

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF PREVENTION PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

FEB 12 2004

Mr. Theodore D. Head Product Registration Manager, Agriculture Agent for Aceto Agriculture Chemicals Corp. Aceto Agricultural Chemical Corp. One Hollow Lane; Suite 2001 Lake Success, NY 11042-1215

Dear Mr. Head:

Subject: 2,4-DB 200 Weed Killer

EPA Registration No. 2749-516

Application Dated January 3, 2003 and Your Letter Dated

January 7, 2004, Request to Amend Registration by Revising "First Aid Statements" To Comply with BIA PR

Notice 2001-1

The proposed amendments to the subject registration reflected on the submitted labeling have been reviewed and found acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, provided that you:

- 1. As you have amended this registration to allow minibulk and bulk containers, you must revised the "Container Disposal" section of the "Storage and Disposal" directions to reflect the enclosed directions "TO: Registrant:" on handling and disposal of such containers.
- 2. The name and address of the registrant of this product has not changed in this Agency's records. On the label you must correct the name and address to that presently on the labeling of this pesticide product, unless the the name and address have changed and you have an acknowledgment letter from this Agency of such a change. There is no such letter in the file for this product.
- 3. Submit one copy of the final printed labeling prior to shipping under the revised labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section

records.

Future applications to amend registrations such as this one, please use the EPA Application Form 8570-1 completed in required detail. One copy of the proposed labeling must be highlighted and described clearly as part of the application. All revisions should be highlighted and a statement that only the highlighted text has been added, amended or deleted.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures



FOR THE CONTROL OF CERTAIN SEEDLING BROADLEAF WEEDS IN PEANUTS, SOYBEANS, AND SEEDLING STANDS OF ALFALFA, AND FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED STANDS OF ALFALFA.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Dimethylamine salt of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid		25.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS:		74.1%
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*Equivalent to 21.9% by weight of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid, or not less than 2 lbs. 4-(2,4-DB) acid per gal.

EPA Reg. No. 2749-516

EPA Est. No. 11685-GRB-001

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 someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300. For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

Manufactured For: Aceto, Corp. Lake Success, NY 02749-00516.20031211.b2000

Product Of The United Kingdom

	FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	 Call 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. 	728
F ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice	
IF IN EYES	 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. 	
Have the pro	duct container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
	NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric layage.	

Net Content ____ Gal.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

Corrosive, Causes irreversible eye damage. Due to corrosive nature, may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- . Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area,

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-DB have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-DB 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 spill 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. 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 (PPE) 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, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed, by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If product is allowed to freeze warm to 50°F and agitate thoroughly before using. Containers should not be stacked more than six (6) high. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Damaged or leaking containers which cannot be used immediately should by transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose between of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal".

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities.

To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification. Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark, and identify contents of the new container.

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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants and crops: cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, ornamentals, etc. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Spray equipment previously used to apply another phenoxy must be thoroughly cleaned with alkali and water prior to use with 2,4-DP 200. Similarly after using 2,4-DB 200 wash sprayer thoroughly before using again to spray susceptible crops. Do not use near greenhouses. Observe all caution and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Use agitation to keep solution well mixed, especially if it has been allowed to stand unagitated.

Calibrate sprayer accurately.

DO NOT APPLY WHEN CROP IS STRESSED FROM LACK OF MOISTURE.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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APPLICATION

For use in seedling alfalfa, spray when the crop has reached the 1 to 2 trifoliate leaf stage and growing conditions are good. In established alfalfa certain weeds will emerge in the fall and over winter in a rosette stage. Best control of these weeds will result from application in late fall or early winter rather than in the spring. Do not apply after flowering.

WHEN TO APPLY:

Weeds must be in the young seedling stage and actively growing to achieve satisfactory results. For best results spray weeds in the 2 to 5 leaf stage of growth.

AMOUNT TO USE:

Apply 2,4-DB 200 Weed Killer as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Apply at rates listed below according to weed problems. Use the higher rate if weeds are past the seedling stage. Aerial applications should be made in 10 gallons of water per acre, white ground sprayer applications should be in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Spray gallonage should give adequate coverage of the weeds without run-off. The use of an approved non-ionic surfactant for agricultural uses (such as X-77®, Surfactant WK, etc.) at their label rates will usually result in better weed control, especially if weeds are beyond the seedling stage. Do not use with surfactant in the desert areas of Arizona and California.

