

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PM 23

5905-72

yellow
10/8

Beverley Neale
Helena Chemical Company
6075 Poplar Avenue, Suite 500
Memphis, TN 38119

JUN 07 1996

Dear Ms. Neale:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment: Signal Word and Precautionary Labeling
2,4-D Amine (EPA Reg. No. 5905-72)
Your Submission Dated May 15, 1996

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable provided that you:

1. Revise the first paragraph of the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section to read as follows:

"DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals."

2. Revise the "User Safety Recommendations" as on the label accepted by EPA on May 5, 1995. A block of text is missing after the words "Users should:".

3. Correct the typographical error in the Spanish Language warning on the front panel. The word "que" is missing (between "para" and "se").

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 235:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #2:S506341.LET

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL >	7505C							
SURNAME >	S. Stanton							
DATE >	Jun 6, 1996							

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Amended Signal Word & Precautionary Statements per EPA letter of 4/30/96

2,4-D AMINE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 46.6%

INERT INGREDIENT: 53.4%

TOTAL 100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 38.7%-3.76 lbs. per gallon.

Isomer specific by AOAC method 6.D01-5.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

JUN 07 1996

EPA REG. NO. 5905-72

EPA EST. NO.

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

5905-72

NET CONTENTS:

**MANUFACTURED BY
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TN 38119**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
DANGER
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

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

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be re-used until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour. 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 non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

and put on

clean clothing.

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get

medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or 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.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR, Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Protect from freezing. If stored below 32°F and crystals form, warm to 72°F for 24 hours, periodically rolling drum to reconstitute.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

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

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid applications of spray or drift of spray to desirable plants, as this product may injure cotton, tomatoes, beans, peas, most vegetables, ornamentals, grapes or others. Even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. Accordingly, application by airplanes should be made only when there is no hazard from drift. All sprays are likely to drift under certain conditions. The finer the spray, the greater the likelihood of drift effect. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

Use only amount needed. **DO NOT OVERDOSE.**

Be sure that airplane spraying equipment has a quick-acting, effective cutoff valve, and is used from the lowest possible altitude by an aircraft operator experienced in the application of herbicides.

Do not use same equipment for other purposes. If necessary to use sprayer for any other spraying, be

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sure to thoroughly clean all equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner. (1 qt. of household ammonia in 20 to 25 gals. water - let stand overnight, then rinse thoroughly with water)

FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY

Always mix with water, so as to apply the recommended amount of 2,4-D Amine per acre in the amount of water necessary to cover an acre of ground with the spraying equipment used.

Apply 2,4-D sprays at low pressures of approximately 30 to 50 pounds, with nozzles adjusted to give a coarse, wetting spray consisting of large droplets.

For best results apply 2,4-D sprays when soil and climatic conditions are conducive to rapid plant growth. This product may be applied when temperatures range from 50° to 95°; results may be unsatisfactory below 65° and above 90°. Sprays applied under adverse conditions (abnormally cool or hot and dry weather or when weeds are near maturity) should contain maximum recommended dosage. Under such conditions, control results may not always be entirely satisfactory.

The recommendations given are general. Because of varietal and local conditions, consult Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists.

THIS CONTAINER IS NON-RETURNABLE

Conversion Table

2,4-D Acid Required	1 lb.	3/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	3/8 lb.	1/4 lb.	1/8 lb.
Amount 2,4-D Amine to use	2 pts.	1 1/2 pts.	1 pt.	3/4 pt.	1/2 pt.	1/4 pt.

AMOUNTS OF SPRAY MIXTURE TO APPLY

AIRPLANE APPLICATION - Water - Dilute recommended amount of 2,4-D Amine in 1 to 5 gallons of water and apply per acre.

GROUND SPRAYERS - Dilute recommended amount in 8 to 20 or more gallons of water and apply per acre. The amount of water required will depend upon the crop and type of equipment used. Thorough agitation of spray mixture is necessary for best results.

TO CONTROL WEEDS IN RESISTANT CROPS

2,4-D Amine is a selective water soluble herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaved weeds in growing small grain crops, corn, sugar cane, pastures, lawns, and turf.

The following dosages are suggested on growing crops for the control of susceptible weeds such as mustard, sunflower, lambs-quarters, pigweed, ragweed, dock, cocklebur, sow thistle, marsh elder, and many other species. Perennial weeds are best when in bud or in early bloom stage of growth.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE - 2,4-D sprays applied during seedling stage of growth may reduce yields. When crop plants are tillering (stooling), use 1/2 to 1 pint of 2,4-D Amine per acre and 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre when fully tillered (stooled) - but before the early boot stage.

Sprays containing 2 to 3 pints per acre may be applied as an emergency weed control measure when seed in heads is past dough stage.

When small grain is underseeded with a legume such as alfalfa or clovers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of 2,4-D Amine per acre while the small grain is between tiller and boot stage. The legumes are less likely to be injured if a small grain foliage canopy is allowed to develop before application is made. Apply the lowest gallonage possible at low pressure in order to reduce penetration of the canopy with the spray.

For Spring Wheat and Durum, this product can be used when the crop is in the three leaf stage but before the booting stage.

Consult your local authorities: Fall applications of 2,4-D in crops are not recommended. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN AND SORGHUM - Crop varieties vary in susceptibility to injury. 2,4-D sprays may cause some injury to stalks such as lodging, bending, and brittleness. Plants generally recover from lodging or bending. Stalks may remain brittle 5 to 7 days, during which time they are subject to breakage by high winds and cultivation. Avoid cultivating while this condition prevails. Injury is most likely when crop is growing rapidly.

Spray 1 pint of 2,4-D Amine per acre as soon as majority of weeds are actively growing. Do not apply 2,4-D sprays from tasseling to dough stage. Use extension nozzles to direct sprays away from the leaves of corn and sorghum that are 8 inches or more high.

RICE - To control Curly Indigo, Coffeeweed and other broadleaved weeds in rice, apply 2,4-D Amine at 1 to 2-1/2 pints per acre any time after rice is well tillered but before the joining or boot stage (4 to 8 weeks after emergence; or where flooded, treated between 7 and 9 weeks after seeding, when plants have emerged above water and leaves are standing erect). Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in the early seedling, boot and early heading stages; avoid applications of 2,4-D Amine during these stages of growth. Avoid drift to cotton or other 2,4-D susceptible crops.

SUGAR CANE - Apply 2,4-D Amine at 1 or 2 quarts per acre when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall to control broadleaved weeds.

TO CONTROL WEEDS ON NON-CROPPED AREAS

Fence rows, vacant lots, around buildings

Apply sprays containing 2 to 4 pints of 2,4-D Amine per acre (or 2 to 3 quarts of 2,4-D Amine in 100 gallons of water) for control of most broadleaved weeds. Use higher dosage to control more resistant weeds. Sufficient spray should be used to thoroughly wet all the weed foliage. Spray when weeds are growing actively. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, Hoary Cress, and Poison Ivy may require 4 to 6 pints per acre and repeat application may be necessary as new growth appears.