

2217-2

8/25/2009

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

James L. Kunstman, Ph.D.
PBI/Gordon Corporation
1217 West 12th st
Kansas City, MO 64101-0090

AUG 25 2009

Subject: Label Amendment: PRN 2007-4, Sub-labels, and Marketing Claims
Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer
EPA Reg. No. 2217-2
Application dated June 30, 2009

Dear Dr. Kunstman:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Due to toxicity and uses of this product on residential turf, this product must be contained in child-resistant packaging (CRP) before you release the product for shipment and CRP certification must be submitted to the Agency within 6 months from the date of this letter. Please note a CRP certification should follow the guidelines of 40 CFR 157.34 and PR Notice 96-2. See our CRP website at <http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/crp/> if you need any assistance.

Sincerely,

Joanne Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

3/6

**SUBLABEL 1
All Uses**

AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER

EPA Reg. No. 2217-2

ACCEPTED

AUG 25 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

2217-2

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 46.47%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.53%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

3.7 lb 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 en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find some one to explain it to you in detail.)

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

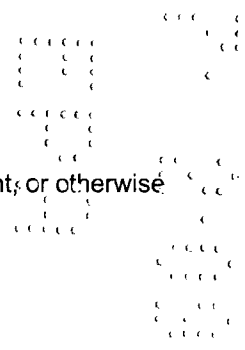
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, natural rubber blends and laminates. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield),
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.



User Safety Requirements

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

Engineering controls for aerial application: 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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Users should 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.

First Aid

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If on skin or on clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Water having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

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.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- coveralls,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- shoes plus socks and
- protective eyewear.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements
 The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

[1.] Use Precautions

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply in tank mixtures with other 2,4-D products. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 90°F and humidity is high.



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

[2.] Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for ground boom application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Additional requirements for aerial applications

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

[3.] Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats)

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Winter Grains		
Annual and biennial weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other crops and should be sprayed in spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; (use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre). Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Spring grains		
Annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	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-control categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of crop injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the crop damage risk. Spray volumes should be 8 gallons/A or more for ground application or 2 to 10 gallons/A for aerial application.		

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats, and rye)				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post Emergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days
Preharvest	1.0 pint /A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3.0 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

[4.] Corn (Field and Sweet)

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Instructions
Preplant or Preemergent	2 pints/A	Apply before corn emerges.
Postemergent annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1 pints/A	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 during the tassel to hard dough stages. 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.
Postemergent Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 pints/A	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. Use drop nozzles after corn is 10 inches tall. Do not spray corn during the tassel to hard dough stages. 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.

Preplant and preemergent applications: To control emerged broadleaf weeds or existing cover crops, apply before the crop emerges. Post emergent applications: Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8-inches in height. For corn taller than 8-inches, use drop nozzles.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on field corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	NA	NA
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest for grain for 7 days following application.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on sweet corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	45 Days
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	45 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not make a postemergent application less than 21 days following a preplant or preemergent application. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest within 45 days following application.

[5.] Grain Sorghum

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Postemergent	1 pints/A	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.

Limitations on 2,4-D use on grain sorghum				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1.0 pint (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not harvest grain for 30 days following application. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following applications.

[6.] Rice

Application schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Postemergent	1.5 to 2.5 pints/A	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.

Limitations of 2,4-D for use on rice.				
Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post emergent	2.5 pints/ A (1.25 lb 2,4-D ae /A)	1	2 gal/A	60 days

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.5 pints (1.25 pounds of 2,4-D ae) per acre per use season. Do not harvest within 60 days of the application.

[7.] Sugarcane

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Preemergent	4 pints/A	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
Postemergent	1.5 to 2 pints/A	Apply after cane emerges and through canopy closure.

Limitations of 2,4-D for applications to sugarcane.				
Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preemergent	4 Pints/ A (2.0 lb. ae / A)	1	2	Harvest at crop maturity
Post emergent	2 Pints/ A (1.0 lb. ae/A)	1	2	Harvest at crop maturity

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 6 pints of product or 3.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

[8.] Pasture and Rangeland

Application rates for Pasture and Rangeland such as established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP).		
Weed Types	Rate per Application	When to Apply
Susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 quarts/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during active growth
Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 to 2.0 quarts/A (1.0 to 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during seedling to rosette stage
For difficult to control weeds and woody plants	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during bud to bloom stage. A second application may be required
Spot treatment	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not use on alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on pasture and rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands, not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP)).						
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal/A	0 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1 gallon (4.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of the previous application. Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. If grass is to be cut for hay, the Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) are applicable. For program lands such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this labeling must be followed.

