



1217 W. 12TH STREET
P.O. BOX 4090
KANSAS CITY, MO 64101

The Certification of Compliance for the 2,4-D Exposure Reduction Program

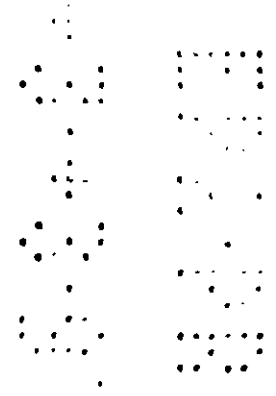
"I, being an authorized representative of PBI/Gordon Corporation, certify that all containers of Gordon's Amine 600 2,4-D Weed Killer (EPA No. 2217-668) produced by June 15, 1994 for products registered for use only on residential or turf sites, excluding sod farms will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products. I further certify that all containers of said product sold or distributed by this company by January 1, 1995 for products registered for use only on residential or turf sites, excluding sod farms will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products."

J. A. Armbruster

2/23/95

James A. Armbruster, Ph.D.
Mgr. Regulatory Services

Date



2 4 11

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

*Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . .	66.57%
INERT INGREDIENTS	<u>33.43%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

5.6 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 55.30%.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

Statement of Practical Treatment

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.

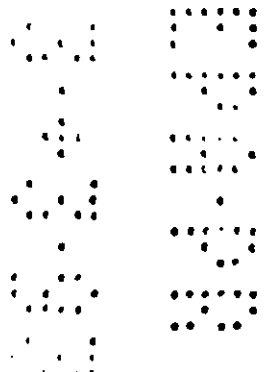
IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician immediately.

See additional Precautionary Statements elsewhere on this label.

NET CONTENTS (1, 2.5, 30, or 55) U.S. GALLONS

802/293 APXXXXXX
EPA REG. NO. 2217-668
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1

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



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive, causes eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield when handling. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

When mixing, loading, or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required.

Wash hands face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons: Persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. Containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift away from target area. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers.



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 aerial applications, flaggers must wear chemical resistant headgear.

For any requirements specific to your State, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, face shield or safety glasses, protective headgear for aerial applications.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

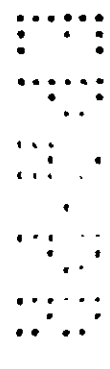
STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER may be stored in an unheated building. However, product exposed to subfreezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 45 ° F and mixed thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Metal Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures. For Plastic Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

- USE PRECAUTIONS -

Do not overdose! Avoid spray drift to cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, fruit trees, flowers, garden crops, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other hormone herbicide-sensitive desirable plants. Do not apply near these plants since small quantities of wind-drifted herbicide may cause severe injury. Do not apply when wind speed is sufficient to cause drift. Do not apply when temperature air inversion exists. An air inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing a layering effect. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90 ° F and humidity is high. To aid in avoiding spray drift, use coarse sprays and low pressure. Do not use nozzles which produce fine spray droplets under high pressure. The use of thickening agents or antidrift additives and drift-reducing equipment is of value in preventing spray drift. Care should be taken not to make applications where runoff could carry the chemical to non-target areas. Local spray conditions will vary and check local recommendations first. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WEEDS CONTROLLED:**Annual and Biennial Weeds:**

Beggarticks	Jewelweed	Puncturevine
Bitterweed	Jimsonweed	Radish (wild)
Broomweed	Kochia	Ragweed
Bull Thistle	Knotweed	Russian thistle
Burdock	Lambsquarter	Shepherdspurse
Carpetweed	Lettuce (wild)	Smartweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Snееzeweed
Cockle	Marshelder	Sowthistle (common)
Cocklebur	Marijuana	Spanishneedles
Coffeeweed	Morningglory (annual)	Sunflower
Croton	Musk thistle	Tumbleweed
Devil's claw	Mustard	Velvetleaf
Fleabane (daisy)	Parsnip	Vetch
Flixweed	Pennycress	Wild carrot
Frenchweed	Peppergrass	Wild parsnip
Galinsoga	Pigweed	Witchweed
Goatsbeard	Prickly lettuce	Wormwood
Goosefoot	Primrose	Yellow starthistle

Perennial Weeds:

Artichoke	Goldenrod	Rushes
Aster	Ground ivy	Southern wild rose
Austrian fieldcress	Gumweed	Sowthistle
Bindweed	Heat-all	Stinging nettles
Blackeyed susan	Hoary cress	Strawberry (wild)
Blue lettuce	Horsetail	Tall buttercup
Canada thistle	Ironweed	Tarweed
Catnip	Locoweed	Toadflax
Chicory	Nettles	Vervains
Clover (many types)	Orange hawkweed	Wild garlic
Dandelion	Plantains	Wild onion
Docks	Poverty weed	Wild sweet potato
Dogbane	Yellow rocket	

SPRAY PREPARATION: Fill the spray tank with one-half the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of product and continue filling the spray tank. Keep agitator running when filling the spray tank and during spray operations. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. In any case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, **DO NOT MIX WITH OIL, SURFACTANT OR OTHER ADJUVANTS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED ON THIS LABEL AS THIS MAY REDUCE SELECTIVITY TO CROPS RESULTING IN CROP DAMAGE.**

WHEN TO USE: Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Applications of lower recommended rates to susceptible annual weeds usually will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions, such as in very dry areas where weed kill is difficult, use the highest recommended rates. When used as a selective spray on crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to kill and repeat applications may be necessary.

