

14 JAN 1993

James A. Armbruster, Ph.D.  
PBI/Gordon Corporation  
P.O. Box 4090  
1217 West 12th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64101

Dear Dr. Armbruster:

Subject: Revised Labeling - Addition of Aquatic Uses  
Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer  
EPA Registration No. 2217-2  
Your Submission Dated October 14, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provision:

Change the second sentence of the Pesticide Disposal statement to read "Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above change, before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller  
Product Manager (23)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	1/12/93						

PM23 2217-2

2011

# AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT

*Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid....	46.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	53.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### This Product Contains:

3.8 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 38.6%  
Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

### Statement of Practical Treatment

**IF IN EYES:** In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician at once.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. If irritation develops, get medical attention.

**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air and apply respiration if indicated.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Drink one or two glasses of water. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Call a physician at once. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

See Additional Precautionary Statements elsewhere on this label.

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_ GALLONS

814/892 APXXXXXX

EPA REG. NO. 2217-002

EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1

Mfd. by PBI/GORDON CORPORATION  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64101

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**STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

**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. Wear goggles or face shield and chemical resistant gloves when handling. This product is harmful or fatal if swallowed.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** Do not apply directly to water except as directed in labeling. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift away 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. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. 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.

**STORAGE & DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing. To prevent cross-contamination, do not store near other herbicides, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, or near seeds.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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:** 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 a temperature air inversion exists. An air inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing a layering effect. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 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 antidrift 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 non-target areas. Local spray conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first.

- WEEDS CONTROLLED -

Annual and Biennial Weeds:

Beggarticks  
 Bitterweed  
 Broomweed  
 Bull Thistle  
 Burdock  
 Carpetweed  
 Cinquefoil  
 Cockle  
 Cocklebur  
 Coffeeweed  
 Croton  
 Devil's Claw  
 Fleabane (Daisy)  
 Flixweed  
 Frenchweed  
 Galinsoga  
 Goatsbeard  
 Goosefoot  
 Gumweed

Jewelweed  
 Jimsonweed  
 Kochia  
 Knotweed  
 Lambsquarters  
 Lettuce (Wild)  
 Mallow  
 Marshelder  
 Marijuana  
 Morningglory (Annual)  
 Musk Thistle  
 Mustard  
 Parsnip  
 Pennycress  
 Peppergrass  
 Pigweed  
 Prickly Lettuce  
 Primrose  
 Puncturevine

Radish (Wild)  
 Ragweed (Common)  
 Russian Thistle  
 Shepherdspurse  
 Smartweed  
 Sneezeweed  
 Sowthistle (Common)  
 Spanishneedles  
 Sunflower  
 Tumbleweed  
 Velvetleaf  
 Vervains  
 Vetch  
 Wild Carrot  
 Wild Parsnip  
 Witchweed  
 Wormwood  
 Yellow Starthistle

Perennial Weeds:

Artichoke  
 Aster  
 Austrian Fieldcress  
 Bindweed  
 Blackeyed Susan  
 Blue Lettuce  
 Canada Thistle  
 Catnip  
 Chicory  
 Clover (many types)  
 Dandelion  
 Docks  
 Dogbane

Goldenrod  
 Ground Ivy  
 Healall  
 Hoary Cress  
 Horsetail  
 Ironweed  
 Locoweed  
 Nettles  
 Orange Hawkweed  
 Plantains  
 Povertyweed  
 Rushes  
 Southern Wild Rose

Sowthistle  
 Stinging Nettles  
 Strawberry (Wild)  
 Tall Buttercup  
 Tanweed  
 Toadflax  
 Vervains  
 Yellow Rock-rose  
 Wild Garlic  
 Wild Onion  
 Wild Sweet Potato

CROPS	PINTS/ACRE	GALS./WATER	INSTRUCTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Winter Grain: Annual and biennial weeds.	1/2 to 2*	8 or more	Apply after grain is fully tillered (about 4 inches to 8 inches high) but before jointing. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in spring when well established and tillered before jointing; (use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre).
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near burr stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.
Spring Grain: Annual broadleaf weeds.	1/2 to 2*	8 or more	Apply after grain is fully tillered (about 4 inches to 8 inches high) but before jointing.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.

\*NOTES ABOUT THE ABOVE: Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if weeds present are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**- For Emergency Weed Control in Wheat -**

Perennial broadleaf weeds: Apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3 pint (1.5 lb. acid equivalent) per acre application of any 2,4-D product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

CROPS	PINTS/ACRE	GALS./WATER	INSTRUCTIONS
<b>CORN (Field &amp; Sweet):</b>			
Pre-emergence	2 to 3	15 to 30	Apply just before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1	8 to 15	Apply when most weeds have germinated. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Use drop nozzles when corn is 10 inches tall to place spray below its leaves. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 1 1/2	8 to 15	Apply when weeds are in burr to bloom stage. Use drop pipes after corn is 10 inches tall. Do not spray corn in tassel. 2,4-D may cause brittleness to corn. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage while brittle. Certain single cross corn hybrids may be more susceptible to 2,4-D injury than others.

