

08 DEC 1992

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

Dear Dr. Armbruster:

Subject: Gordon's Amine 600 2,4-D Weed Killer
EPA Registration No. 2217-668
Applications Dated August 28, 1992 and October 8,
1992, Request To Amend Product Registration to
Add Directions for Use as a Preplant Herbicide
for Soybeans, Supplemental Labeling

The proposed amendment to add no-till or minimum till use of this product in the culture of soybeans is conditionally accepted under section 3(c)(7)(B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide Act (FIFRA) as amended, with an expiration date of December 31, 1995, and based on a permissible level of residues of the active ingredient 2,4-D of 0.1 part per million. In addition, during the period that this amendment is in effect, it will be ~~subject to the conditions listed below:~~

1. That the Industry Task Force II for 2,4-D Research Data will submit to this Agency the following data from field studies:
 - a. Field residue trials using proposed and exaggerated rates with the ester formulation, conducted in seven (7) states: TN, AR, IN, IL, MN, MO, and MS or LA. Due date: January 31, 1994.
 - b. Bridging studies with the ester and amine formulations conducted in three (3) locations, like IL, MN, MS or LA. Due Date: January 31, 1994.
 - c. Plant metabolism studies in three (3) representative, dissimilar crops. Due date: January 31, 1994.
 - d. Animal metabolism studies (poultry and ruminant) as outlined in the Residue Chemistry Chapter of the 2,4-D Registration Standard. Due Date: January 31, 1994.
 - e. Adequate storage stability data for all analyses. Due Date: January 31, 1994.

2045

2. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of this product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
3. Submit production information (pounds or gallons produced) for the subject use-pattern for the fiscal year in which it is conditionally registered, in accordance with FIFRA section 29. The fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30. The product information will be submitted to the Agency no later than November 15, following the end of the preceding fiscal year. The production information must be submitted to:

Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)
Office of Pesticide Programs
US Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

4. Revise the directions for use as a preplant herbicide for soybeans as indicated in the following comments:

- o Under "Application Restrictions and Precautions", clarify the statement: "Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with may occur". Does this mean last year or from the current application that is described in this labeling? Clarify the following statements to read such as: The extent of injury to soybeans will depend on temperature and rainfall following application, and quantity of weed and crop residues in the soil. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and when there is a large quantity of weed and/or crop residues in the soil".
- o The precaution regarding depth of planting must be clarified. This statement as written is confusing. Planting soybean seed "as deep as practical or at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches deep" could be conflicting directions. If you are directing the user to plant his soybeans at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches below the surface of the soil, then you should delete the phrase: "plant soybean seed as deep as practical".

5. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(a). Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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You should note that if you or others fail to satisfy any of the conditions imposed on this registration, e.g., the Industry Task Force II for 2,4-D Research Data fails to submit the required data by the specified deadlines or the data submitted are not generated in accordance with EPA guidelines, EPA may issue a notice to cancel this amendment under FIFRA section 6(e).

You should also note that, regardless of whether you satisfy all applicable conditions, this conditional registration will expire automatically on December 31, 1995. Sale and distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for the use of reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) covered under this amendment after December 31, 1995 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject products in or on soybeans will also expire automatically, two (2) years after the date published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. After that date, sale or distribution of the raw agricultural commodity, soybeans will be a violation of the Federal Food and Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

After the final required data have been submitted and a permanent tolerance established for the residues of 2,4-D resulting from this use, EPA will entertain an application to amend this registration under section 3(c)(5) of FIFRA as amended without any special limitation on the duration of the amended registration.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H-7505C)

Enclosure

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E.Wilson:Diskette#2,4-D-1:12:07:92

PH23 2217-668

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Revised 12-7-92
E. Wilson 40/5

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-D Herbicide

FOR USE IN REDUCED OR NO-TILLAGE IN

SOYBEANS (Preplant Only)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

08 DEC 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
2217-668

- GENERAL INFORMATION -

GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. GORDON'S AMINE 600 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. GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER should only be applied pre-plant 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 GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

- APPLICATION PROCEDURES -

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES FOR AMINE SALTS

Maximum Amount Of Amine 600 to Apply/acre	Maximum Rate (Pounds 2,4-D a.e./acre)	When to Apply (Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)
2/3 Pint	0.5	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS
2/3 Quart	1.0	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

5045

WEEDS CONTROLLED

alfalfa*
 bindweed*
 bullnettle
 bittercress, smallflowered
 buttercup, smallflowered
 Carolina geranium
 cinquefoil, common and rough
 clover, red*
 cocklebur, common
 dandelion
 dock, curly*
 eveningprimrose, cutleaf
 garlic, wild*

horseweed or mare's tail
 ironweed
 lambsquarters, common
 lettuce, prickly
 morningglory, annual
 mouse tail
 mustard, wild
 onion, wild*
 pennycress, field
 plantains
 purslane, common
 ragweed, common
 ragweed, giant

shepherdspurse
 smartweed, Pennsylvania
 sowthistle, annual
 speedwell
 thistle, Canada*
 thistle, bull
 velvetleaf
 vetch, hairy*
 Virginia copperleaf

*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 GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with GORDON'S AMINE 600 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) ^{following} herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

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

Do not apply GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.

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.

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EPA REG. NO. 2217-668
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1

Manufactured by
PBI/Gordon Corporation
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

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Joanne I. Miller
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Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
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Enclosure

E.Wilson:Diskette#2,4-D-1:12:07:92

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REW, Rec'd 12-7-52
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E. Wilson

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-D Herbicide

ACCEPTED
with
in 1952

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

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
EPA Reg. No. 227-668

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5 9 5

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alfalfa*
 bindweed*
 bullnettle
 bittercress, smallflowered
 buttercup, smallflowered
 Carolina geranium
 cinquefoil, common and rough
 clover, red*
 cocklebur, common
 dandelion
 dock, curly*
 eveningprimrose, cutleaf
 garlic, wild*

horseweed or mare's tail
 ironweed
 lambsquarters, common
 lettuce, prickly
 morningglory, annual
 mouse tail
 mustard, wild
 onion, wild*
 pennycress, field
 plantains
 purslane, common
 ragweed, common
 ragweed, giant

shepherdspurse
 smartweed, Pennsylvania
 sowthistle, annual
 speedwell
 thistle, Canada*
 thistle, bull
 velvetleaf
 vetch, hairy*
 Virginia copperleaf

*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 GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

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