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TABLE I.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN CORN AND SORGHUM BY AIR OR GROUND APPLICATIONS

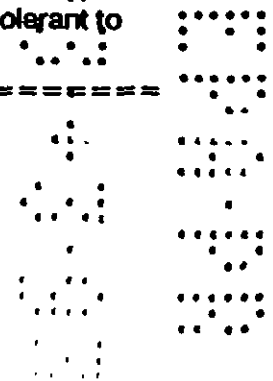
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CROP	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Corn(Preemergence)	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 Pints	Spray after planting before corn emerges, preferably 2 to 5 days after planting. Do not apply to sandy soils.
Corn(Emergence)	2/3 Pint	Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.
Corn(Postemergence)	1/3 to 2/3 Pint	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when corn is more than 8 inches tall or beyond the 5 leaf stage to keep the spray off the corn foliage.
	1/2 to 2/3 Pint	Application of 1/2 to 2/3 pt. per acre may be needed to control resistant weeds but crop injury is more likely.
Sweet Corn	1/3 to 2/3 Pint	Spray before sweet corn is 6 inches in height.
Corn(Preharvest)	2/3 to 1-1/3 Pints	Apply after the hard dough or denting stage by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.
Grain Sorghum(Milo) Postemergence	1/3 to 2/3 Pint	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 6 to 8 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when sorghum is more than 8 inches tall or during boot, flowering or early dough stage.

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FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE I: Do not use atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage in corn. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn or sorghum is growing rapidly under high temperature and high moisture conditions. In such cases use the lower rate. To reduce stalk breakage from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only hybrids known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

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TABLE 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN SMALL GRAINS AND SUGARCANE WITH AERIAL OR GROUND APPLICATION.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (fall seeded)	2/3 to 1 Pint	Apply in the spring after full tiller but before boot stage. Do not treat in fall. Do not apply from boot to milk stage or in seedling stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
	2/3 to 1-1/3 Pints	For special situations such as wild onion or wild garlic. These rates may injure the crop.
Wheat, Barley, Rye (spring-seeded)	2/3 to 1 Pint	Apply after full tiller (usually 4 to 8 inches) but before boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
	1-1/2 to 2 Pints for special situations	
Oats (spring-seeded)	1/3 to 2/3 Pints	Apply at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain field within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley.
	1 to 1-1/3 Pints for special situations	
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (Preharvest)	2/3 to 1-1/3 Pints	Apply when grains are in the hard to dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results are obtained when weeds are growing vigorously. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
	1-1/3 to 2 Pints for special situations.	
Oats for grain Southern U.S. (fall seeded)	1/2 to 1 Pints	Apply after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Do not forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
Grain stubble for wild garlic	1-1/3 to 2 Quarts	Apply following harvest. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.
Rice	2/3 to 2 Pints	Apply when the first elongating internode increases to 1/2 inch long. Do not apply when internode exceeds 1/2 inch long. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Follow State Extension Service recommendations.
Sugarcane	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 Pints	Spring, once or twice before dose in fall after harvest or planting.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 2: The use of the higher rates in special situations to handle difficult weed problems is more likely to cause crop damage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more susceptible to injury. Do not feed treated straw to livestock. When using high rates in special situations consult your state weed specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.



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TABLE 3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN RANGELAND & GRASS PASTURES
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Table with 3 columns: WEEDS & CROPS, AMOUNT PER ACRE, DIRECTIONS. Rows include Weeds & Brush, Newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass, and Musk Thistle with application rates and directions.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 3: The maximum application rate to pasture and rangeland is 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. Legumes such as clover or alfalfa may be damaged. Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.

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TABLE 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN GRASS SEED CROPS.
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Table with 3 columns: CROPS, AMOUNT PER ACRE, DIRECTIONS. Row includes Grass seed crops with application rate of 2/3 to 1 Pint and directions for uniform application.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 4: Do not spray from early boot stage to milk stage. New spring seedlings can be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth can be treated in the fall.

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TABLE 5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LANDS
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Table with 3 columns: SITE, AMOUNT PER ACRE, DIRECTIONS. Row includes Fallow land with application rates of 2/3 to 1-1/3 Quarts and 2/3 to 2 Quarts for different weed types.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 5: Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not plant any crop for 3 months or until chemical has disappeared from the soil. Consult your state weed specialist for information on local conditions.



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TABLE 6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN NONCROPLAND AREAS
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Table with 3 columns: SITE, AMOUNT PER ACRE, DIRECTIONS. Row 1: Fencerows, lawns, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditches. 1 to 2 Quarts. Use the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 1-1/2 quarts provides good weed control under average conditions when weeds are growing.

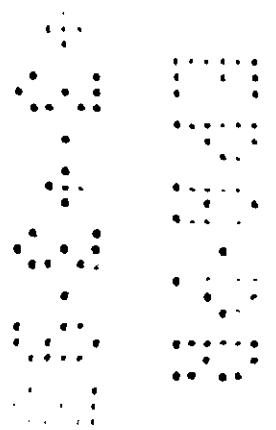
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FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 6: Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass and St. Augustinegrass except for spot treatment. Do not use on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not treat areas where legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in the subsequent years.
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LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER.

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

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

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



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)

- 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

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 marestail
ironweed
lambquarters, common
lettuce, prickly
morningglory, annual
mousetail
mustard, wild
onion, wild*
pennycress, field
plantain
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) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

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

Do not apply 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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Manufactured by
PBI/Gordon Corporation
Kansas City, Missouri 64101