

769-698

04/24/2002

1/5

**STANDARD 2,4-D AMINE
SELECTIVE BROADLEAF CONTROL**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

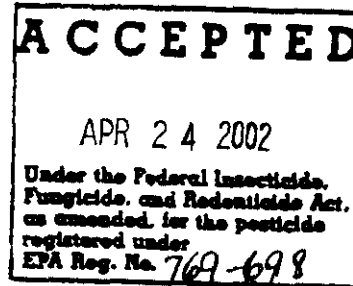
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....47.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS:.....52.6%

Total 100.0%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 39.4% or 3.8 lbs/Gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6 DO1-5

EPA Reg. No. 769-698
EPA Est. No. 44616-MO-1



**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELIGRO**

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

NET CONTENTS: 1 Gal.

**FIRST AID
DANGER**

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

- 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.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. This product is harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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.

Engineering Control Statements:

Containers greater than 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.

Containers of 5 gallons or more: 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 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters.

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, 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 washwater.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenosy 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.

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 further 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 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.

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, wear: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater/. Or 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: *For Plastic Containers* – Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. *For Metal Containers* – 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not overdose! Avoid spray drift to cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, fruit trees, flowers, garden crops, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other hormone herbicide-sensitive desirable plants. Do not apply near these plants since small quantities of wind drifted herbicide may cause severe injury.

Do not apply when wind speed is sufficient to cause drift. Do not apply when an air temperature inversion exists. An inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing a layering effect.

Do not apply when temperatures exceed 90°F and humidity is high.

To aid in avoiding spray drift, use coarse sprays and low pressure. Do not use nozzles which produce fine spray droplets under high pressure. The use of thickening agents or anti drift additives and drift reducing equipment is of value in preventing spray drift. Care should be taken not to make applications where runoff could carry the chemical to nontarget areas. Local spray conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible wood plants without injury to most established grasses. A Partial List of Weeds Controlled: Beggarticks, Bitterweed, Blueweed Texas, Broomweed, Buckwheat Wild, Burdock, Burrhead, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chicory, Cocklebur, Coffeeweed, Cornflower, Croton, Dandelion, Docks, Dogfennel, Fanweed, Galinsoga, Garlic Wild, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Halogeton, Hemp Wild, Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Lambsquarter, Mallow Venice, Marshelder, Milkvetch, Morning Glory Annual, Mustards, Nettles, Onion Wild, Pennycress, Pepperweed Field, Pigweed, Plantains, Poorjoe, Radish Wild, Ragweed, Rape Wild, Redstem, Salsify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Smartweed Bitter, Sowthistle Annual, Spanish needles, Sunflower, Sweetclover, Tansy mustard, Tansy ragwort, Thistle Bull, Thistle Musk, Thistle Russian, Velvetleaf, Vervains, Vetch, Water Plantain, Wild Carrot, Witchweed, Wormwood, Yellow Rocket, Yellow Starthistle

HOW TO MIX

Fill the spray tank half full, then add the required amount of this product and continue filling the tank with the balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling the tank and during spray operations.

HOW TO APPLY

Apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Treatment during drought periods often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons water per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons water by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. The lower dosages recommended on this label 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 rates will be needed. Do not mix with oil, atrazine, surfactant or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada Thistle and field Bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for best control.

Do not use in a Greenhouse. Do not use the same equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

SMALL GRAINS

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye

Post-emergence (Barley, Wheat, Rye): Not underseeded with a Legume crop for annual weeds use 1 to 1 1/3 pint per acre. For perennial weeds use 2 pints per acre. For general weed control, however, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before tiller stage nor from early boot up to the milk stage.

For post-emergence weed control on Oats use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

For pre-harvest treatment when grain is in the soft to hard dough stage spraying can be done to control large weeds that interfere with harvest. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Use only when weeds threaten the harvest operation.

Do not graze or feed treated forage fields within 2 weeks after treatments. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

RICE

Use 2 1/2 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, 7 to 10 weeks after planting or when rice is fully tillered but not yet in the "boot" stage. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1 1/2 inches at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.

Note: Some rice varieties can be injured by 2,4-D under certain conditions, therefore, consult local Extension Service personnel or university specialists for rates and timing of sprays.

