



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 18 1994

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JOHN M. WISE
UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC.
C/O DIANA WILLIAMS
BOX 460
MINNEAPOLIS, MN. 55440

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 9/30/93 Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 1990-102
2,4-D AMINE 4-POUND

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola Ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

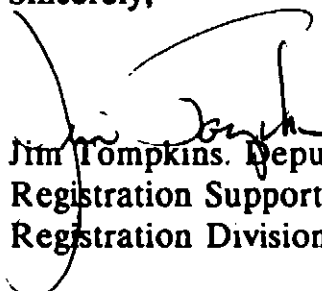
Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,



Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division

John M. Wise
UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC.
C/O DIANA WILLIAMS
BOX 460
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55440

Comment for: EPA Reg Nr.1990-102
2,4-D AMINE 4-POUND

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS labeling submission concerning the product cited above:

User Safety Recommendations must either be placed in a box or printed on the label in a contrasting color from surrounding text.

The headgear requirement for "applicators and other handlers" in the "Personal Protective Equipment" section on your proposed labeling is missing or incorrect. Remove the incorrect requirement (if any) and add "Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure". The exact location is shown in Sections A and B on Part I of the Product Worksheet in Supplement Three-A to PR Notice 93-7.

The Agricultural Use Requirements section must be located in a clearly separate box on the product labeling -- with lines or other graphic indicators (such as contrasting color) to separate the section from the surrounding text.

Correct the typographical errors circled on your proposed label.

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EPA Reg. No. 1990-102
EPA Est. No. 32761-MO-03

FARMLAND

2,4-D Amine 4-Pound

A Selective Herbicide

Use WPS text if you wish to retain

Caution

Keep out of reach of children

PRECAUCIÓN AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

Not for sale to or use by homeowners. See side panels for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

Active ingredient: Dimethylamine salt of	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	47.5%
Inert Ingredients	52.5%
Total	100.0%

*(Equivalent to 39.5% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.) This product contains 3.86 pounds of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01.5

Net Contents: _____ Gallons

Manufactured by Farmland Industries, Inc.
General Offices Kansas City, MO 64116

Revision Date 9-24-93

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

MAR 18 1994
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1990-102



Precautionary Statements

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Call a Physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or, if available, by administering Syrup of Ipecac. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

On Skin: In case of contact with skin wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

In Eyes: For eyes flush with water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Keep out of reach of children

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- A. Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- B. Waterproof gloves
- C. Chemical-resistant footwear + socks
- D. Protective eyewear
- E. Chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

Follow Manufacturers 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:

Mechanical Transfer For Containers of 5 or More Gallons: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. If the contents of a non-refillable 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 [40CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

A. 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 put on clean clothing

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated area. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, 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. 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.

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 REQUIREMENT

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 intervals. 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 agricultural workers on farms and forests to enter 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:

- a. Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- b. Waterproof gloves
- c. Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- d. Protective eyewear
- e. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Storage and Disposal

Storage

Do not contaminate water, food, feed, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, or fungicides by transportation, storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Do not store near other pesticides, fertilizers or seeds.

Store only in the original container, tightly closed and in a locked and secure place away from children and pets. This product can be stored in an unheated building. However, 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound herbicide exposed to subfreezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40 degrees F. and mixed thoroughly before using.

Spill or Leak Procedures

In the event of a spill or leak, make sure all personnel involved in spill cleanup follow good industrial hygiene practices.

Small spills can be handled routinely. Cover the spill with an absorbent material such as vermiculite or sawdust to prevent dust. Sweep up the material and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. Seal container and dispose of according to "Pesticide" disposal instructions below. Wash the spill area with a saturated solution of sodium carbonate and a strong detergent. Flush the spill area with water to remove any residue.

Disposal

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.

Do not reuse empty container.

Pesticide: 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.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

Conditions of Sale: This product is sold subject to, and buyer and users are deemed to have accepted the terms contained in, the Conditions of Sale and Warranty, Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements, which may be varied only by agreement in writing by a duly authorized representative of Farmland Industries, Inc.

Inherent Risks: The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Farmland Industries, Inc. or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Warranty Limitations: Farmland Industries, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Farmland Industries, Inc. makes no other expressed or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other expressed or implied warranty.

