AGSCO

400 HERBICIDE

A LOW VOLATILE FORMULATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isooctyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	71.26%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	28.74%
TOTAL	100.00%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 46.6%. Contains 4 pounds acid equivalent per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult physician.

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

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 554-83

EPA Est. No. 554-ND-1

Manufactured By:

AGSCO, INC.
Grand Forks, ND

Net Contents

2 1/2 Gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Causes skin irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
•Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

•Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

•Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

NONAQUATIC USES: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is toxic to fish. Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area as this product may injure cotton, beans, other vegetables, certain legumes and ornamentals.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: 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 system 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination,

notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

STORAGE

Do not store near fertilizer, other pesticides or seeds. Store at a temperature above 0 degrees Fahrenheit. If allowed to freeze, remix before use

DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of in an approved landfill. Do not burn. Consult Federal, State, or local authorities for approved alternate procedures. Do not reuse empty container. If this is an "OUT-N-BACK" returnable container, it must be returned to AGSCO, Inc.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid use of small diameter spray nozzles. Avoid spray drifts onto susceptible plants such as vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, beans, sugarbeets, sunflowers and other legumes. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not spray at all in the vicinity near susceptible plants to prevent any vapor drift. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural authorities in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions. Be sure that the use of this product conforms to all applicable conditions.

Use of this product controls the following weeds: **Mustard, Frenchweed, Arrowhead, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Gumweed, Marsh Elder, Hedge Bindweed, Pigweed, Ragweed, Wild Buckwheat, Plantain, and other broadleaf weeds.**

CORN: Use 1/2 to 1 pint of herbicide per acre in 5 gallons of water. Make application following emergence of majority weeds but before weeds have damaged the corn. Post

emergence application of this herbicide should be made after emergence but before tasseling. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 8 inches high. Strains and varieties of corn vary in their tolerance to 2,4-D and particular care should be exercised in using ester formulations. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for seven days following application.

RED POTATOES: Use 1/8 pint of this herbicide per acre in 5-25 gallons of water by ground or aerial application. To intensify red color and improve skin appearance, apply when potatoes are in pre-bud stage (7-10 inches high); second application 10-14 days later.

SOYBEANS (Preplant only): For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems: Apply 1 pint per acre **not less than 7 days** prior to planting soybeans or 2 pints per acre **not less than 30 days** prior to planting. Apply to postemergent weeds when small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species is variable. Consult your local county agent or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. (See WEEDS CONTROLLED below.)

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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

alfalfa*	horseweed or marestail	ragweed, giant
bindweed*	ironweed	shepherdspurse
bullnettle	lambsquarters, common	smartweed, Pennsylvania*
bittercress, smallflowered	lettuce, prickly	sowthistle, annual
buttercup, smallflowered	morningglory, annual	speedwell
Carolina geranium	mousetail	thistle, Canada*
cinquefoil, common & rough	mustard, wild	thistle, bull
clover, red*	onion, wild*	velvetleaf
cocklebur, common	pennycress, field	vetch, hairy*
dandelion*	peppergrass*	Virginia copperleaf
dock, curly	plantains	
evening primrose, cutleaf	purslane, common	*Partially controlled
garlic, wild*	ragweed, common	

After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast, Poast Plus, Roundup, Roundup D-Pak, Honcho, Gramoxone Extra, Prowl DG, Prowl 3.3 EC, Pursuit Plus, Scepter 70 DG, Squadron and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactant, 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.

NOTE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather 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.

Not registered for use in California.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS

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 use on low organic sandy soils (less than 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.

Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.

Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock. Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.

Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.

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

WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE: Use 1/2 to 1 pint of this herbicide per acre in enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Make application only between stooling and joint stages. **Preharvest Treatment** - Apply 1 to 2 pints 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. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within two weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre for control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds. Use the higher rate on older drought stressed plants or hard-to-kill species. Apply 2 to 6 pints per acre for control of perennial broadleaf weeds or 4 to 6 pints for control of wild onion and wild garlic. Spray weeds in the bud to bloom stage or in good vegetative growth. Do not plant treated fallow land for three months or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: In areas such as highway rights-of-way and fence rows, use 1 1/2 to 3 pints of this herbicide per acre in 5 gallons of water

by ground applicator. In the control of plants such as willow and poison oak, it is necessary to have thorough coverage. Certain weeds and woody plants will form new growth after treatment and repeat applications may be necessary.

SPOT TREATMENT: To control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS, DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

AGSCO, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions therein under normal growing conditions. **This is the only warranty made on this product. The manufacturer neither makes nor intends, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make any other warranties, express or implied, and expressly excludes all implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.** Buyer or user's exclusive remedy and manufacturer's or seller's exclusive liability for any and all claims, losses, damage, or injuries resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether or not based on contract, negligence, strict liability in tort or otherwise shall be limited to one of the following, at the election of the seller:

(1) Refund of the purchase price paid by the buyer or user for the product bought and used with respect to the claim for which damages are sought, or

(2) Replacement of the amount of product used incident to the crop for which damages are sought.