CORN

Pre-emergence: Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre in soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soils.

Post-emergence: After emergence of corn plants use 1/2 pint per acre. Applications of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to the dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivations for 8 to 10 days after treatment.

Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact the seed company or the Agricultural Experiment Station weed specialists for this information.

SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply 2/3 pint per acre when plants are 6 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for some weeds but the chance of crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before plants are 5 inches tall nor during boot, flowering or early dough stages. If plants are taller than 8 inches use drop nozzles to keep spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to treat crop at this time use 1/2 pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some sensitive varieties should not be sprayed. Check with Extension Service or university specialist for this information.

SUGAR CANE

Apply as a pre-emergence application before canes appear or as a post-emergence spray in the spring after the canes emerge and then through the layby stage in accordance with State recommendations. Use 2 to 4 pints in sufficient water to treat 1 acre.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in the spring from the tiller to the early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at the higher rate.

PASTURES AND RANGELAND

Note: Observe the following: A 7-day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; a 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and a pre-slaughter interval for meat animals of 3 days. Do not use on bent grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when the grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

For Bitterweed, Broomweed, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder and other broadleaf weeds: use 3 to 4 pints per acre to control most species. If weeds are young and actively growing 2 to 3 pints per acre may control some species. Deep rooted perennials may require repeated treatments in the same year or the following spring.

For Wild Onion and Wild Garlic: Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre making 3 treatments, fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring. In newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: apply 32 to 3 pints per acre either pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment.

LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES and SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF

Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gal. water per 1,000 sq. ft.) Increase this to 4 pints per acre if hard to kill weeds (Spurge) are present. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass, St. Augustine grass, Carpetgrass, Centipedegrass, Dichondra and Clovers. After weeds have died remove all dead vegetation. Prepare the seed bed by addition of topsoil, peat moss or other soil amendments. Work into the topsoil. Wait 2 weeks then seed the area at 1 1/2 times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist thru the first cutting.

FOR FENCES, DITCHBANKS, ROADSIDES, and INDUSTRIAL SITES

Apply 2 to 3 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray weeds to point of run-off. Treat as soon in spring as possible since young actively growing weeds are easier to control.

SPOT TREATMENT OF WEEDS

Mix 2 to 3 tablespoons per gallon water and apply to control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer. Add a suitable, approved surfactant to the spray mixture to insure better coverage of target weeds. Do not use the same sprayer for insecticide purposes.

For Canada Thistle in Non-Cropland: Use 1 quart per acre in sufficient water for adequate coverage. Make an application when thistle is in the heavy bud stage and another in early fall. Treatment for several years may be necessary for effective control.

For Perennial Weed Control in Non-Cropland: For hard-to-kill perennial weeds such as Leafy Spurge, Russian Knapweed and Hoary Cress, use 2 to 4 gallons per acre. For Leafy Spurge and Hoary Cress in sandy soil, 2 gallons per acre is effective.

WATER HYACINTH CONTROL

In quiescent or slow moving water: (Ponds, lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Canals, Rivers and Streams) – to be applied by Federal, State or local public agency personnel, trained in aquatic weed control, or licensed commercial applicators under contract to any of those agencies. Before application under any program, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required in the form of a letter of agreement or issuance of special permits. Use 2 to 4 quarts per acre. Spray weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when weed mass is dense. Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in previous applications. For Surface application use a power sprayer operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. The use of low pressure, large spray droplets and spray thickening agents will minimize spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. Do not apply when wind velocity is at or above 10 mph. For Aerial application use drift control spray equipment or spray thickening agents. Apply 1 gallon per acre through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph.

To avoid fish kill do not treat more than 1/2 the area at a time or treat using buffer strips of water surface 100 ft. wide to minimize oxygen loss in the water due to decomposition of dead weeds. Delay use of water until assay shows 2,4-D content is 0.1 ppm or less. Do not treat water in irrigation ditches which will be used for overhead sprinkler irrigation.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that 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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried or dust has settled.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of this material not in accordance with the terms of this label.

Distributed by:
Value Garden Supply, LLC
P. O. Box 585
St. Joseph, MO 64502