



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

December 15, 2023

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Subject: Label Amendment – Update rates, correct grammatical errors and other label edits
Product Name: HM-0339
EPA Registration Number: 5905-565
Application Date: June 12, 2023
Case Number: 475623

Dear Bill Washburn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Endia Blunt at 202-566-2505 or at blunt.endia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

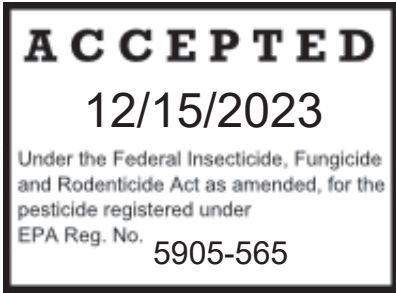
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kable Bo Davis', enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

Kable Bo Davis
Senior Regulatory Specialist
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division, Immediate Office

Enclosure

HM-0339

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid..... 29.70%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 70.30%
TOTAL 100.00%



Equivalent to: 29.70% 2,4-D Acid or 2.81 lb./gal.
 Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5 (12th Ed.)
 Patent No. 6,232,272, Other Patents Pending

**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 you in detail.)

| FIRST AID | |
|---|--|
| 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 first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a 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 or convulsing person. |
| IF INHALED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move victim to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. | |
| NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. | |

EPA REG NO. 5905-565
 EPA EST. NO. _____
 AD 061620

NET CONTENTS: (See Application)



Manufactured By:
 Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
 225 Schilling Blvd., Suite 300
 Collierville, TN 38017

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER- PELIGRO**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective Eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

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.

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 170.607 (d)) the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 170.607 (e-f), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or 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.

Groundwater Contamination: 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.

This product may cause injury to desirable plants by contacting foliage, stems or roots. Use care in all applications to avoid surface water or soil transport to non-target plant areas. Avoid contamination of irrigation or domestic water supplies. Avoid applications in the vicinity of susceptible plants or when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants or when temperature inversions are expected. Avoid direct application or spray drift to susceptible plants since very small quantities of this herbicide can cause severe injury in the growing or dormant period. Plants contacted may be killed or suffer significant injury resulting in grade or yield losses. Do not apply in greenhouses.

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 made of Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND

NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not allow persons (other than applicator) or pets on treated area during application. Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. NOTE: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS ON THIS LABEL.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS

For resistance management, HM-0339 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to HM-0339 and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of HM-0339 or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Helena Agri-Enterprises Representative at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

USE INFORMATION

Local conditions, crop varieties, and application method may affect performance of this product. User should consult local extension service, agricultural station, or university weed specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. Application rates lower than specified will not be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher specified rates should be used. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are hard to control and may require repeat applications. Application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of HM-0339 per acre. HM-0339 should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. **DO NOT** apply **HM-0339** in greenhouses. If stored below freezing, it may be necessary to warm product to 40°F and agitate before using. This does not affect the efficiency of the product. Spray equipment used to apply **HM-0339** or other products containing 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