Limitation of Liability: In no case shall Farmland Industries, Inc., or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. No claim of any kind shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the product in respect of which such damages are claimed.

General Information

Farmland 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds.

Weed List

Use 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound herbicide to control many broadleaf weeds including:

Annual Weeds

Beggarticks	Fleabane (daisy)	Marijuana	Ragweed (common)	Witchweed
Bittercress	Flixweed	Marshelder	Russian thistle	Wormwood
Bitterweed	Frenchweed	Morningglory (annual)	Shepherd's purse	Yellow starthistle
Broomweed	Galinsoga	Mousetail	Smartweed	
Burdock	Goatsbeard	Mustard	Sneezeweed	
Buttercup	Goosefoot	Parsnip	Sowthistle	
Carpetweed	Jewelweed	Pennycress	Spanish needles	
Cinquefoil	Jimsonweed	Peppergrass	Sunflower	
Cockle	Kochia	Pigweed	Tumbleweed	
Cocklebur	Knotweed	Prickley lettuce	Velvet leaf	
Coffeeweed	Lambsquarters	Primrose	Vervains	
Croton	Lettuce (wild)	Puncturevine	Vetch	
Devil's claw	Mallow	Radish (wild)	Wild carrot	

Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Alfalfa	Burdock	Ground ivy	Orange hawkweed	Swamp smartweed
Artichoke	Canada thistle	Gumweed	Plantains	Tall buttercup
Aster	Catnip	Healall	Poverty weed	Toad flax
Austrian field cress	Chicory	Hoary cress	Ragweed	Vervains
Bindweed	Clover (many types)	Horsetail	Rushes	Yellow rocket
Blackeyed susan	Dandelion	Ironweed	Southern wild rose	Wild garlic
Blue lettuce	Docks	Loco weed	Sowthistle	Wild onion
Bull Nettle	Dogbane	Musk thistle	Stinging nettles	Wild parsnip
Bull Thistle	Goldenrod	Nettles	Strawberry (wild)	Wild sweet potato

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extreme s in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of the individual weed species to Farmland, 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

General Use Precautions

Do not apply 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound herbicide directly to, or in the vicinity of or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, soybeans, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift on them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods.

Use coarse sprays to minimize drift.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig or hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift potential. A spray thickening agent may be used with this product as an aid to reduce the potential of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Drift from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound except as specified on this label.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

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

Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover.

Application Procedures

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 3 to 5 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

Ground Equipment

The potential for spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible: by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

Aircraft Applications

The potential for spray drift can be reduced by applying no less than 3 gallons of spray per acre; by using nor more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists.

Use Directions

Apply 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound as a water spray during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Do not mix with liquid fertilizers such as nonpressurized nitrogen solutions, true solutions or suspensions. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift potential. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage and reduce the potential of spray drift. Generally, 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 dosages will be needed.

Do not apply 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Do not apply in the vicinity of 2,4-D sensitive crops or ornamental plants since drift from this product may cause injury to such crops or plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

Usage of oils, wetting agents, or other surfactants: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but may result in crop damage and should only be used as directed on this label or where crop damage may be tolerated.

Note: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations, specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, or the use of raindrop nozzles or controlled droplet applicators, consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Weed Specialist for advice.

To Prepare the Spray: (1) Fill the Spray Tank about half full with water; (2) then add the required amount of 2,4-D Amine 4-Pound and (3) finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation.

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 all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

Recommendations for Use in Crops by Air or Ground Application

(Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system)

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Corn (post emer- gent)	1/2 to 1 pint	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when corn is more than 8 inches tall or beyond the 5-leaf stage to keep the spray off the corn foliage.
	3/4 to 1 pint	Application of 3/4 to 1 pint may be needed to control difficult to control weeds but crop injury is more likely.
Sweet corn	1/2 to 1 pint	Spray before sweet corn is 6 inches in height.
Corn (preharvest)	1 to 2 pints	Apply after the hard dough or denting stage 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 for 7 days following application.
Grain sorghum (milo) post emer- gence	1/2 to 1 pint	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when sorghum is more than 8 inches tall. Do not spray before sorghum is 4 inches tall nor during boot, flowering or early dough stage.

