



002217-00002-051899

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Systems Integration Group, Inc.

AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid..... 46.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 53.6%

TOTAL 100.0%

This Product Contains:

3.8 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 38.6%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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 some one to explain it to you in detail.)

Statement of Practical Treatment

IF IN EYES: 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: Call a physician at once. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

See additional Precautionary Statements elsewhere on this label.

NET CONTENTS: _____

814/ APXXXXXX
EPA REG. NO. 2217-002
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1
MANUFACTURED BY



ACCEPTED
MAY 18 1999
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 2217-2

0 7 12



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. 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 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.

3 7 12

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 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 & 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. 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.

- WEEDS CONTROLLED -		
Annual and Biennial Weeds:		
Beggartick	Jewelweed	Radish (wild)
Bitterweed	Jimsonweed	Ragweed (common)
Broomweed	Kochia	Russian thistle
Bull thistle	Knotweed	Shepherdspurse
Burdock	Lambsquarters	Smartweed
Carpetweed	Lettuce (wild)	Sneezeweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Sowthistle (common)
Cockle	Marshelder	Spanishneedle
Cocklebur	Marijuana	Sunflower
Coffeeweed	Morningglory (annual)	Tumbleweed
Croton	Musk thistle	Velvetleaf
Devil's claw	Mustard	Vervain
Fleabane (daisy)	Parsnip	Vetch
Flixweed	Pennycress	Wild carrot
Frenchweed	Peppergrass	Wild parsnip
Galinsoga	Pigweed	Witchweed
Goatsbeard	Prickly lettuce	Wormwood
Goosefoot	Primrose	Yellow starthistle
Gumweed	Puncturevine	
Perennial Weeds:		
Artichoke	Goldenrod	Sowthistle
Aster	Ground ivy	Stinging nettle
Austrian fieldcress	Healall	Strawberry (wild)
Bindweed	Hoary cress	Tall buttercup
Blackeyed Susan	Horsetail	Tanweed
Blue lettuce	Ironweed	Toadflax
Canada thistle	Locoweed	Vervain
Catnip	Nettle	Yellow rocket
Chicory	Orange hawkweed	Wild garlic
Clover (many types)	Plantains	Wild onion
Dandelion	Povertyweed	Wild sweet potato
Dock	Rushes	
Dogbane	Southern wild rose	

Crops	Spray Volume With Ground Equipment		Instructions
	Pints/Acre	Gallons/Acre	
Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Winter grains, Annual and Biennial Weeds.	½ to 2*	8 or more	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4 inches to 8 inches high) but before jointing. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other crops and should be sprayed in spring when well established and tillered before jointing; (use ½ to 1 pint per acre). Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	1 to 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Spring Grains, Annual Broadleaf Weeds	½ to 2*	8 or more	Apply after crop is fully tillered about 4 inches to 8 inches high) but before jointing. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	1 to 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.

*Notes About The Above: Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problems. 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 crop damage risk. **Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.** For Aerial Applications on Cereal Grains - Spray volumes of 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre are appropriate.

- FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT -

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds: Apply 3 pints of product per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The application rate of 3 pints of product (1.5 lb. acid equivalent) per acre 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. **Do not feed treated straw to livestock.**

Crops	Spray Volume With Ground Equipment		Instructions
	Pints/Acre	Gallons/Acre	
CORN (Field & Sweet)			
Preemergence	2 to 3	15 to 30	Apply just before corn emerges.
Postemergence Annual Broadleaf Weeds	½ 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. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. 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 fodder for 7 days following application.
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	1 to 1½	8 to 15	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. Use drop nozzles 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.
GRAIN SORGHUM			
Postemergence	1	6 to 10	Apply when sorghum is 4 inches to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off sorghum plants, when sorghum is over 10 inches tall. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.
RICE			
	1½ to 2½	5 to 10	To control curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds, apply 7 to 10 weeks after planting when rice is fully tillered. Do not spray rice in boot stage.
SUGARCANE			
Preemergence	4	15 to 20	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
Postemergence	1½ to 2	10 to 30	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by.
RANGELANDS, PASTURES AND TURF AREAS			
Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries (Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous groundcover)	2 to 4*	3 to 60	The maximum application rate to pasture and rangeland is 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. Do not apply to newly seeded turf until grass has been cut several times. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint of product 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; & c) A preslaughter interval for meat animals of 3 days.
<p><i>*Notes About The Above:</i> Use the lower dosage rate if annual and biennial weeds are the major problem, the higher rate for perennial weeds. Use spray volumes greater than 2 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications.</p>			