HM-0339 will control or partially control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Alders | Croton, woolly | Marshelder | Spatterdock |
| Alligatorweed | Curly indigo | Mexican weed | Stinging nettle |
| American lotus | Devil's claw | Milk vetch | Speedwell |
| Arrowhead | Duckweed | Morningglory, annual, | Stinkweed |
| Artichoke | Elderberry | Morningglory, common | St. John's wort |
| Austrian fieldcress | Evening primrose, common | Morningglory, ivy | Sumacs |
| Bidens | Evening primrose, cutleaf | Morningglory, woolly | Sunflower |
| Bittersweet | Fanweed | Mousetail | Tanweed |
| Bittercress, smallflower | Fleabane | Mustards (except blue), prior to bolting | Tarweed |
| Black-eyed Susan | Fleabane, rough | Parrotfeather | Thistles |
| Bitterweed | Fixweed | Parsnip | Toadflax |
| Bitter wintercress | Florida Pusley | Pennywort | Tumbleweed |
| Blessed thistle | Figwort | Pennycress (fanweed) | Velvetleaf |
| Blue lettuce | Four o'clock | Pigweeds | Virginia copperleaf |
| Blue thistle | Goosefoot | Plantains | Vetches, except hairy |
| Blueweed, Texas | Frenchweed | Pepperweeds (except perennial) | Virginia creeper |
| Box, elder | Galinsoga, elderberry | Peppergrass | Water hyacinth |
| Broomweed, common | Galinsoga, hairy | Poison Ivy | Water lily |
| Buckhorn | Gumweed | Pokeweed | Water plantain |
| Bull-nettle | Hemp | Poorjoe | Water primrose |
| Bulrush | Heal-all | Poverty weed | Water shield |
| Burdock, common | Henbit | Primrose | Wild hemp |
| Bur ragweed | Horsetail | Prickly lettuce | Wild lettuce |
| Buttercup, smallflower | Honeysuckle | Puncture vine | Wild mustard |
| Burhead | Indian mallow | Purslane, common | Wild parsnip |
| Carpetweed | Indigo | Ragweed, common | Wild radish |
| Carolina geranium | Jewelweed | Ragweed, giant | Wild rape |
| Chickweed | Jerusalem artichoke | Redstem | Wild strawberry |
| Catnip | Jimsonweed | Rush | Wild sweet potato |
| Chicory | Lambsquarters, common | Saltcedar | Willow |
| Cinquefoil, common | Lady's thumb | Shepherd's purse | Witchweed |
| Cinquefoil, rough | Marijuana | Sicklepod | Wormwood |
| Cocklebur, common | Loco, Bigbend | Sneezeweed, bitter | Yellow goatsbeard |
| Coffeebean | Mallow, Venice | Sowthistle, annual | Yellow rocket |
| Coffeeweed | Mallow, dwarf | Sowthistle, spiny | Yellow starthistle |
| Creeping Jenny | Mallow, little | Spanish needles | |
| Cornflower | Marestail | | |
| Croton, Texas | | | |
| | | | |

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

(Higher Rates and/or Repeated Applications may be Needed)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Alfalfa | Dandelion | Manzanita | Salt Cedar |
| Beggar's ticks | Dock, broadleaf | Many-flowered aster | Sand Shinnery Oak |
| Bindweed, hedge | Dock, curly | Musk thistle | Salsify, Western |
| Bindweed, European | Dogbane | Nettles | Salsify, common |
| Buckbrush | Goldenrod | Orange Hawkweed | Smartweed, annual |
| Bull thistle | Ground Ivy | Prickly lettuce | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Canada thistle | Hawkweed | Peppergrass | Tansy ragwort |
| Chamise | Henbit | Russian thistle | Vervains |
| Clover, red | Hoary cress | Rabbitbrush | Vetch, hairy |
| Corn gromwell | Knotweed | Sagebrush, big | Wild garlic |
| Coyotebrush | Mallow | Sagebrush, sand | Wild Carrot |
| | | Sage, coastal | Wild Onion |

WEEDS SUPPRESSED WHEN ANOTHER LABELED HERBICIDE IS ALSO APPLIED:

Bindweed (field)

Russian knapweed

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

HM-0339 is a soluble liquid formulation intended for dilution in water for many applications. For certain specified applications, liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent.

If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank first. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the tank mix products.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent such as Wipe Out®.

Water Spray

To prepare a water spray mixture, fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with clean water. With agitation turned on, add the required amount of **HM-0339**. Continue agitation while adding balance of water and during spray operations. NOTE: In water this product forms a macro-emulsion and can separate upon prolonged standing. If spray mixture is allowed to stand, agitate again to assure uniformity.

Liquid Fertilizer Spray

Due to increased risk of crop foliage burn with fertilizer, use only as specified on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **HM-0339**. Use fertilizer rate recommended locally. Fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (UAN or urea) solution. Add required amount of product with vigorous agitation running. Continue agitation while adding balance of liquid fertilizer and during spray operations. Application should be made immediately. Overnight storage of mixture is not recommended. Application during very cold (near freezing) temperatures is not advisable because of the likelihood of crop injury. This product is formulated to be compatible with most liquid nitrogen solutions; however, due to variability in fertilizers, users may wish to perform a jar compatibility test before large scale mixing.

