

2935-512

9/2/2008

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
2935-512

Date of Issuance:
SEP 2 - 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
Amine 4

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Wilbur-Ellis Company
P.O. Box 1286
Fresno, CA 93715

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 4(g)(2)(C) provided that you:

- 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
- 2) The "IF ON SKIN" statements appearing in the First Aid section are not required for this product, but if retained the heading should be revised to read "IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING."

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne I. Miller

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

Date:

SEP 2 - 2008

3) Per the acute toxicity review and the RED, the PPE section must be revised to read:

“Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. 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:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,

Shoes and socks,

Goggles or face shield,

Chemical-resistant gloves when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and

Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.”

4) The mechanical transfer engineering control text is no longer needed and may be deleted from the label.

5) The User Safety Requirements statements must be placed together, be removed from the User Safety Recommendation box and appear on the label as presented below:

“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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.”

6) Change the text “except as noted on appropriate label” in the second sentence in the Environmental Hazard section to read “...except as noted on this label.”

7) The text “Reentry statement for residential and other turf sites excluding sod farms” must be deleted from the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

8) Per the product chemistry review and PR Notice 2007-4, text should be added to the container disposal section that identifies the container as non-refillable or refillable and provides reuse and residue removal rules, if needed.

9) The text “Ground or surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 m.p.h. Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 m.p. h.” conflicts with the spray drift text required in the RED and must be deleted.

10) The following revisions are needed to the Directions for Use:

Sweet Corn:

-The restrictions for sweet corn (PHI, retreatment interval and maximum application rate per crop cycle) should be moved from the paragraph addressing postemergence and preharvest use

and be placed in a separate location for all sweet corn uses.

-The maximum application rate of 6 pints of product (2.85 lbs ae) per acre per crop exceeds the allowable rate of 1.5 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle. The label must be revised.

-The typographical error (“betwee”) appearing in the last sentence of the postemergence and preharvest use directions for sweet corn must be corrected.

-The text “Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle” must be added to the sweet corn use directions.

CRP, Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures:

-Per Page 142 of the 2,4-D RED, the text in **bold type** below must be added to the rate restrictions currently on the label and any conflicting directions for use must be deleted.

“For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Do not apply more than 1.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae per acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae per acre per application.

Spot treatment: Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae per acre.

Maximum of 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4.0 lbs 2,4-D ae per acre per year.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.”

Grass Seed Crop:

-Per the RED, the following text must be added to the label:

“Limited to 2 applications per year.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.”

Stone Fruit and Nut Orchards:

-The directions to apply 1 gallon of product per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly to control southern wild rose is not acceptable because an area treated is not specified. The label must be revised to specify an area treated and the rate must not exceed 2.0 lbs ae per acre per application.

Ornamental Turf:

-A 21 day retreatment interval must be added to the directions for sod farm use.

Aquatic Applications:

Ditch Bank:

Add “Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank” to the label.

11) To the Warranty section add “to the extent consistent with applicable law” in front of “Except for this Warranty” and “The exclusive remedy of the buyer or user”.

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12) To the label add "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. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/>."

13) Assure that the required acid equivalents per acre (lbs ae/A) restrictions are expressed as product volume or product weight per unit area that are in the same units as the registered application rate already on the label. Assure that the revised maximum application restrictions do not exceed the highest currently registered rate for each appropriate application site.

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

stamped 7-16-08
revised % ac.
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AMINE 4



A SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS IN BOTH NON-CROP AREAS AND CERTAIN CROP AREAS, LAWNS, PONDS, DITCH BANKS, PASTURES AND RANGELANDS. ALSO FOR CONTROL OF TREES BY INJECTION.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	46.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	53.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent38.9%, 3.8 lbs./gal.

EPA Reg. No. 2935-512

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

**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 someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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 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 a poison control center or doctor. - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If On Skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To take off contaminated clothing - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
In EPA Letter Dated:
SEP 2 - 2008
Under the Federal Insecticide
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

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

2935-512

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS to HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

DANGER

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. May cause skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. 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 long sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes and socks, plus chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or natural rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

-chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Engineering controls statements: If this container is over 1 gallon and less than five gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE. If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a nonrefillable 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) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, 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. 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. 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. Follow the 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be 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 except as noted on appropriate labels. 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.

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.

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 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. Waters 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. Read entire label before using this product.

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 made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NONAGRICULTURAL 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.