[9.] 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 in ground equipment.

Limitations on 2,4-D applications (single and sequential) to soybeans				
Application Schedule - Preplant	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Planting Interval before planting Soybeans
Single Application	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	15 Days
Single Application	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days
Two or Sequential Applications	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.0 pints (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

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

*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 FOR SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)

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.

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.

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.

[10.] Aquatic Weed Control

Ditchbanks and irrigation canals:

Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted. Direct the application to the foliage when the weeds are growing actively.

A. Broadcast applications: Apply 1 to 2 quarts of product 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.

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.

Limitations of 2,4-D for use on ditchbanks and irrigation canals with broadcast and spot treatments.				
Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications
Annual weeds, perennial weeds and brush	Post emergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 days

Do not exceed the of 4 quarts of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS. Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = cubic feet per second (CFS).

For ditchbank weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds: Boom spraying onto the water surface must be held to a minimum and allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

B. High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons spray solution per acre): Apply 0.5 gallon (2.0 quarts) of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 0.125 to 0.5% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves and stems. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray-to-wet basis is shown below in Table .

Table. Instructions for preparing 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution at 0.125 to 0.5% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.			
Spray solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:		
	0.125%	0.25%	0.5%
100 gal/A	1/2 quart	1 quart	2 quarts
200 gal/A	1 quart	2 quarts	----
300 gal/A	1.5 quarts	----	----
400 gal/A	2 quarts	----	----

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl.oz. Do not exceed the of 4 quarts of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season.

[11.] Water Hyacinth Control

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving and including the programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications. Floating weeds controlled by this product include water hyacinth, duckweed and alligatorweed. Emerged aquatic weeds include water pennywort, water primrose, American lotus and arrowhead. Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted. Direct the application to the foliage when the weeds are growing actively. The maximum rate may be needed for mature plants or dense growth.

WATER HYACINTH (Eichhornia crassipes)

Amount to use: Apply 2 to 4 quarts of product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent per gallon) per surface acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts of product per surface acre when plants are mature or when the weed mass is dense.

Limitations of 2,4-D for surface applications to floating and emergent weeds				
Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications
Floating and emergent weeds	Post emergent	1 gal/ surface A (4 lbs 2,4-D ae/A)	2	21 days
Do not exceed 2 gallons of product/surface A/season (8 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season).				

When to Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. If needed, apply a second treatment at the same rate with a 21-day interval.

How to Use (Surface Application): Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor, or truck. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

How to Use (Aerial Application): 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. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution.

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party

responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.]

[12.] Eurasian Watermilfoil

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.

Submersed weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Submersed weeds controlled by this product include Eurasian watermilfoil, Hydrilla and pondweed. Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted

Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving water including the programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer will control watermilfoil with surface, subsurface and aerial applications.

How to Use

A. Direct surface sprays with application rates based on 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.

Surface Application - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of product per surface acre with a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. To control watermilfoil when less than 5 gallons of product per surface acre is recommended, dilute the product with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. A second application may be needed. Do not exceed 2 applications per season, and maintain an interval of 21 days between applications. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

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

B. Direct surface and subsurface application rates based on concentration:

Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted.

Subsurface Application - Apply this product as a concentrate directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. Submersed weeds are controlled by using 2 to 4 ppm 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot of water. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid spray drift. Apply in the spring or early summer, and a second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery. Apply to achieve a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent. See Table 1. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than September in most areas. Do not exceed 2 applications per season, and maintain an interval of 21 days between applications. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Table 1. Gallons of this product to attain the subsurface concentrations of 2-4 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent.

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions 2 ppm of 2, 4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot	For difficult conditions ¹ 4 ppm of 2, 4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot
1 acre	1 ft	1.4 gal of product	2.8 gal ²
	2 ft	2.8 gal.	5.7 gal. of product
	3 ft	4.3 gal	8.5 gal.
	4 ft	5.7 gal	11.4 gal.
	5 ft	7.1 gal.	14.2 gal.