Oil Spray

Use only as specified on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **HM-0339**. Fill clean spray tank about ½ to 2/3 full with an oil approved for agricultural use (diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, etc.). Add required amount of product with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of oil. The resulting mixture is a solution and will generally remain uniform without agitation once mixed. However, agitation is suggested if available. Do not allow any water to get into the spray mixture to avoid formulation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

Water Spray with Oil

Use only as specified on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **HM-0339**. Where a combination of water and oil diluent is recommended, the use of emulsifiable crop oil or crop oil concentrate is suggested since mild agitation will be sufficient. Mix in the sequence of water, product, and oil. If diesel or other non-emulsified oils listed above under "Oil Spray" are desired for use with water, add no more than 1 quart of such oil per 1 gallon of water and agitate vigorously until tank is emptied. If possible, premix non-emulsified oil with this product and add this premix to a mostly filled spray tank with agitation on. Follow these procedures carefully to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Use calibrated spray equipment for all types of applications to assure applying the specified amount of spray mixture per acre. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. **HM-0339** is absorbed sufficiently within 1 hour after application to provide adequate weed control.

Ground Broadcast Spray

Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or non-crop directions, apply in 5 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, taking into account the amount of vegetation present and the type of application equipment to be used. As crop canopy and weed density increase a higher spray volume may be needed for equivalent coverage and weed control. Typical crop applications utilize 10 to 50 gallons of spray solution per acre, while certain high volume non-crop applications may utilize more than 100 gallons per acre. Use coarse sprays to minimize potential spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Boom spraying with flat fan or low volume nozzles is generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications. Do not apply with a nozzle greater than 4 (four) feet above the crop canopy.

Band Treatments

If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles untreated, the dosage (and spray volume (if applicable)) per crop acres is reduced proportionately. For example, if treating a 12-inch band where the row spacing is 36 inches, this would require 1/3 of the labeled broadcast rate per acre (12 inches divided by 36 inches = 1/3):

Ground Band Spray

Determine band equivalents to broadcast rates and volumes by the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

Aerial Broadcast Spray

Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or non-crop directions, apply in 1 to 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best coverage and weed control, as well as reduced potential for spray drift, a minimum of 3 gallons per acre is suggested. Avoid using nozzles or nozzle configurations that generate fine droplets. One configuration usually found to be suitable includes straight stream nozzles (such as disk with no swirl plate) directed straight back along the wind stream. Mechanical flagging or GPS (Global Positioning Systems) is suggested to obtain more uniform application.

With fixed-wing or helicopter application, an exactly even swath deposition may not be achieved, and consequently, crop injury or pesticide nonperformance may result wholly or in part. Do not apply by air during periods of thermal inversion. Avoid application if potential for drift is excessive and/or susceptible crops are growing in the vicinity.

The following steps may be helpful in reducing possible spray drift from ground or aerial applications:

- 1) Keep the spray discharge as near to the target as possible while getting good coverage.
- 2) Increase the volume of spray mixture per acre
- 3) Use low spraying pressures (as measured at the nozzle tips).
- 4) Use nozzles which produce coarse spray droplets while still providing adequate weed coverage.
- 5) Limit applications when wind is blowing toward nearby susceptible crops or valuable plants.
- 6) Make applications when wind velocity is more favorable for on-target deposition—a general guide for application would be a) wind velocity of 0-2 mph may indicate a temperature inversion which can permit drift; b) wind velocity of 3-7 mph usually indicates good conditions, but check wind direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity always allowing for wind shift; d) wind velocity of 10-15 mph is usually not desirable except in areas of stronger prevailing winds when direction is favorable and non-susceptible crops are in the vicinity always allowing for wind shift; an agriculturally accepted drift retardant is suggested; and e) if wind velocity is over 15 mph do not spray,
- 7) Properly maintain and calibrate all spray equipment.
- 8) For aerial applications, use an effective spray boom length that is no more than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. So 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.
- 9) When applications are made with as crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. This applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.
- 10) Use an agriculturally accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

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

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. LIABILITY FOR CROP INJURY RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL, OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR **HM-0339**, IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank

mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

HM-0339 + Glyphosate (various formulations)

HM-0339 + Glyphosate (various formulations) may be used in all approved crops, use sites and use patterns, approved on both labels. HM-0339 should be used at the rate of 0.27 lb. – 0.75 lb. active ingredient per acre in combination with the appropriate rate of Glyphosate per acre to provide best control of weed pest species. Consult the Glyphosate label to determine the use sites and the proper rate of Glyphosate to be used in combination with HM-0339.

