Using 2 packets (38 ounces) for a 5 acre coverage is equivalent to applying 2,4-D "4 lb." Amine at a rate of 1 pint per acre.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

For late season control of young Smartweed, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. The spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen to spray tank (80 to 120 lbs. nitrogen per acre). Next dilute 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product in 5 gallons of clean water. Start the agitator and (slowly) add the diluted Dri-Clean C and water mixture. This combination of nitrogen and Dri-Clean C will cover 5 acres. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3 to 4 inches of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designed to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

CITRUS FLOOR

Broadleaf Control

Use 18 to 27 ounces of this product in 10-100 gallons of water to treat one acre. For band or spot treatment calculate rates according to the actual portion of acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing. Repeat applications through the growing and dormant season as needed.

Ground application only using low silhouette or shielded sprayer to avoid contact with green plant tissue. Use with drift retardant to increase deposition and reduce drift. Make up to two applications through the dormant and growing seasons as needed. Do not harvest citrus within 40 days of application. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards to livestock.

CORN

(Field, Sweet and Popcorn)

Preemergence (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds)

Apply to soil any time after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low. Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 4 to 30 gallons of water and apply over 2 acres. The amount of water is dependent on whether application is made with air or ground equipment.

Emergence

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 100 gallons of water per 5 acres. Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence (For broadleaf weeds)

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 100 gallons of water. This mixture will treat 5 to 10 acres. Apply when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8 inches tall. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if this product is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high soil moisture conditions. In such conditions, use the low rate. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be accepted. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

Preharvest

After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 5 to 100 gallons of water to treat from 2.5 to 5 acres.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FIELD AND POPCORN

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.

Maximum of 3.5 pounds of product/acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or Preemergence

Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.25 pounds of product /acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 0.6 pound of product/acre per application.

Preharvest

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.87 pounds of product /acre per application.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SWEET CORN

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Maximum of 1.87 pounds of product /acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or Preemergence

Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.25 pounds of product /acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 0.6 pound of product/acre per application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

Postemergence

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 100 gallons of water. This will cover from 5 to 7.5 acres. Apply when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 5 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Spraying before the 5-inch stage may inhibit root development. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzle as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzle to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary spray injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply this product under these conditions, do not treat less than 7.5 acres per 2 packets (38 ounces).

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

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SORGHUM

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.

Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.25 pounds of product/acre per application.

BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE

Spring Postemergence

In spring grown grains, spray grain between full tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) when weeds are small. Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product in 5 to 100 gallons of water. For spring grown barley, wheat and rye, apply this spray mixture on 3.5 to 10 acres. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. For oats, spray over 5 to 10 acres. In winter grains, dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 5 to 100 gallons of water. Apply mixture over 2.5 to 5 acres to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. Preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SMALL GRAINS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.56 pounds of product /acre per application.

Preharvest

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 0.63 pound of product /acre per application.

Limited to 2.2 pounds of product/acre per crop cycle.

SUGARCANE

Preemergence

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 50 gallons of water. Apply mixture over 1-1/8 acres as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Postemergence

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 60 gallons of water. Apply over 1-2/3 to 2-1/2 acres when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SUGARCANE

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

Do not apply more than 5 pounds of product / acre per crop cycle.

Preemergence

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

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RICE

Use 1 to 2 packets (19 to 38 ounces) of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water. Apply over 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 acres to control Curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying, consult local Extension

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR RICE

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

Maximum of 1.87 pounds of product /acre per crop cycle.

Preplant

Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.25 pounds of product/acre per preplant application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.87 pounds of product /acre per postemergence application.

ON FALLOW LAND

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product in 5 to 100 gallons of water. This mixture will cover 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 acres for control of annual broadleaf weeds. Use this mixture on 1 acre to control established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

USE PRECAUTIONS ON FALLOW LAND

Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications Service or University specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

GRASSES

The rates of application are per application per site. In established pastures and rangelands, dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 5 to 100 gallons of water. This mixture will treat from 1-1/8 to 2-1/4 acres. Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before bud stage. Fall or spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by light application but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas dichondra, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; velvets are more easily injured. Where bentgrass predominates, dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 10 to 100 gallons of water and spray this mixture over 10 acres.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) in 25 to 200 gallons of water. Spray mixture will treat 1-1/8 to 4-1/2 acres. Apply in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seeding grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 4-1/2 acre rate to control small seeding weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 2 packets (38 ounces) per 1-1/8 acres can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRASSES

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

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APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS

Broadleaf Weeds

NON-BEARING TREES (well established - one year or older), and **BEARING TREES** before and after bloom - Use 27 ounces in 10 to 100 gallons of water per acre of ground to be sprayed. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud stage).

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR POME FRUIT

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 75 days between applications.

GRAPE VINEYARDS

Established at least 3 years - *Field Bindweed (Morning Glory), Canada Thistle and other 2,4-D susceptible broadleaf weeds.* Dilute 18 to 27 ounces in 10 to 100 gallons of water to treat one acre of ground to be sprayed. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply when weeds are in the bud to early bloom stage and growing vigorously. Apply after shatter following bloom and before grape shoots reach the ground or during dormant season. Use a hooded boom and low pressure flooding nozzles to deliver coarse droplets.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRAPES

Grapes are extremely sensitive to 2,4-D.