Do not use with atrazine. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage in corn. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn or sorghum is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such cases use the lower rate. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation 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 seed company and Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

Small Grains Not Underseeded With a Legume

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (fall seeded)	1 to 1½ pints	Apply in the spring after full tiller but before boot stage. Do not treat in fall. Do not apply from boot to milk stage or in seedling stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
	2 to 3 pints	For wild onion and wild garlic. These rates may injure the crop.
Wheat, Barley, Rye (spring seeded)	1 to 1½ pints	Apply after full tiller (usually 4 to 8 inches) but before boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
Oats (spring seeded)	½ to 1 pint	Apply at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (preharvest)	1 to 2 pints	Apply when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results are obtained when weeds are growing vigorously. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
Oats for grain Southern U.S. (fall seeded)	¾ to 1½ pints	Apply after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
Grain stubble for wild garlic	2 to 3 quarts	Apply following harvest as wild garlic often produces new growth. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.
Rice	1 to 3 pints	Apply when the first elongating internode begins movement to ½ inch long. Do not apply when internode exceeds ½ inch long. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Follow State Extension recommendations.
Sugar Cane	2 to 4 pints	Spring, once or twice before close in or fall, after harvest or planting.

The use of the higher rates in special situations to handle difficult weed problems is more likely to cause crop injury. Oats are less tolerant of 2,4-D and more susceptible to injury. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. When using high rates in special situations, consult your State Weed Specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Rangeland and Grass Pastures

Weeds	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Weeds	1 to 2 quarts	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Spray annual weeds when they are small. Spray biennials when they are small or in the rosette state. Spray perennials in the bud stage or in the fall.
Special Broadleaf weeds such as bitterweed, broomweed, croton, docks, kochia, marshelder	1 1/2 to 2 quarts	Use adequate water to provide uniform application.
Musk thistle	1 1/2 to 2 quarts	In spring in rosette stage before stalk lengthens and plants have bolted.
	2 quarts	After bolting or in late fall or winter. Treatment after bolting will give variable, inconsistent control.

Legumes such as clover or alfalfa may be damaged. Do not graze to dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. Do not harvest grass cut for hay for a minimum of 30 days after application. Meat animals must be segregated from treated pastures and rangeland grasses for a minimum of 3 days before slaughter. Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. Do not apply to grass when in boot to milk stage. Do not apply to bent or susceptible grass pastures. If weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Grass seed crops	1 to 1 1/2 pints	Use sufficient water to give uniform application by ground or air. (See General Use Precautions for volumes of water to use.) Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Can be applied in spring or fall.
Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass	1 to 2 quarts	Spray preemergence and/or postemergence.

Do not spray from early boot to milk stage. New spring seedlings can be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth can be treated in the fall. Do not use on bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For best results apply when soil moisture is adequate.

Site	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Fallow land	1 to 2 quarts	For established annual broadleaf weeds, perennial species such as Canada thistle or field bindweed.
	1 to 3 quarts	For established perennial species such as Canada thistle or field bindweed.

Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not plant any crop for 3 months or until chemical has disappeared from the soil. Consult your State Weed Specialist for information on local conditions.
 Note: Livestock should be restricted from feeding /grazing of treated cover crops.

Noncrop Areas

Site	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Fence rows, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditches	1 1/2 to 3 quarts	Use the amount of water needed for uniform application. (See General Use Precautions for volumes of water to use.) Usually 1 1/2 quarts provide good weed control under average conditions when weeds are growing.

Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf courses nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating. Reseeding of treated areas 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, so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

Note: Livestock should be restricted from feeding /grazing of treated cover crops.

Weeds & Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Southern wild rose	4 quarts plus 4 to 8 ounces of surfactant per 100 gallons of water.	Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. Do not graze dair; animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.
Spot treatment in noncropland areas	1/4 pint per 3 gallons spray	Spray when weeds are small and thoroughly wet all foliage.

Keep spray mixture agitated. Do not spray onto or near or let the spray drift onto susceptible plants.

Note: Livestock should be restricted from feeding /grazing of treated cover crops.