¹ Difficult conditions include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian watermilfoil and hard to control aquatic species.

² The maximum rate for each application is 2.8 gallons of product per acre-foot per application or 10.8 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot per application.

³ The maximum seasonal/annual application rate is 5.6 gallons of product per acre-foot per season.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance described in Table 2 was used for the application.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications	
Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum setback distance from functioning potable water intake, feet
1 ppm	600 feet
2 ppm	1200 feet
3 ppm	1800 feet
4 ppm	2400 feet

- A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications	
Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum days after application before initial water sampling at the functioning potable water intake
1 ppm	5 days
2 ppm	10 days
3 ppm	10 days
4 ppm	14 days

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications	
Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum setback distance from functioning potable water intake
1 ppm	600 feet
2 ppm	1200 feet
3 ppm	1800 feet
4 ppm	2400 feet

C. If no setback distance from Table 4 is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application.

Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water

intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis chart) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance described in Table 4 was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in the chart named Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.]

[13.] Woody Plants or Brush and Broadleaf Weeds

For control of woody plants or brush and broadleaf weeds on roadsides, drainage ditchbanks, rights-of-way, railroads, firebreaks, fencerows, industrial sites, and other similar noncropland areas. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN NON-CROPLAND

Broadcast applications to annual and perennial weeds: Apply to emerged weeds. For best results, treat when weeds are young and actively growing. The maximum application rate to general noncropland sites is 1/2 gallon (4 pints) of product per acre per application per site. When multiple applications of up to 2.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre are utilized to reach the maximum seasonal use rate, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of the previous application. Minimum spray volume: Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Number of applications: Limited to 2 applications per year.

Broadcast applications to woody plants: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Up to 1.0 gallon of product per acre (4.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre) may be applied in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants. The maximum noncropland application rate for tree, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume
Annual and perennial weeds	Broadcast	1/2 gal/A or 4 pints/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 days	2 gal/A
Woody plants	Broadcast and high volume foliar	1.0 gal/A or 8 pints/A (4.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	N/A	See Tables 1-2.

7/3

High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons spray solution per acre):

Apply 0.25 to 1.0 gallon of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 0.25 to 1.0% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage of solid stands of mixed brush can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray-to-wet basis is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Instructions for preparing 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Spray solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
100 gal/A	0.25 gal	0.33 gal	0.5 gal	1.0 gal
200 gal/A	0.50 gal	0.67 gal	1.0 gal	----
300 gal/A	0.75 gal	1.00 gal	----	----
400 gal/A	1.00 gal	----	----	----

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl.oz. The maximum seasonal application rate for trees, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

For Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, and hand-pressurized pump sprayers

Table 2. Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons Of Water	Amount Of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of :			
	0.25 %	0.33 %	0.5 %	1.0 %
1	2 teaspoons	3 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	8 teaspoons
2	4 teaspoons	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	6 tablespoons
3	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	4 tablespoons	8 tablespoons

Equal measures: 1 fl.oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)

TANK MIXTURES FOR NONCROPLAND

Utility & Pipeline Rights-of-Way: Use 1/2 to 1 gallon of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer in tank mix combinations with other herbicides labeled for rights-of-way sites and apply in spray volumes 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

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	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 1 gallon/A
Amine 400 + Garlon® 4E Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 2 to 4 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Tordon® K Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 2 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Banvel® Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1 quart/A

TREE INJECTION

To control species such as alder, ash, aspen, birch, blackgum, cherry, elm, oak, sweet gum, tulip poplar, willow and others. Make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per

inch of trunks dbh (4.5 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. Use only one injection application per year.

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

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

Seasonal rate: The maximum seasonal application rate with tree injections is 4.0 quarts/A/year (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year).

[14.] Forests (Forest Site Preparation)

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Forestry Site Preparation: For use in desiccation/controlled burning programs, use 1/2 to 1.0 gallon of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer per acre in tank mixes with other herbicides EPA-registered 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.

Do Not Apply as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may result.

Limitations: The maximum application rate to all forestry sites is 4.0 quarts per acre (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per broadcast application) and the number of broadcast applications is limited to one per year. Seasonal: The maximum seasonal application rate with one broadcast application to forestry sites is 4.0 quarts/A (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year).