	Rate of 2,4-DB 200	
BROADLEAF WEEDS	Per Acre	
Annual Morningglory	4 Pints	
(Ipomoea spp.)		
Cocklebur		
(Xanthium spp.)		
Common Lambsquaters		
(Chenopodium album)		
Jimsonweed		
(Datura stramonium)		
Kochia or Mexican Fireweed		
(Kochia scoparia)		
Pigweed		
(Amaranthus spp.)		
Veivetleaf		
(Abutilon theophrasti)		
Wild Turnip		
(Brassica campestris)		
Biack Mustard	6 pints	
(Brassica nigra)	,	
Buckhorn Plantain		
(Plantago lanceolata)		
Common Ragweed		
(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)		
Curly Dock		
(Rumex cripus)		
Field Pennycress		
(Fanweed or Stinkweed)(Thiaspi arvense)		
Hedge Smartweed		
(Polygonum scandens)		
Ladysthumb		
(Polygonum persicaria)		
Prickly Lettuce		
(Lattuca serriola)		
Shepherdspurse		
(Capsella bursa-pastoris)		
Sweetclover		
(Volunteer plants) (Melilotus spp.)		
Wild Beet		
(Beta maritina)		
Wild Mustard		
(Brassica Kaber)		

Do not graze established alfalfa, nor feed straw or hay from established alfalfa to livestock within 30 days after application. Do not graze or feed SEEDLING alfalfa within 60 days after application, trrigation, in particular, overhead sprinkler irrigation should be delayed as long as possible (10 days or more) following application of 2.4-DB 200 to avoid washing the chemical into the root zone. Do not apply when crop is strussed from lack of moisture.

Apply as a postemergent spray. When properly timed there is little or no effect on the crop. In established alfalfa there n.ay be some twisting of stems and malformation of leaves. This condition is usually outgrown.

Do not spray when daytime temperatures are expected to exceed 90°F within the next 2 or 3 days. Do not apply if temperatures are likely to fall below 40°F during or shortly after treatment.



PEANUTS

APPLICATION:

Apply 2,4-DB 200 Weed Killer postemergent as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. With ground applications use a boom sprayer with flat fan-type nozzle, Adjust the height of the boom above the crop so the growing terminals of weeds are sprayed. Use low pressure (about 20 to 40 lbs. per sq. inch). Do not use boom jet nozzles. With airplane applications 2,4-DB 200 has been successfully applied using 5 gallons of total solution per acre. The height of the application should insure THOROUGH COVERAGE of the tops of the weeds. Best control has resulted from airplane application with coarse spray when cocklebur is at least crop high and actively growing. Other weed species should be in the seedling stage and actively growing. Airplane application is not recommended in the vicinity of susceptible crops.

Do not apply if peanuts are suffering from lack of moisture.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the tables below.

BROADLEAF WEEDS	Rate of 2,4-DB 200 Per Acre	
Cocklebur	0.9 pint	
(Xanthium spp.)	(1 gal/9 acres)	
Annual Morningglory	1.6 pints	
(Іротова spp.)	(1 gal/5 acres)	
Common Lambsquarters		
(Chenopodium album)		
Common Ragweed		
(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)		
Jimsonweed		
(Datura stamonium)		
Sicklepod		
(Coffeeweed) (Cassia obtusifolia)		
Velvetleaf		
(Abutilon theophrasti)		

Do not apply more than two (2) applications per season; second application should be made no later than the late bloom stage of peanuts (about 90 to 100 days after planting). Do not feed treated peanut vines or peanut hay to livestock. Do not apply to peanuts within 30 days of harvest.

SOYBEANS

APPLICATION:

Apply 2,4-DB 200 postemergent as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. With ground applications use a boom sprayer with flat fan-type nozzles. Adjust the height of the boom above the crop so the growing terminals of all weeds are sprayed. Use low pressure (about 20 to 40 lbs. per sq. inch). Do not use boom jet nozzles. With airplane applications 2,4-DB 200 has been successfully applied using 5 gallons of total spray solution per acre. The height of the application should insure thorough coverage of the tops of the weeds. Best control has resulted when cocklebur is at least crop high and actively growing. Airplane application is not recommended in the vicinity of susceptible crops. Do not apply if soybeans are suffering from lack of moisture.

TOPICAL (OVERHEAD) APPLICATIONS

Apply from 7 to 10 days before soybeans bloom through mid-bloom.

A good indication that the beans are about to bloom is when the soybean plants have turned a dark green color. If application is made 7 to 10 days before bloom, apply one (1) gallon of 2,4-DB 200 per 11 acres; if application is made from early-bloom through mid-bloom, apply 1 gallon of 2,4-DB 200 per 9 acres. Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. The rates recommended are for the control of cocklebur. These rates will also stunt or partially control certain other weeds including annual morningglory, velvetleaf, and jimsonweed. In the Midwest use only a directed application since topical application may reduce soybean yields.

NOTICE: Application should not be made to sparsely foliated stands stressed because of disease or lack of moisture. It is essential that the canopy above the soybeans be complete. To apply the product otherwise could result in crop damage such as stalk and stem splitting, and reduction in yield.