Reentry statement for residential and other turf sites excluding sod farms; Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

AMINE 4 will control or suppress the following weed in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Alders, Alligator weed, American lotus, Arrowhead, Artichoke, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Beggarticks, Bidden, Bindweed, Bitterweeds, Bitter winter cress, Black-eyed Susan, Blessed thistle, Blue lettuce, Box elder, Broomweed, Buckhorn, Bull thistle, Bulrush, Burdock, Bur ragweed, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chickweed, Chicory, Cinquefoil, Cockle, Cocklebur, Coffee bean, Coffeweed, Common sowthistle, Creeping Jenny, Croton, Curly indigo, Dandelion, Devil's claw, Diffuse Knapweed, Dock, Dogbane, Duckweed, Elderberry, Flea bane (daisy), Flixweed, Florida pusley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Goosefoot, Ground ivy, Gumweed, Healall, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Horsetail, Indigo, Indiana mallow, Ironweed, Jerusalem artichoke, Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Knotweed, Lambsquarters, Locoweed, Lupines, Mallow, Many flowered aster, Marijuana, Marshelder, Mexican weed, Morningglory, Muskthistle, Mustards, Nettle, Nutgrass, Orange hawkweed, Parrot feather, Parasnip, Pennycress, Pennywort, Pepperweeds, Pigweed, Plantains, Poison hemlock, Poison ivy, Pokeweed, Poorjoe, Povertyweed, Prickly lettuce, Primrose, Puncture vine, Purslane, Ragweed, Rush, Russian thistle, Sagebrush, St. Johnswort, Salsify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Sneezeweed, Southern wild rose, Sowthistle, Spanishneedles, Spatterdock, Spotted Knapweed, Stinging nettles, Stinkweed, Sumac, Sunflower, Sweet clover, Tanweed, Tarweed, Thistles, Toadflax, Tumbleweed, Velvet leaf, Vervain, Vetch, Virginia creeper, Water hyacinth, Water lily, Water plantain, Water primrose, Water shield, Wild carrot, Wild garlic, Wild lettuce, Wild onion, Wild parsnips, Wild radish, Wild rape, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Willow, Witchweed, Wormsweed, Yellow rocket.

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed or the use of an approved tank mix combination. Apply AMINE 4 during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant's advice.

GENERAL INFORMATION (cont.)

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Certain states have restrictions pertaining to application distances from susceptible crops. The applicator should become familiar with these laws, rules or regulations and follow them exactly. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered. Wilbur-Ellis Company recommends the use of a drift retardant agent such as IN-PLACE®.

COMPATIBILITY: If AMINE 4 is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt.) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within five to 15 minutes.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Mix AMINE 4 only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the AMINE 4 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season application in corn, pastures or small grains in one operation for control or suppression of smartweed, cocklebur, annual morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than one-inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30" tall. Apply one pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre: the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute one pint of AMINE 4 with 2 quarts clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and slowly add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold, near freezing weather. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight.

NOTE: If good continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentrate will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

ADJUVANT USE: An agricultural surfactant, such as R-11® Spreader-Activator may be added at 0.25% by volume (1qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution) to help increase the control of large or difficult weeds.

EQUIPMENT CLEANUP: Sprayers and equipment should be washed thoroughly after use Neutral Clean™ tank cleaner will aid in cleaning equipment. Do not let washwater accumulate on the ground. Pesticide residue must be captured and disposed of according to state, local and federal regulations.

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 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 volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater of 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 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.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

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

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE: Spring Postemergence (not underseeded with legumes) – In spring grown grains, spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4" to 8" tall) and weeds are small. Apply 1/2 to 1 pint of AMINE 4 per acre. For aerial application on grain, application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 3 to 25 gallons by ground equipment. Do not make more than one post-emergent application per crop. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. In winter grains, use 1 to 2 pints of AMINE 4 to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. Fall seeded oats for grain planted in Southern U.S. – apply after full tillering but before the early bud stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Spring Postemergence (underseeded with legumes) – Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint after grain is 8" tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated. Do not make more than one postemergent application per crop. Pre-harvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Apply 1 pint of Amine 4 per acre. Do not make more than one preharvest application per crop. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. The preharvest interval is 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 3.5 pints per acre per crop.

FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT – Perennial broadleaf weeds – apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply AMINE 4 to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 3 to 25 gallons by ground equipment. Do not exceed a total of 3.5 pints per acre per crop.

CORN (Field, and Popcorn): Preplant or preemergence. Apply 1-2 pints per acre in 15-30 gallons of water to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Apply only one preplant or preemergence application per crop.

Postemergence and preharvest (For broadleaf weeds) – Apply 1/2 to 1 pint in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8" tall or beyond the five-leaf stage, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if AMINE 4 is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high soil moisture conditions. In such conditions, use the low rate. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. During postemergent application, do not use this product with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants unless approved by seed company. Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Use 1 to 2 pints in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air to 5 to 30 gallons of water by ground equipment. Do not make more than one postemergent application per crop. Do not make more than one preharvest application per crop.

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days. Do not exceed a total of 6 pints of Amine 4 per acre per crop.