[15.] Ornamental Turf

FOR USE ON RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER TURF SITES EXCLUDING SOD FARMS

To control weeds in established lawns and other ornamental turfgrass such as bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fescue. Apply in spring, summer or fall when weeds are actively growing. Spray to give a uniform application. Delay mowing 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; only spot treat weeds on these types of grasses. Do not use on bentgrass golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous groundcovers. Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications.

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year
Ornamental turfgrass	1.5 quarts/A (1.1 fl.oz. /1,000 sq.ft.) (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2
The maximum seasonal rate is 3 quarts of product per acre (3.0 lbs 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.		

For spot treatments and small areas: Mix 1.0 fluid ounce per 1.0 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Spray emerged weeds that are actively growing at any time of the season.

Use Rates In Ornamental Lawns And Turf With Hand Operated Sprayers			
Amount of Product	Amount of Water	Area to be Treated	
1 Tablespoon	0.5 fl.oz.	0.5 gallon	500 sq.ft.
2 Tablespoons	1 fl.oz.	1 gallon	1,000 sq.ft.
4 Tablespoons	2 fl.oz.	2 gallons	2,000 sq.ft.
6 Tablespoons	3 fl.oz.	3 gallons	3,000 sq.ft.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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. 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.

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Refillable Containers:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not

reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition, et.al. v. EPA*, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner or use of application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, 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 HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER, FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THE PRODUCT. The Manufacturer must be promptly notified in writing of any claims, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above.

The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere. No employee or agent of the manufacturer or seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in any manner.

2/5

SUBLABEL 2

With Aerial, Aquatic, Rice, Sugarcane, Tree Injection, and Forest Site Preparation Uses Removed

AMINE 400 2,4-D WEED KILLER

EPA Reg. No. 2217-2

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 46.47%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.53%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

3.7 lb 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 en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find some one to explain it to you in detail.)

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, natural rubber blends and laminates. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, ~~flaggers~~, and other handlers must wear:

- protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield),
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (~~except for pilots~~),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

~~Engineering controls for aerial application: 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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].~~

User Safety Recommendations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • Users should 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.

First Aid	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If on skin or on clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p>	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Water having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

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.

Directions for use by aerial application are not included on this label, therefore this product should not be applied as an aerial application. Aquatic use sites are not included on this label, therefore this product should not be applied to aquatic use sites.

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.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- coveralls,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- shoes plus socks and
- protective eyewear.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

[1.] Use Precautions

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply in tank mixtures with other 2,4-D products. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 90°F and humidity is high.

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

[2.] Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, ~~aerial, airblast, chemigation~~) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All ~~aerial and~~ ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for ground boom application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Additional requirements for aerial applications

~~The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.~~

[3.] Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats)

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Winter Grains		
Annual and biennial weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other crops and should be sprayed in spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; (use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre). Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Spring grains		
Annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	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-control categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of crop injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the crop damage risk. Spray volumes should be 8 gallons/A or more for ground application or 2 to 10 gallons/A for aerial application.		

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats, and rye)				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post Emergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days
Preharvest	1.0 pint /A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3.0 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

[4.] Corn (Field and Sweet)

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Instructions
Preplant or Preemergent	2 pints/A	Apply before corn emerges.
Postemergent annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1 pints/A	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 during the tassel to hard dough stages. 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.
Postemergent Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 pints/A	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. Use drop nozzles after corn is 10 inches tall. Do not spray corn during the tassel to hard dough stages. 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.

Preplant and preemergent applications: To control emerged broadleaf weeds or existing cover crops, apply before the crop emerges. Post emergent applications: Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8-inches in height. For corn taller than 8-inches, use drop nozzles.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on field corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	NA	NA
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest for grain for 7 days following application.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on sweet corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	45 Days
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	45 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not make a postemergent application less than 21 days following a preplant or preemergent application. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest within 45 days following application.

[5.] Grain Sorghum

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Postemergent	1 pints/A	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.

Limitations on 2,4-D use on grain sorghum

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1.0 pint (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not harvest grain for 30 days following application. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following applications.

[6.] Rice

Application schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Postemergent	1.5 to 2.5 pints/A	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.

Limitations of 2,4-D for use on rice.

Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post-emergent	2.5 pints/A (1.25 lb 2,4-D ae /A)	4	2 gal/A	60 days

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.5 pints (1.25 pounds of 2,4-D ae) per acre per use season. Do not harvest within 60 days of the application.

[7.] Sugarcane

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Preemergent	4 pints/A	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
Postemergent	1.5 to 2 pints/A	Apply after cane emerges and through canopy closure.

Limitations of 2,4-D for applications to sugarcane.

Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preemergent	4 Pints/A (2.0 lb. ae / A)	4	2	Harvest at crop maturity
Post-emergent	2 Pints/A (1.0 lb. ae/A)	4	2	Harvest at crop maturity

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 6 pints of product or 3.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

[8.] Pasture and Rangeland

Application rates for Pasture and Rangeland such as established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP).

Weed Types	Rate per Application	When to Apply
Susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 quarts/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during active growth
Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 to 2.0 quarts/A (1.0 to 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during seedling to rosette stage
For difficult to control weeds and woody plants	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during bud to bloom stage. A second application may be required
Spot treatment	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not use on alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on pasture and rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands, not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP)).

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal/A	0 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1 gallon (4.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of the previous application. Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. If grass is to be cut for hay, the Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) are applicable. For program lands such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this labeling must be followed.

[9.] 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 in~~ ground equipment.

Limitations on 2,4-D applications (single and sequential) to soybeans				
Application Schedule - Preplant	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Planting Interval before planting Soybeans
Single Application	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	15 Days
Single Application	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days
Two or Sequential Applications	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.0 pints (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

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

*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 FOR SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)
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.

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.

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.

[10.] Aquatic Weed Control

Ditchbanks and irrigation canals:
~~Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted. Direct the application to the foliage when the weeds are growing actively.~~

A. Broadcast applications: ~~Apply 1 to 2 quarts of product 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.~~

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.

Limitations of 2,4-D for use on ditchbanks and irrigation canals with broadcast and spot treatments.				
Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications
Annual weeds, perennial weeds, and brush	Post-emergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 days
Do not exceed the of 4 quarts of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS. Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = cubic feet per second (CFS).				
For ditchbank weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.				
For shoreline weeds: Boom spraying onto the water surface must be held to a minimum and allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water.				

B. High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons spray solution per acre): Apply 0.5 gallon (2.0 quarts) of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 0.125 to 0.5% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard to control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves and stems. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray to wet basis is shown below in Table.

Spray solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:		
	0.125%	0.25%	0.5%
100 gal/A	1/2 quart	1 quart	2 quarts
200 gal/A	1 quart	2 quarts	---
300 gal/A	1.5 quarts	---	---
400 gal/A	2 quarts	---	---

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl.oz. Do not exceed the of 4 quarts of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season.

[11.] Water Hyacinth Control

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving and including the programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications. Floating weeds controlled by this product include water hyacinth, duckweed and alligatorweed. Emerged aquatic weeds include water pennywort, water primrose, American lotus and arrowhead. Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted. Direct the application to the foliage when the weeds are growing actively. The maximum rate may be needed for mature plants or dense growth.

WATER HYACINTH (Eichhornia crassipes)

Amount to use: Apply 2 to 4 quarts of product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent per gallon) per surface acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts of product per surface acre when plants are mature or when the weed mass is dense.

Limitations of 2,4-D for surface applications to floating and emergent weeds				
Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications
Floating and emergent weeds	Post emergent	1 gal/ surface A (4 lbs 2,4-D ae/A)	2	21 days
Do not exceed 2 gallons of product/surface A/season (8 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season).				

When to Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. If needed, apply a second treatment at the same rate with a 21-day interval.

How to Use (Surface Application): Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor, or truck. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

How to Use (Aerial Application): 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. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution.

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party

12/5

responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

[12.] Eurasian Watermilfoil

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.

Submersed weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Submersed weeds controlled by this product include Eurasian watermilfoil, Hydrilla and pondweed. Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted

Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving water including the programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer will control watermilfoil with surface, subsurface and aerial applications.

How to Use

A. Direct surface sprays with application rates based on 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.

Surface Application— Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of product per surface acre with a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. To control watermilfoil when less than 5 gallons of product per surface acre is recommended, dilute the product with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. A second application may be needed. Do not exceed 2 applications per season, and maintain an interval of 21 days between applications. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Aerial Application— Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of product per surface acre. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. For microfoil drift control spray systems, apply in 12 to 15 gallons spray mixture per acre.

