



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

JAN 14 1994

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OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 09/01/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7  
EPA Reg. No. 2217-668  
GORDON'S AMINE 600 2,4-D WEED KILLER**

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

**WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:**

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

**WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:**

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable  
Printed with Soy-Canada Ink on paper that  
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

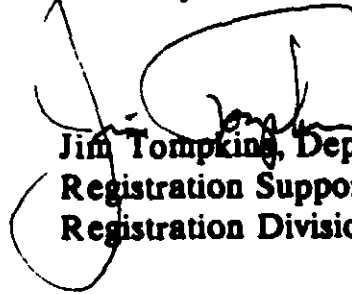
Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)  
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2  
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,



Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief  
Registration Support Branch  
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

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

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 66.57%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 33.43%

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 la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.~~

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.)

#### 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

802/993WPS APXXXXXX  
EPA REG. NO. 2217-668  
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1  
Mfd. by PBI/GORDON CORPORATION  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64101

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

JAN 14 1994

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

2217-668

**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.~~

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering controls statements:**

**Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons:** Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

**Containers of 5 gallons or more:** 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. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**User Safety Recommendations:**

Users should:

- ◆ Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- ◆ Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

◆Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 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.

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**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 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.

*or Tribe*

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, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

**STORAGE & DISPOSAL**

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

**STORAGE:** Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. 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:** 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.

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	Sneezeweed
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	Heal-all	Stinging nettles
Blackeyed susan	Hoary cress	Strawberry (wild)
Blue lettuce	Horsetail	Tall buttercup
Canada thistle	Ironweed	Tanweed
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 higher 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.

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.
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.

CROP	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Com(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, 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.

**FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 1:** 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.

**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 to Apply/Acre)	When to Apply (Days Prior to Planting Soybeans)
2/3 Pint	0.5	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS
2/3 Quart	1	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS



**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

alfalfa*	horseweed or mare's tail	shepherdspu e
bindweed*	ironweed	smartweed, Pennsylvania
bullnettle	lambsquarters, common	sowthistle, annual
bittercress, smallflowered	lettuce, prickly	speedwell
buttercup, smallflowered	morningglory, annual	thistle, Canada*
Carolina geranium	mousetail	thistle, bull
cinquefoil, common and rough	mustard, wild	velvetleaf
clover, red*	onion, wild*	vetch, hairy*
cocklebur, common	pennycress, field	Virginia copperleaf
dandelion	plantains	
dock, curly*	purslane, common	
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	ragweed, common	
garlic, wild*	ragweed, giant	

\*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 FOR SOYBEANS (PREPLANT)**

**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.

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

CROP	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
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 1 1/2 to 2 Pints for special situations	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.
Oats (spring-seeded)	1/3 to 2/3 Pints 1 to 1-1/3 Pints for special situations	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.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (Preharvest)	2/3 to 1-1/3 Pints 1-1/3 to 2 Pints for special situations.	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.
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.

TABLE 3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN RANGELAND & GRASS PASTURES		
WEEDS & CROPS	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Weeds & Brush	2/3 to 1-1/3 Quarts	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. Spray perennials when in the bud stage. The lower rate can be used for susceptible species.
Newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass	2/3 to 1-1/3 Quarts	Spray preemergence and/or postemergence.
Musk Thistle	1 Quart	In spring in rosette stage before stalk lengthens and plants bolted.
	1-1/3 Quarts	In spring after bolting or in late fall or winter.

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. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. Do not apply to grass when in boot to milk stage. Do not apply to bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures. If weeds are young and growing vigorously, 2/3 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated applications in the same year or in subsequent years.

TABLE 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN GRASS SEED CROPS.

CROPS	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Grass seed crops	2/3 to 1 Pint	Use sufficient water to give uniform application by ground or air. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Can be applied in spring or fall.

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. Do not use on bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For best results apply when soil moisture is adequate.

TABLE 5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LANDS

SITE	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Fallow land	2/3 to 1-1/3 Quarts	For established annual broadleaf weeds.
	2/3 to 2 Quarts	For established perennial species such as Canada thistle or field bindweed.

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.

#### 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.

<b>TABLE 6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN NONCROPLAND AREAS</b>		
<b>SITE</b>	<b>AMOUNT PER ACRE</b>	<b>DIRECTIONS</b>
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.
<p><b>FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 6:</b> 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.</p>		

#### **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.