Use a direct application so no 2,4-D contacts grape leaves and young shoots or stems.

For-use only in California.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 100 days.

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.7 pounds of product/acre per application

STONE FRUIT, PISTACHIOS, AND NUT ORCHARDS

Broadleaf Weeds

Use 27 ounces in 10 to 100 gallons of water per acre of ground to be sprayed. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated.

Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud stage).

Make up to two applications through the dormant or growing seasons as needed. Do not harvest stone fruits within 40 days of application.

Do not harvest nuts within 60 days of application. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards to livestock.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR STONE FRUIT

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.

Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 75 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR TREE NUT

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product ae/acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

PRECAUTIONS IN APPLYING 2,4-D IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation. Do not apply around fruit trees or vines with hand gun. Use only on flat, fan-type nozzles and low pressures - 20 to 25 pounds. Use a lined boom applicator which can be calibrated and which will deposit the spray uniformly. Avoid contact with fruit, foliage, stems or lower limbs of trees or vines. Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees or vines and to obtain satisfactory weed control. Do not apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures. Do not spray bare ground. To avoid leaching, do not apply to dry soils. Apply when soil is moist and do not irrigate for 5 to 7 days after application.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)

General Information: This product is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product 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 product 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 product 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. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

Applications Procedures: Apply using 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.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES		
2,4-D Formulation Used	Maximum Rate (per acre)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
Dri-Clean C	At a rate of 0.5 lb. a.e./acre Amount _____ Acreage 2 packets (38 ounces) 4.50	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle
	At a rate of 1.0 lb. a.e./acre Amount _____ Acreage 2 packets (38 ounces) 2.25	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS Limited to 1 application per crop cycle

WEEDS CONTROLLED

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Alfafa* | Garlic-wild* | Ragweed-common |
| Bindweed* | Horseweed or maretail | Ragweed-giant |
| Bullnettle | Ironweed | Shepherdspurse |
| Bittercress-smallflowered | Lambsquarters-common | Smartweed-Pennsylvania* |
| Buttercup-smallflowered | Lettuce-prickly | Sowthistle-annual |
| Carolina geranium | Morningglory-annual | Speedwell |
| Cinquefoil-common and rough | Mousetail | Thistle-Canada* |
| Clover-red* | Mustard-wild* | Thistle-bull |
| Cocklebur-common | Pennycress-field | Velvetleaf |
| Dandelion* | Peppergrass* | Vetch-hairy* |
| Evening primrose-cutleaf | Purslane-common | 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 product is variable. Consult your local county or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with this product may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide applications 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 sandy soils (<1.0%).

Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields treated with this product, plant soybean seed 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 product prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

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SELECTIVE WEEDING IN NON-CROPS

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, FENCEROWS, GOLF COURSES, LAWNS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, AND SIMILAR PLACES: Use 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product per acre in 15 to 50 gallons of water. On turf, apply a maximum of 40 ounces of this product per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treatment nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall. With fall application, reseed in spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial sowthistle, Blue lettuce, Bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Alders and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 4 packets (76 ounces) per acre in adequate water (100 gallons); spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 feet high.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use two packets (38 ounces) of this product in 50 gallons of water, fill sprayer and apply to thoroughly wet all foliage.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On roadsides and fencerows use 4 packets (76 ounces) 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. On rangeland apply a maximum of 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product per 1.13 acres per application per site.

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, dissolve 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product in 1-1/2 gallons of water and apply in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.75 ml per injection. Space injections 2 inches apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash, make injections 1 to 1-1/2 inches apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 to October 15.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-CROPLAND

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds)

Limited to 2 applications per year.
Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product/acre per application.
Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Postemergence (woody plants)

Limited to 1 application per year.
Maximum of 5 pounds of product/acre per year.
Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH IN WATERS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING (LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, CANALS, RIVERS, BAYOUS, STREAMS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, MARSHES, ETC.)

Aerial Application - Use 2 packets (38 ounces) of this product in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover 1.2 surface acres. 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 2 to 4 packets (38 to 76 ounces) of this product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per 1 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. 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 taken 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. Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. For large bodies of weed infested waters, leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous application.

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USE PRECAUTIONS FOR AQUATIC WEED

DITCHBANK APPLICATION

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product /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 needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

$$\text{Average Width (ft.)} \times \text{Average Depth (ft.)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft. per sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

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

FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS

Maximum of 5 pounds of product /surface acre per application.

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Spot treatments are permitted.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

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.

Drinking water setback distances do not apply.

BRUSH CONTROL

The maximum seasonal application rate for forestry and non-crop site preparation is 5 pounds of this product per acre per application site.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, dissolve two packets (38 ounces) of this product per acre in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem and bark. This may require 30 to 200 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 4 packets (76 ounces) 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 the air is fairly calm; 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surfaces must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two-foot over-spray onto water with an average of less than one-foot over-spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within banks should not be fished.

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

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR DITCHBANK

DITCHBANK APPLICATION

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per season.

Maximum of 2.5 pounds of product /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 needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

$$\text{Average Width (ft.)} \times \text{Average Depth (ft.)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft. per sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secure warehouse or storage building. This product should be stored in a cool, dry location. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides. Container should be opened in a well-ventilated area. All containers should be kept tightly sealed when not in use. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has spilled, contain all spillage. Clean up all spilled material with broom. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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