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(Continued)

CROPS	PINTS/ACRE	GALS/WATER	INSTRUCTIONS
Sorghum : Postemergence	1	6 to 10	Apply when sorghum is 4 inches to 12 inches tall. Use drop pipes to keep spray off sorghum plants, when sorghum is over 10 inches high.
Rice	1 1/2 to 2 1/2	5 to 10	To control curly indigo and other broadleaved weeds, apply 7 to 10 weeks after planting when rice is fully tillered. Do not spray rice in boot stage.
Sugarcane: Pre-emergence	4	15 to 20	
Postemergence	1 1/2 to 2	10 to 30	Apply when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall.
Non-Cropland, Fence Rows, Roadsides, Farm Buildings, Drainage Ditch Banks, Right-of-Ways, and similar places.	2 to 3	15 to 30	Apply when weeds are young and growing vigorously.
Annual broadleaf weeds:			
Perennial broadleaf weeds.	4 to 8	15 to 30	Apply when weeds are growing rapidly - generally near the bud stage. Repeated applications may be necessary.
Rangelands, Pastures & Turf Areas: Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries (Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground cover)	2 to 4*	3 to 60	Do not apply to newly seeded turf until grass has been cut several times. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3 week intervals. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass, bentgrass, dichondra, and clover may be injured by this treatment. Observe following intervals: a. A 7-day grazing interval after treatment for dairy cattle; b. A 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and c. A preslaughter interval for meat animals of 3 days.

NOTES ABOUT THE ABOVE:

Aerial Applications on Grain - Spray volumes of 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre are appropriate.

\*Use the lower dosage rate if annual and biennial weeds are the major problem, the higher rate for perennial weeds.

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To convert local recommendations into terms of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER use the following table.

=====						
2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT						
1 lb.	3/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	3/8 lb.	1/4 lb.	1/6 lb.	1/8 lb.
AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER						
2 pints	1 1/2 pints	1 pint	3/4 pint	1/2 pint	3/8 pint	1/4 pint
=====						

**- WEEDS & BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANALS & DITCHBANKS -**

Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix one gallon in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about one gallon solution per square rod.

Spraying Instructions: Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm with wind speeds of 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 two-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

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

For spot-spraying general weeds in non-cropped areas such as fence rows, ditch banks and roadsides, mix 2 to 3 fluid ounces in 3 gallons of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are growing actively.

**CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS OR BRUSH AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, RAILROADS, FIREBREAKS, FORESTS (Forest Site Prep.), FENCE-ROWS, INDUSTRIAL SITES & OTHER SIMILAR NON-CROPLAND AREAS:**

**HIGH VOLUME:** Mix at the rate of 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% solution). Rate per acre depends on the density of brush and/or weeds. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy dense stands of brush require the high rate with higher water volume. For small applications with small tank sprayers use at the rate of 1.25 to 2.5 fluid ounces per gallon of water.

To effectively control brush, all leaves, stems and suckers should be thoroughly wetted to the ground. Apply when plants come into full leaf (spring) to the time plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when brush and broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. DO NOT APPLY as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may result.

**AERIAL APPLICATIONS**

Forestry Site Preparation - For use in desiccation/controlled burning programs, use 1/2 to 2 gallons of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER in tank mixes with other herbicides labeled for forestry site preparation (e.g. Garlon, Tordon, Arsenal). Use sufficient water to achieve uniform wetting of target brush species. Do not exceed 25 gallon total spray per acre.

Utility & Pipeline rights-of-way - Use 1/2 to 2 gallons of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER in tank mix combination with other herbicides labeled for rights-of-way sites and apply in a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

**TANK MIXTURES**

AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER can be applied as a tank mixture with other recommended herbicides such as Garlon<sup>(R)</sup>, Tordon<sup>(R)</sup>, and Banvel<sup>(R)</sup> to broaden the spectrum of control. In order to assure maximum safety and weed control, follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER. Where a rate range is given, the rate should be varied according to the density and target species.

PRODUCTS	RATES
=====	=====
AMINE 400 + Garlon <sup>(P)</sup> 3A Herbicide	1/2 to 2 gallon/A + 1/2 to 1 gallon/A
AMINE 400 + Garlon <sup>(R)</sup> 4E Herbicide	1/2 to 2 gallon/A + 2 to 4 quarts/A
AMINE 400 + Tordon <sup>(R)</sup> K Herbicide	1/2 to 2 gallon/A + 1/2 to 4 quarts/A
AMINE 400 + Banvel <sup>(R)</sup> Herbicide	1/2 to 2 gallon/A + 1 quart to 2 gallon/A

Garlon<sup>(R)</sup> and Tordon<sup>(R)</sup> are registered trademarks of DowElanco.  
Banvel<sup>(R)</sup> is a registered trademark of Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation.  
Arsenal<sup>(R)</sup> is a registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.

**- FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION -**

Make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per inch of trunks dbh (4-1/2 feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season - May 15 to Oct. 15.

For Dilute Injection: Mix 1 gallon in 19 gallons water for dilute injections.

For Concentration Injection: Use 1 to 2 ml of concentrate per injection. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

**HOME LAWNS**

To control weeds in established lawns and other ornamental turf grasses such as bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue, mix according to the following dilution chart and apply during active weed growth. Apply in spring, summer or fall when weeds are actively growing. Spray to give a uniform application. Delay mowing for several days before and after treatment. Do not use on newly seeded areas or on grass seedlings. Do not use on new lawns until mowed twice. Creeping grasses such as zoysiagrass, bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, dichondra, and clovers may be injured severely by this product; spot treat only on these types of grasses.

Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers.

Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application reseed in fall; with fall application reseed in the spring.

Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications.

**TO PREPARE THE SPRAY:**

- 1) Fill the sprayer about one half full with water.
- 2) Add the required amount of Amine 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER.
- 3) Add the rest of the water and mix well.

**DILUTION CHART**

Area to be treated	Amount of Amine 400 2,4-D to Use	Amount of Water to Use
500 square feet	1 tablespoon (1/2 fluid ounce)	2 gallons
1,000 square feet	2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce)	4 gallons
5,000 square feet	9 tablespoons (4 1/2 fluid ounce)	20 gallons

**NEVER USE EATING, DRINKING, OR HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN UTENSILS FOR MIXING OR MEASURING PESTICIDES.**

For Spot Treatment In Lawns & Turf -- For spot treatment only in lawns and turf, mix 4 fluid ounces of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER in 2 to 3 gallons of water and spray the weeds when they are small. Be sure to thoroughly wet all foliage.

Follow all label precautions for general lawn and turf spraying.

**LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER.**

The manufacturer warrants only that the chemical composition of this product conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use.

THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. This limited warranty does not extend to the use of the product inconsistent with label instructions, warnings or cautions, or to use of the product under abnormal conditions such as drought, excessive rainfall, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. These factors are beyond the control of the manufacturer or the seller. Any damages arising from a breach of the manufacturer's warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include indirect or consequential damages such as loss of profits or values, except as otherwise provided by law.

The terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or agent of the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer in any manner.

**WATER HYACINTH CONTROL:** To be applied by federal, state or local public agency personnel, trained in aquatic weed control, or by licensed commercial applicators under contract to the above agencies. For use in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

**NOTE TO APPLICATORS:** State and Local Coordination – Before application under any project program, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

**FISH TOXICITY – OXYGEN RATIO:** Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed-infested waters leave buffer strips at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

**WIND VELOCITY:** Ground or Surface Application - Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph.

Do not apply to estuarial or brackish waters or to crayfish farming areas. Do not treat within 1500 feet of potable or irrigation water intakes.

Irrigation: Delay the use of treated waters for irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless an approved assay shows that the water does not contain more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops, especially grapes, tomatoes and cotton.

Potable Water: Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a period of 3 weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

**WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crassipes*):** Amounts to use - 2 to 4 quarts (3.8 pound acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense.

When to Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

How to Use (Surface Application): Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor, or truck. Under conditions of moving water, apply upstream to avoid accidental concentration of the chemical in water. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops.

How to Use (Air Application): Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1 gallon of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER per acre through standard boom systems with a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

To convert local recommendations into terms of AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER use the following table.

=====					
2,4-D ACID					
1/2 pound	1 pound	2 pound	3 pound	4 pound	
EQUIVALENT AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER					
1 pint	2 pints	2 quarts	3 quarts	4 quarts	
=====					

- SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING (MUST BE SEPARATE BOOKLET) -

For eurasian watermilfoil programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

To be applied by federal, state or local public agency personnel, trained in aquatic weed control, or by licensed commercial applicators under contract to the above agencies.

**FISH TOXICITY – OXYGEN RATIO:** Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed-infested waters leave buffer strips at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

**WIND VELOCITY:** Ground or Surface Application - Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER will control watermilfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications.

**EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*):** How to Use - To control watermilfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentration with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1500 feet of potable or irrigation water intakes. Do not apply to estuarial or brackish waters or to crayfish farming areas. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift away from target area.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amounts to Use: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons concentrate per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When to Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when watermilfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems.

Surface Application: Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre; minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Under conditions of moving water, apply upstream to avoid accidental concentration of the chemical in water.

Air Application: Use drift-control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons concentrate per acre. For microfoil drift control spray systems, apply in 12 to 15 gallons spray mixture per acre.

EPA Reg. No. 2217-002  
EPA Est. No. 2217-KS-1  
Manufactured by:  
PBI/Gordon Corporation  
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