B. Direct surface and subsurface application rates based on concentration:
Broadcast and spot treatments are permitted.

Subsurface Application— Apply this product as a concentrate directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. Submersed weeds are controlled by using 2 to 4 ppm 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot of water. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid spray drift. Apply in the spring or early summer, and a second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery. Apply to achieve a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent. See Table 1. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than September in most areas. Do not exceed 2 applications per season, and maintain an interval of 21 days between applications. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Table 1. Gallons of this product to attain the subsurface concentrations of 2-4 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent.

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions 2 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot	For difficult conditions ¹ 4 ppm of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot
1 acre	1 ft	1.4 gal of product	2.8 gal ²
	2 ft	2.8 gal.	5.7 gal. of product
	3 ft	4.3 gal	8.5 gal.
	4 ft	5.7 gal	11.4 gal. ¹
	5 ft	7.1 gal.	14.2 gal.

¹ Difficult conditions include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian watermilfoil and hard to control aquatic species.

² The maximum rate for each application is 2.8 gallons of product per acre-foot per application or 10.8 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre-foot per application.

³ The maximum seasonal/annual application rate is 5.6 gallons of product per acre-foot per season.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance described in Table 2 was used for the application.

Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum setback distance from functioning potable water intake, feet
1 ppm	600 feet
2 ppm	1200 feet
3 ppm	1800 feet
4 ppm	2400 feet

- A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum days after application before initial water sampling at the functioning potable water intake
1 ppm	5 days
2 ppm	10 days
3 ppm	10 days
4 ppm	14 days

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 4.

Application rate, ppm acid equivalent target water concentration	Minimum setback distance from functioning potable water intake
1 ppm	600 feet
2 ppm	1200 feet
3 ppm	1800 feet
4 ppm	2400 feet

C. If no setback distance from Table 4 is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application.

Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water

intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis chart) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
Application Date: _____ Time: _____

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- A setback distance described in Table 4 was used for the application, or,
- A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in the chart named Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.]

[13.] Woody Plants or Brush and Broadleaf Weeds

For control of woody plants or brush and broadleaf weeds on roadsides, drainage ditchbanks, rights-of-way, railroads, firebreaks, fencerows, industrial sites, and other similar noncropland areas. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN NON-CROPLAND

Broadcast applications to annual and perennial weeds: Apply to emerged weeds. For best results, treat when weeds are young and actively growing. The maximum application rate to general noncropland sites is 1/2 gallon (4 pints) of product per acre per application per site. When multiple applications of up to 2.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre are utilized to reach the maximum seasonal use rate, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of the previous application. Minimum spray volume: Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Number of applications: Limited to 2 applications per year.

Broadcast applications to woody plants: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Up to 1.0 gallon of product per acre (4.0 lb acid equivalent per acre) may be applied in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants. The maximum noncropland application rate for tree, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

Target species	Application schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume
Annual and perennial weeds	Broadcast	1/2 gal/A or 4 pints/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 days	2 gal/A
Woody plants	Broadcast and high volume foliar	1.0 gal/A or 8 pints/A (4.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	N/A	See Tables 1-2.

High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons spray solution per acre):

Apply 0.25 to 1.0 gallon of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 0.25 to 1.0% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage of solid stands of mixed brush can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray-to-wet basis is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Instructions for preparing 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Spray solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
100 gal/A	0.25 gal	0.33 gal	0.5 gal	1.0 gal
200 gal/A	0.50 gal	0.67 gal	1.0 gal	----
300 gal/A	0.75 gal	1.00 gal	----	----
400 gal/A	1.00 gal	----	----	----

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl.oz. The maximum seasonal application rate for trees, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

For Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, and hand-pressurized pump sprayers

Table 2. Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons Of Water	Amount Of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of :			
	0.25 %	0.33 %	0.5 %	1.0 %
1	2 teaspoons	3 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	8 teaspoons
2	4 teaspoons	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	6 tablespoons
3	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	4 tablespoons	8 tablespoons

Equal measures: 1 fl.oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)

TANK MIXTURES FOR NONCROPLAND

Utility & Pipeline Rights-of-Way: Use 1/2 to 1 gallon of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer in tank mix combinations with other herbicides labeled for rights-of-way sites and apply in spray volumes 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

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	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 1 gallon/A
Amine 400 + Garlon® 4E Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 2 to 4 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Tordon® K Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 2 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Banvel® Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1 quart/A

TREE INJECTION

~~To control species such as alder, ash, aspen, birch, blackgum, cherry, elm, oak, sweet gum, tulip poplar, willow and others. Make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per~~

inch of trunks dbh (4.5 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. Use only one injection application per year.