The seller will not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses resulting from the use or handling of this product. The terms of this limited warranty and remedy cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the limitations stated above.

PM 23 1386-43 Page 195

2,4-D AMINE

Weed Killer

ACCEPTED
MAR 15 1996
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1386-43

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	47.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	52.8%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 39.2% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Contains 3.8 pounds 2,4-D Acid equivalent per gallon. *Isomer Specific By AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5.

EPA Reg. No. 1386-43 EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

CO-OP®

Universal Cooperatives, Inc. Minneapolis, MN 55440

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a nonrefillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. The mechanical system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should: • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Contact a physician immediately. Give victim one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the [illegible] with a finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If On Skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If In Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician immediately. If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated. For Medical Emergency information call 1-800-228-5635, extension 138.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

AQUATIC USES: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. NONAQUATIC USES: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended 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 treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.] Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. 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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. 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.

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 • Waterproof gloves • 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 treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Read the above reentry statement and the precautionary statements to workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION. Area treated with 2, 4-D AMINE WEED KILLER (contains 2,4-D) on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statement of Practical Treatment from label.)"

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer will kill or control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

*Alfalfa	Buttercup	Duckweed	Jimsonweed	Poison Ivy	Sorrel
Arrowhead	*Canada Thistle	Elderberry	Lambsquarters	Pokeweed	Sunflower
Artichoke	Catnip	Evening	Common	Povertyweed	Teasel
*Bindweed (Hedge	Chickweed	Primrose	Locoweed	Prickly Lettuce	Vetch, Hairy
Field, European)	Chicory	Filaree	*Mallow	Puncturevine	Virginia Creeper
Bitter Wintercress	*Clover, Red	*Goldenrod	Mexicanweed	Purslane	Waterhyacinth
Bittercress	Cocklebur	*Groundsel	Morningglory	Ragweed	Water Pi
Smallflowered	Common	Hemp	Annual	Rush	Waterpennywort
Boxelder	Coffeebean	Henbit	Mustard	Russian Thistle	Wild Carrot
Buckhorn	Common Mullein	*Horse [illegible]	Parrotfeather	Sagebrush	*Wild Garlic
Bull Thistle	Creeping Jenny	Horseweed	Pennycress, Field	Sheep Sorrel	Wild Lettuce
Bullnettle	Cudy Indigo	Horsenettle	Pennywort	Shepherdspurse	*Wild Onion
Bulrush	Dandelion	Marestail	*Peppergrass	*Smartweed	Wild Radish
Bur Ragweed	*Dock	Indigo	Pigweed	Sowthistle	Willow
Burdock	*Dogbane	*Ironweed	Plantain	Spikeweed	Wirestem

*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

This product should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditch banks. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Spray applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary. Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and, under some conditions, killed. Crops contacted by 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. Excessive amount of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Aerial, ground rig, and hand sprayer application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making such applications. Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit for your state.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION: Recommended quantities of this product should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture and continue some agitation during application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high pressure sprayer, apply in 150 to 200 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application, apply in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. Always use the proper amount of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per unit area regardless of the quantity of water. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Drift from aerial or ground application may be reduced by: (1) applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage; (2) by increasing the volume of spray mix per acre; (3) by decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips; (4) by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and (5) by not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or valuable plants.

SMALL QUANTITIES: For mixing and applying small quantities, use the following approximate equivalents:

Dosage Per Acre	Amount Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Dosage Per Acre	Amount Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
1/2 Pint	1 1/8 Teaspoons	2 1/2 Pints	5 1/2 Teaspoons
1 Pint	2 1/4 Teaspoons	4 Pints	3 Tablespoons
2 Pints	4 1/2 Teaspoons	6 Pints	4 1/2 Tablespoons

The dosage rates applied with low-volume power sprayers in 15 gallons of water per acre may usually be applied by means of hand or knapsack sprayers in 3 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT: It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (wood, rubber, fibre), and it is advisable NOT to use the same equipment for applying other materials to plants or crops. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes unless thoroughly cleaned.

USE OF LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer may be combined with some liquid nitrogen fertilizers. However, the compatibility of 2,4-D Amine with the fertilizer must be tested before combining in the spray tank.

JAR TEST

Amount of 2,4-D Amine to add to one pint of Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

2,4-D Amine Rate/Acre	Level Teaspoons of 2,4-D Amine Volume of 25 Gal./Acre	Volume of 100 Gal./Acre
1/2 Pint	1/4 Teaspoon	1/16 Teaspoon
1 Pint	1/2 Teaspoon	1/8 Teaspoon
2 Pints	1 Teaspoon	1/4 Teaspoon
4 Pints	2 Teaspoons	1/2 Teaspoon

The amount of herbicide to be tested, as indicated in the above table, is based on either 25 gallons or 100 gallons of finished spray per acre. When using lower or higher spray volumes make appropriate changes in the ingredients of the compatibility test. In a quart jar add the appropriate amount of 2,4-D Amine, as determined from the above chart, to one pint of liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Cover the jar and shake it well. Observe the mixture after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes. If the mixture does not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers or other precipitates, then the tested combination is compatible. If precipitates form but the mixture can be resuspended with agitation, the combination may be used provided good agitation is maintained throughout the mixing and application operations.