CORN (Sweet): Preplant or pre-emergence - Apply 1-2 pints per acre in 15-30 gallons of water to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Apply either a single preplant application or a single preemergent application per crop.

Postemergence and preharvest (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1/2 to 1 pint in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. Spray sweet corn before 6" in height. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8" tall or beyond the five-leaf stage, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest (PHI) is 45 days. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Do not exceed a total of 6 pints of Amin 4 per acre per crop.

CROP STUBBLE AND FALLOW LAND: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to 2 quarts of product per acre. Do not apply more than 2 quarts per acre per applications. NOTE: Do not forage for 14 days following application. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. Do not plant non-labeled crops for three months after application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES IN ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use 1 to 4 pints of product in 25 gallons of water or more to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per application. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay). If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applications.

NOTE: For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1-1/2 to 2 Tablespoons) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over 1,000 square feet.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS: To control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds, apply when seeds are actively growing. Use 1/2-1 pint per acre when weeds are small. Use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than six leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control or suppress biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 1-2 quarts per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

NOTE: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

SOYBEANS: FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

GENERAL INFORMATION: AMINE 4 is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. AMINE 4 spray 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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrated, 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 directions and precautionson 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.

APPLICATIONS TIMING AND USE RATES

2,4 D Formulation Used	Maximum Rate(per Acre)	When to apply(Days prior to planting Soybeans)
Amine 4	1 pint (16 fl. oz.) 2 pints (32 fl. oz.)	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS 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*, Eveningprimrose-cutleaf, Garlic-wild*, Horsetweed or Maretail, Ironweed, Lambsquarters-common, Lettuce-prickly, Morningglory-annual, Mousetail, Mustard-wild, Onion-wild*, Pennycress-field, Peppergrass*, 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.

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to AMINE 4 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 treated with AMINE 4 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 use on low organic sandy soils (<1.0%).

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

Do not apply more than 1 quart per acre per crop.

Do not apply AMINE 4 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. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields treated with AMINE 4, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2" deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides that are registered for preplant soybean use. Observe all precautions on other product labels when used with AMINE 4.

Do not apply AMINE 4 prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not replant fields treated with AMINE 4 in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crop may increase the herbicidal activity 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 all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

SORGHUM (Milo): Postemergence – Apply 2/3 to 1 pint with suggested water at 5 gallons of water by air or 5 to 20 gallons of water with ground equipment per acre when sorghum is 6" to 8" tall. Use 1 pint when sorghum is 8" to 15" tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 6" high and preferably before it is 15" high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzle as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8", use crop nozzle to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary spray injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply AMINE 4 under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pints per acre. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days. Do not apply more than one application per crop. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

NOTE: Corn and Sorghum Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

SUGARCANE: Preemergence – Use 4 pints in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds. Postemergence – Use 1-1/2 to 2 pints in 10 to 30 gallons. Apply when cane is 1' to 2' tall. Do not make more than one preemergent application per crop. Do not make more than one postemergent application per crop. Do not apply more than 4 quarts per acre per crop. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

RICE: Use 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints of AMINE 4 in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre to control curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops. Do not make more than one application per crop. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying, consult local Extension Service or University specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Except in California): To control annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor, apply 3 pints per acre using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. Do not use on light, sandy soil. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for tree nuts and 75 days between applications for stone fruits.

NOTE: Do not apply (1) to bare ground as injury may result, (2) to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least one-year-old and in vigorous condition, (3) during bloom, (4) more than twice a year, (5) immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for two days before and three days after treatment. Also, do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots, as injury may result. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application or nuts within 60 days of application. Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.

CONTROL SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: For roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of AMINE 4 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Do not apply more than one application per year.

For rangeland, apply a maximum of 2 quarts of AMINE 4 per acre per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN NON-CROP AREAS

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, FENCE ROWS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS, INDUSTRIAL SITES AND SIMILAR PLACES.

Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treatment, or on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of Lawns 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.

Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial sow thistle, Blue lettuce, Bur Ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to control or suppress them.

Use 1/2 gallon of this product in 5 to 50 gallons of water, or more to obtain thorough coverage, per acre. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not apply more than 1/2 gallon per acre per application. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal application rate is 1 gallon of product per acre per application site.

ORNAMENTAL TURF such as Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and roughs), Sod Farms, Cemeteries and Parks: Use 2 to 3 pints of product in a minimum of 10 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. On turf, apply a maximum of 3 pints of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeat treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature does not exceed 85°F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum control of weeds will be obtained by applying in Spring and early Fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens or on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground cover. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating or on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Do not exceed 6 pints per treatment site per year. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is two per year.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL: For use in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

NOTICE TO APPLICATORS: State and Local Coordination: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

FISH TOXICITY - OXYGEN RATIO: Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material do not treat more than one-half of lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed-infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for four to five weeks or until the dead vegetation had decomposed.