For Dilute Injection: Mix 1 gallon of product in 10 gallons water for dilute injections.

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

Seasonal rate: The maximum seasonal application rate with tree injections is 4.0 quarts/A/year (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year).

[14.] Forests (Forest Site Preparation)

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Forestry Site Preparation: For use in desiccation/controlled burning programs, use 1/2 to 1.0 gallon of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer per acre in tank mixes with other herbicides EPA registered 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.

Do Not Apply as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may result.

Limitations: The maximum application rate to all forestry sites is 4.0 quarts per acre (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per broadcast application) and the number of broadcast applications is limited to one per year. Seasonal: The maximum seasonal application rate with one broadcast application to forestry sites is 4.0 quarts/A (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year).

[15.] Ornamental Turf

FOR USE ON RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER TURF SITES EXCLUDING SOD FARMS

To control weeds in established lawns and other ornamental turfgrass such as bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fescue. Apply in spring, summer or fall when weeds are actively growing. Spray to give a uniform application. Delay mowing 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; only spot treat weeds on these types of grasses. Do not use on bentgrass golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous groundcovers. Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications.

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year
Ornamental turfgrass	1.5 quarts/A (1.1 fl.oz. /1,000 sq.ft.) (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2
The maximum seasonal rate is 3 quarts of product per acre (3.0 lbs 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.		

For spot treatments and small areas: Mix 1.0 fluid ounce per 1.0 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Spray emerged weeds that are actively growing at any time of the season.

Use Rates In Ornamental Lawns And Turf With Hand Operated Sprayers			
Amount of Product		Amount of Water	Area to be Treated
1 Tablespoon	0.5 fl.oz.	0.5 gallon	500 sq.ft.
2 Tablespoons	1 fl.oz.	1 gallon	1,000 sq.ft.
4 Tablespoons	2 fl.oz.	2 gallons	2,000 sq.ft.
6 Tablespoons	3 fl.oz.	3 gallons	3,000 sq.ft.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE 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. 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.

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse [or pressure rinse] container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

[Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.]

[For Refillable Containers:]

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not

reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition, et.al. v. EPA*, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner or use of application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, 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 HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER, FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THE PRODUCT. The Manufacturer must be promptly notified in writing of any claims, whether based in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above.

The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere. No employee or agent of the manufacturer or seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in any manner.

APPENDIX

1. Statements which may appear on different label components depending on packaging configuration.

- See next panel for additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid
- Net Contents: _____
- EPA Est. No. _____

2. Optional statements

- Garlon® and Tordon® are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, LLC
- Banvel® and Arsenal® are registered trademarks of BASF Corporation.
- Water-based broadleaf weed control
- Weed control for lawns, pastures and crops
- Economical weed control for lawns and pastures
- Economical weed control for home, farm and ranch
- Your warm-weather weed solution
- Controls over 100 [listed] weeds [as listed]
- One gallon covers over three acres of lawn
- Controls noxious weeds in pastures and farm premises
- Controls toxic weeds in pastures
- Controls [listed] weeds in corn, sorghum and wheat [as listed]
- Economical weed control
- Use in warm weather for maximum weed control
- Ideal for use with pull-behind sprayers
- Controls most common broadleaf weeds in pastures and rangelands, corn, sorghum, wheat, and barley.
- Also for use in lawns, roadsides, drainage ditchbanks, rights-of-way, railroads, fencerows, industrial sites.

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	1.5 pints	1 pint	3/4 pint	1/2 pint	3/8 pint	1/4 pint

DOCUMENT CONTROL INFORMATION

1. **Unique Label Identifier:** 002217-00002.20090630.amend-proposed.doc
2. **Reason for Issue:** Incorporate EPA comments, split into two sublabels, PRN 2007-4, ad claims