DIRECTED APPLICATIONS

For best results apply when weeds do not exceed 3 inches in height. Good coverage of the growing terminals of weeds is essential for effective control. Do not allow spray pattern to contact more than the lower one-third of the soybean plants.

Do not apply more than two (2) applications per season. Precise application is essential to prevent damage to the crop. In order to maintain the correct spraying height, nozzles must be mounted on oiling shoes, skid shoes, or on cultivators with gauge wheels.

Do not use booms with drop nozzles.

First Application: Apply as directed spray when soybeans are 8 to 12 inches tall and weeds have emerged.

Second Application: Apply as directed spray no later than midbloom stage.



BROADLEAF WEEDS	Rate of 2,4-DB 200 Per Acre	
Cocklebur	0.9 pint	
(Xanthium spp.)	(1 gal/9 acres)	
Annual Morningglory (Ipomoea spp.)	1.6 pints (1 gal/5 acres)	
Common Lambsquarters		
(Chenopodium album)		
Common Ragweed		
(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)		
Jimsonweed		
(Datura stamonium)		
Sicklepod		
(Coffeeweed) (Cassia obtusifolia)		
Velvetleaf		
(Abutilon theophrasti)		

While some temporary twisting of soybean plants may follow an application, this will have little or no permanent effect on the crop.

Applications made under adverse growing conditions, such as periods of drought, will result in injury to the beans; under such conditions the crop should not be sprayed.

Do not spray 2,4-DB 200 on soybeans showing a general infestation of Phytophthora.

Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

Do not harvest soybeans within 60 days after application.

Do not use on soybeans grown West of the Rocky Mountains.

DIRECTED BAND APPLICATIONS OF MIXTURES OF 2,4-DB 200 AND LOROX 50 W

Application:

Apply directed spray when beans are at least 8 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed two inches in height. Direct spray to cover weed foliage with minimum contact of the soybean plant. Do not spray higher than 3 inches on the soybean stem or crop injury may result. Use an 8002T-Jet (or equivalent) or larger with minimum of 25 gallons per broadcast acre and spray pressure of 20 to 25 psi, to avoid spray drift. For each 25 gallons of spray mixture a pint of surfactant such as Surfactant WK may be added. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means; if by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Openings in nozzle screen should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Apply with sprayer nozzles mounted on skid shoes, oiling shoes, or on cultivators with gauge wheels. Do not mount on booms with drop nozzles or on cultivators without gauge wheels.

Do not graze or feed soybean hay within 60 days after application of this tank mixture.

Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table below.

BROADLEAF WEEDS	Rate of 2,4-DB 200 + Lorox Per Broadcast Acre
Annual Morningglory	0.9 pint
(Ipomoea spp.)	+
Cockiebur	1 pound
(Xanthium spp.)	
Common Lambsquarters	
(Chenopodium album)	•
Common Ragweed	
(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)	
Crabgrass	
(Digitaria spp.) (2 leaf)	
Jimsonweed	
(Datura stamonium)	
Prickly Sida	
(Teaweed) (Sida spinosa)	
Sesbania	
(Sesbania spp.)	
/elvetleaf	
(Abutilon theophrasti)	

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Use a proportional amount of the two chemicals on the band (for example, on a 12 inch band in 36 inch rows use 1/3 pint of 2,4-DB 200 and 1/3 lb. of Lorox per acre). If a new flush of weeds occur after initial treatment, make a second application but do not apply within 60 days of harvest or make more than 2 applications per growing season. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact growing terminals of beans, as excessive crop injury will result. Do not feed soybean forage or hay to livestock from fields treated with this mixture. Harvested soybeans may be used for feed or oil purposes. Do not graze or feed soybean hay within 60 days after application of this tank mix application.

NOTE: Do not use on sands, loamy sands, gravelly soils, or on exposed sub-soils. Do not use on soils containing less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result. Observe all cautions and limitations of labeling of all products used in mixture.

NOTE: THE LOROX 50W, 2,4-DB 200 TANK MIX IS NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

ACETO AND SELLER OFFER THIS PRODUCT AND THE BUYER AND USER ACCEPTS THIS PRODUCT UNDER THE FOLLOWING AGREED CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to take into account all variables and to eliminate all risks associated with its use. Injury or damage may result because of conditions which are beyond the control of ACETO. or the Seller ACETO warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is believed to be reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use when used as directed under normal conditions. ACETO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. In no case shall ACETO or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damage resulting from the use or handling of this product. Any variation or exception from this warranty must be in writing and signed by an authorized ACETO representative.

IF TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE, RETURN THE UNOPENED PRODUCT CONTAINER AT ONCE.

Lorox 50W is a registered trademark of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)