If incompatibility occurs, the use of a suitable compatibility agent may solve the problem. Rerun the above compatibility test, but add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent prior to adding the 2,4-D Amine. (The 1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of liquid nitrogen fertilizer.) If the mixture is still incompatible, DO NOT USE.

TANK MIXING SEQUENCE

If the 2,4-D Amine/fertilizer mixture is compatible without the use of a compatibility agent, Fill the spray tank with half the amount of fertilizer to be used. Make a pre-mix of 1 part of 2,4-D Amine and 4 parts water. Add the pre-mix to the spray tank, with agitation, and complete filling the tank with the fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. If a compatibility agent must be used, add it to the spray tank prior to adding the 2,4-D Amine/water pre-mix. Follow all applicable recommendations and field application rates on the fertilizer and compatibility agent labeling, as well as the 2,4-D Amine labeling.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats): See table for recommended use rates.

Spray when weeds are small after grains are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. 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.

Spring Planted Oats: Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. **Fall Planted Oats:** Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre for maximum control, but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. **NOTE:** Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes. Do not forage or graze treated grain field within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN

See table for recommended use rates.

Preplant: This product may be applied prior to planting corn to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre 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.

Preemergence: Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil.

Emergence: Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content is high, use 1/2 pint per acre rate to reduce the possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after application to reduce possibility of stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known

to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or dent stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre of 2,4-D Amine 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. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

SORGHUM (MILO): See table for recommended use rates.

Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 8 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply 2,4-D Amine under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. Hybrids should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS

(Preplant Application Only)

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer may be used for postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixture to increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures: Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

PRODUCT	BROADCAST APPLICATION RATE	WHEN TO APPLY (Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)
2,4-D Amine	1 Pint/Acre	Not Less Than 15 Days
	2 Pints/Acre	Not Less Than 30 Days

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or State Agricultural Extension Specialist or Crop Consultant for advice.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

*Important Notice – Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such 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 at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

* Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
* Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.
* Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.
* Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
* In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is adequately covered.
* Do not apply 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer as described unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.
* During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer.

RICE: See table for recommended use rates.

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 seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

SUGARCANE: See table for recommended use rates.

Apply as a pre- or postemergence spray according to State recommendations. Apply as a preemergence application before canes appear or as a postemergence application in spring after cane emerges and through lay-by.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

Crop (See Detailed Instructions Above)	Dosage Per Acre** Normal Rates (Usually Safe To Crop)	Higher Rates for Special Situations* (More Likely To Injure Crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring Postemergence		
wheat, barley, rye	2/3 to 1 1/3 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
oats	1/2 to 1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 Pints
Preharvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
CORN		
Preplant	1 to 2 Pints	
Preemergence	2 to 4 Pints	
Emergence	1 Pint	1 1/2 Pints
Postemergence		
up to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 1 Pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 Pints	
SORGHUM		
Postemergence		
6 to 8 inches tall	2/3 to 1 Pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1 Pint	1 1/2 to 2 Pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 Pints	2 to 3 Pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 Pints	

*The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems, such as under dry

conditions in the Western states. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

LAWN AND ORNAMENTAL TURF: Use 1 to 3 pints of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer in enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed, therefore, do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated application. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Resistant Weeds in Lawn and Ornamental Turf (Spot Treatment): To control certain broadleaf weeds, such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherdspurse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mullein and sheep sorrel usually require a considerably higher dosage rate. These resistant weeds usually may be controlled in localized areas or spots by applying 1 to 1 1/4 tablespoons per gallon of water when the plants are young and growing vigorously.

THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED.

Repeated treatments, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in 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 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. NOTE: Do not use on bent grass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

FALLOW LAND: Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 2 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from the soil.

PASTURES AND RANGELAND: To control many broadleaf weeds in pastures, meadows, and rangelands, use 2 to 4 pints per acre of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Treat when weeds are growing actively. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Most legumes are usually injured or killed at the rates recommended. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of slaughter.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides, and fencerows, use 2 quarts plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2 quarts per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated area within 7 days after application.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL (Airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks, fence rows, industrial sites, and similar areas): Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Usually 2 quarts per acre will give adequate control. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. 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 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 quarts in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require retreatment next season.

TREE INJECTION: For control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted by injecting 1 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4 1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 2 ml undiluted per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS:

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, Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix one gallon in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly, using approximately 1 gallon of spray solution per square rod.

Spraying Instructions: Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is 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 surface 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 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into water.

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

For Aquatic Weeds in Lakes, Ponds, Drainage Ditches, and Marshes: Use 2 1/2 to 4 pints of product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above waterline and plants are actively growing. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will assist you in determining the best time and rate for application under local conditions.

DO NOT APPLY to more than 1/3 to 1/2 of a lake or pond in any one month because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water and kill fish.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store at temperatures below 40° F. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

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