

PRODUCT NUMBER  
2460

SPECIMEN LABEL

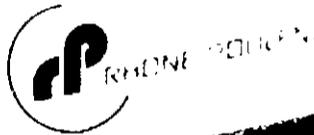
ACCEPTED

JAN 6 1981

Unit - The Federal Government  
Must be used in accordance with  
the instructions on the label  
EPA Reg. No. 359-331

**RHODIA  
2,4-D**

**AMINE NO. 4 HERBICIDE**



**ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* 47.29%

**INERT INGREDIENTS** 52.71%

\*Equivalent to 39.28% of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D or not less than 3.83 pounds of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D per gallon

Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6 D01-6 D05

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**IF SWALLOWED:** Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

Manufactured by

**RHÔNE-POULENC CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
**AGROCHEMICAL DIVISION**  
**RHÔNE-POULENC INC.**  
Monmouth Junction, N.J. 08852

EPA Reg. No. 359-331  
EPA Est.  
NJ-0880

**NET CONTENTS**  
**GALLONS**  
**LITERS**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Keep out of any body of water not intended for aquatic weed/algae control. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food, feed, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, or fungicides by transport, storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds. Do not reuse containers. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze remix before using.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:**

Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of in approved landfill or bury in a safe place. Consult Federal, State or Local Disposal Authorities for approved alternative procedures.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.  
Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**NOTE:**

(Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.) Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, legumes, ornamentals and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

**CONTROLS THESE WEEDS**

Canada Thistle  
Wild Onion  
Dandelion  
Plantains  
Ground Ivy  
Pennywort  
Healall  
Annual Mustards  
and Yellow Rocket

Witchweed  
Indian Mallow  
or Velvetleaf  
Galinsoga  
Common and Giant  
Ragweeds  
Bindweed  
St. Johnswort

Wild Garlic  
Chicory  
Stinging Nettle  
Gumweed  
Burdock  
Poison Hemlock  
Wild Radish

Redroot Pigweed  
Kochia  
Cocklebur  
Lambsquarters  
Bidens or  
Beggarticks  
Blessed Thistle  
Waterhyacinth

## SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broadleaf susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

### GRASSES:

In established pastures\*, turf, and lawns, use 2 to 3 pints per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 fluid ounce (1½ to 2 tablespoons) per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is 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 a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, Bentgrasses, Carpet, Buffalo and St. Augustinegrasses may be injured. Usually Colonial Bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and Velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per acre — the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. In new seedlings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1½ pints per acre — the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

\*Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

### WHEAT AND BARLEY:

In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre. In winter grains apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

### OATS:

More sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre.

### SORGHUM — Postemergence:

Apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 4 to 10 inches tall, according to state recommendations. Use dropped pipes to keep spray off sorghum plants when sorghum is over 10 inches high.

### CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

Apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use dropped nozzles when corn is over 10 inches tall to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

### WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS:

For late season control of young Smartweeds, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre. The spray **MUST** be prepared by first adding required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 with 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and **SLOWLY** add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk.

Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

### SUGARCANE:

Use 1 quart per acre as fall and spring drill (or band) sprays, and 2 quarts per acre as blanket spray through layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

### PINE RELEASE:

To control hardwoods, such as Oak, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, and Hawthorn in Southern pine stands, use Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 undiluted in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.75 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 1½" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.



### **WATERHYACINTH CONTROL**

In still water (lakes, ponds, and marshes):

**Aerial Application** — Use 4¾ pints of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre.

**Boat Application** — Use 4¾ pints of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment.

Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard treat ⅓ to ½ of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

### **SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION**

Where crops are not involved such as Roadsides, Fence Rows, Rights-of-Way, and Similar Places, use ½ to 1 gallon of this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. 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. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D use ½ to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water; 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 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, brush killer products are suggested.

This product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purpose stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material, not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

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