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.	¾ lb.	½ lb.	⅜ lb.	¼ lb.	⅙ lb.	⅓ lb.
Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer						
2 pints	1½ pints	1 pint	¾ pint	½ pint	⅜ pint	¼ pint

FOR USE IN REDUCED OR NO-TILLAGE SOYBEANS (Preplant Only)

- GENERAL INFORMATION -

Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer is a phenoxy type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

- MIXING INSTRUCTIONS -

Mix Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. 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 on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

- APPLICATION PROCEDURES -

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.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES FOR AMINE SALTS		
Maximum Amount of Amine 400 to Apply/Acre	Maximum Rate (Pounds 2,4-D a.e./Acre)	When to Apply (Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)
1 Pint	0.5	Not Less Than 15 Days
1 Quart	1.0 4-12	Not Less Than 30 Days

WEEDS CONTROLLED		
Alfalfa*	Garlic, wild*	Ragweed, common
Bindweed*	Horseweed or Marestalk	Ragweed, giant
Bullnettle	Ironweed	Shepherdspurse
Bittercress, smallflowered	Lambsquarters, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Buttercup, smallflowered	Lettuce, prickly	Sowthistle, annual
Carolina geranium	Morningglory, annual	Speedwell
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Mousetail	Thistle, Canada*
Clover, red*	Mustard, wild	Thistle, bull
Cocklebur, common	Onion, wild*	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Pennycress, field	Vetch, hairy*
Dock, curly*	Plantain	Virginia coppersleaf
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Purslane, common	

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

- APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS -

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the 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. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not apply Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer when weather conditions such as air temperature inversions or wind favors drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields previously treated with 2,4-D plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches deep. Adjust the press wheel of the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

- WEEDS & 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 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 perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about one gallon of 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 2 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.

CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS OR BRUSH AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, RIGHT-OF-WAYS, RAILROADS, FIREBREAKS, FORESTS (Forest Site Preparation), FENCEROWS, INDUSTRIAL SITES, AND OTHER SIMILAR NONCROPLAND AREAS:

Noncropland	Spray Volume With Ground Equipment		Instructions
	Pints/Acre	Gallons/Acre	
Fence Rows, Roadsides, Farm Buildings, Drainage Ditchbanks, Right-of-Ways:			
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	2 to 3	15 to 30	Apply when weeds are young and growing vigorously.
Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds	4 to 8	15 to 30	Apply when weeds are growing rapidly - generally near the bud stage. Repeat applications may be necessary.

High Volume: Mix 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 ½ to 1 gallon 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.

The maximum application rate to forestry site preparation is 4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site.

Utility & Pipeline Right-of-Ways: Use ½ to 2 gallons of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer in tank mix combination with other herbicides labeled for right-of-ways sites and apply in spray volumes 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®, Tordon®, and Banvel® 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® 3A Herbicide	½ to 2 gallon/A + ½ to 1 gallon/A
Amine 400 + Garlon® 4E Herbicide	½ to 2 gallon/A + 2 to 4 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Tordon® K Herbicide	½ to 2 gallon/A + ½ to 4 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Banvel® Herbicide	½ to 2 gallon/A + 1 quart to 2 gallon/A

- FORESTRY TREE INJECTION -

Make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per inch of trunks dbh (4½ feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season May 15 to October 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.

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 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.

- HOME LAWNS -

FOR USE ON RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER TURF SITES EXCLUDING SOD FARMS.

To control weeds in established lawns and other ornamental turfgrasses 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 groundcovers.

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.

The maximum application rate to turf is 1.4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

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.

FOR BROADCAST TREATMENTS IN LAWNS AND TURF		
Area to be treated	Amount of Amine 400 2,4-D to Use	Amount of Water to Use
500 square feet	1 tablespoon (½ fluid ounce)	2 gallons
1,000 square feet	2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce)	4 gallons
5,000 square feet	9 tablespoons (4½ fluid ounces)	20 gallons

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.

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

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.

Garlon® and Tordon® are registered trademarks of AgroSciences LLC.

Banvel® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation.

Arsenal® is a registered trademark of American Cyanamid Corporation.

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- SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING (MUST BE SEPARATE BOOKLET) -

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.

Aerial 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 three (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 of product (3.8 pounds acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts of product per acre when plants are mature 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 (Aerial 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 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.
Equivalent Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer				
1 pt.	2 pt.	2 qts.	3 qts.	4 qts.

EPA Reg. No. 2217-002, EPA Est. No. 2217-KS-1
Manufactured by



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- 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 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 of product 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 of product per acre with a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons 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.

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