Wind Velocity - Ground or surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 m.p.h..

Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 m.p.h.. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface

WATER HYACINTH (Eichornia crassipe) – Directions for use – 2,4-D AMINE 4 will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

Amounts to Use: 2 to 4 quarts (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense. Do not apply more than two applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. The maximum seasonal application rate is 4 quarts of products per surface acre per application site.

When to Apply; Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing, Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

How to Use - Surface Application: Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal./A of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECT-SPRA™ operation use AMINE 4 with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of AMINE 4 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control systems, apply AMINE 4 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.
AMINE 4	1 pt.	2 pts.	2 qts.	3 qts.	4 qts.

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;

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. 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,

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 Contaminate 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 users. 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 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.

Example:

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application, Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less the 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

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:

- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. 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 Evaluation 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 application of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

Submersed Weeds

For the control of submersed weeds, apply a maximum of 10.8 quarts of AMINE 4 per acre-foot per application. Apply no more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of a previous application.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions - 2 ppm 2,4 -D ae/acre-foot	For difficult conditions* - 4 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot
1 acre	1 ft	5.4 qts.	10.8 qts.
	2 ft	10.8 qts.	21.6 qts.
	3 ft	16.2 qts.	32.4 qts.
	4 ft	21.6 qts.	43.2 qts.
	5 ft	27.0 qts.	54.0 qts.

*spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil

Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) – Directions for use: For Eurasian Water Milfoil in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

AMINE 4 will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air application.

How to Use: To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organism, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amounts to Use: Apply 10.8 quarts of Amine 4 per acre-foot per application. Refer to Table 1 above. Do not apply more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of a previous application.

When to Apply: For best results, apply in Spring or early Summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 10.8 quarts of Amine 4 per acre-foot per application as a concentrate directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems. Do not apply more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of a previous application.

Surface Application: Apply 10.8 quarts of Amine 4 per acre-foot per application in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons mix per acre. Do not apply more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of a previous application.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 10.8 quarts of Amine 4 per acre-foot per application through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not apply more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of a previous application. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems apply AMINE 4 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

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:

- i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. 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.

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 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) 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.

Example:

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

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 Table 3) 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:

- i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. 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 Table 3. 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.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400

* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm* 5	2 ppm* 10	3 ppm* 10	4 ppm* 14

* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

POSTEMERGENT WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCH BANKS – SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of AMINE 4 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. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 30 days using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two applications per season. The maximum seasonal application rate is 4 quarts of product per acre per application site.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix one gallon of AMINE 4 in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about one gallon of solution per square rod. Apply only one application per season.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTION: Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on truck, tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, five m.p.h. or less.

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.

$$\text{Average Width (ft.)} \times \text{Average Depth (ft.)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft. per sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

BRUSH CONTROL

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2-4 quarts of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early Fall when leaves lose the green color. Do not make more than one application per year. The maximum seasonal application rate is 4 quarts of product per acre per application site.

Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season.

The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 1 gallon 6 fluid ounces per acre per application per site. Do not make more than one application per year. The maximum seasonal application rate is 1 gallon, 6 fluid ounces of product per acre per application site.

NOTE: For rates to use in small areas with a hand-held sprayer see Grass Seed Section.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP-BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL – AMINE 4 may be applied through wick applicators or conventional ground sprayers (excluding irrigation systems). Do not allow AMINE 4 to contact leaves of the tree. Use 1/2 pint to 3 pints per acre prior to planting or after planting. The maximum seasonal application rate is 8 pints of product per acre per application site.

Two quarts or more of WILBUR-ELLIS R-11® SPREADER-ACTIVATOR per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance.

ACCORD® may be mixed with AMINE 4 to increase weed control.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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 other procedures approved by State and Local authorities.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using the product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

ALL STATEMENTS MADE HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAW, AND TO THE EXTENT THERE IS ANY INCONSISTENCY OR CONTENTION, APPLICABLE LAW SHALL GOVERN.

The Directions for Use of the product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of many different factors including, without limitation, manner of use or application, weather, combination with other products, or crop conditions. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Manufacturer and Seller harmless from any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label. EXCEPT FOR THIS WARRANTY, THE PRODUCT IS FURNISHED "AS-IS," AND NEITHER SELLER NOR MANUFACTURER MAKES ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT; SELLER AND MANUFACTURER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE BEYOND WHAT IS STATED ON THE LABEL. Buyer and User accept all risks arising from any use of this product, including without limitation, uses contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or Manufacturer.

Neither Manufacturer nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIS PRODUCT, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

These Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability shall be interpreted, unless otherwise required by the law of the state of purchase, in accordance with the laws of the State of California, excluding its conflicts of laws rules, and may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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In Case of Emergency, Call Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300



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