Compatibility

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, fertilizer solutions and adjuvants, it is advisable to determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

Applications

READ ALL PROCEEDING USE SECTIONS OF LABEL AND WARRANTY BEFORE USE

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made by ground or air equipment. Ground applications may provide more thorough coverage and better weed control. For selective postemergent weed control in crops, do not add oil, surfactant, fertilizer or other additives unless specifically recommended on this label or supplemental labeling.

Asparagus

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| After cutting | 5.0 – 5.75 pints (1.75 - 2.0 lbs. a. e.) | Apply on actively growing weeds |

Restrictions for Use on Asparagus

- PHI: Do not harvest within 3 days of application
- Max. application rate/acre: 2.0 lbs. a.e.
- Max seasonal rate/acre: 4.0 lbs. a.e.
- Do not exceed two applications per crop
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application

Low Bush Blueberries

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|---------------|--|--|
| Postemergence | Wiper solution containing 0.03 - 0.0375 lbs./gallon (3.6 - 4.5 g/l) a.e. | Make directed wipe or spot applications when tips are above the crop |
| Postharvest | Solution containing 0.75 - 1.0 lb. a.e. per 10 gallons of oil | Make directed application to cut hardwoods in row middles in summer or fall after harvest. |

Restrictions for Use on Blueberries

- Max. seasonal rate: Not applicable-spot treatment
- Avoid herbicide contact with blueberry foliage
- Apply only in the non-bearing year

High Bush Blueberries

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|---------------|--|---|
| Postemergence | 3.5 – 4.0 pints (1.2 – 1.4 lbs. a.e.) | Make directed or shielded application in the Spring |
| Postharvest | 3.5 – 4.0 pints (1.2 – 1.4 lbs a.e.) | Make directed application to row middles in summer or fall after harvest. |

Restrictions for Use on Blueberries

- PHI: Do not harvest within 30 days of application
- Max. seasonal rate/acre: 2.8 lbs. a.e.
- Avoid herbicide contact with blueberry plant foliage

Cereal Grains (Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat)

Apply as directed below.

Spring Applications

Onset of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. The onset of tillering is defined as grain having 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves.

Apply 0.75 – 1.22 pints (0.26 - 0.43 lb a.e.) per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as grain that has 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Apply 0.75 – 2.22 pints (0.26 - 0.78 lb a.e.) of product per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Emergency Weed Control: To control difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in Western areas, higher rates, up to 2.9 pints (1.0 lb a.e.) per acre, may be needed. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

Winter Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, and Rye

Onset of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Apply 0.75 – 2.22 pints (0.26 - 0.78 lb a.e.) per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag should not be visible. Apply 0.75 – 2.22 pints (0.26 - 0.78 lb a.e.) per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Emergency Weed Control: For improved control of difficult weeds and heavy weed infestations, apply up to 2.9 pints (1.0 lb a.e.) per acre. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

Spring Seeded Oats

Full Tillering Stage: Grains should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant of **HM-0339** than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Larger weeds and hard-to-kill weeds may be poorly controlled, especially under dry conditions.

Apply 0.75 pint (0.26 lb a.e.) per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage as specified above. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain

Apply 0.75 – 2.0 pints (0.26 - 0.7 lb a.e.) per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after full tillering nor from jointing to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to **HM-0339** than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury, especially at higher rates. Avoid spraying during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment (Wheat, Oats, Millet, Barley, Rye)

Apply 1.0 – 2.9 pints (0.35 - 1.0 lb a.e.) per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. In tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for preharvest application, a rate of 0.75 – 1.22 pints (0.26 - 0.43 lb a.e.) per acre may be desired. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control.

Postharvest (Wheat, Oats, Millet, Barley, Rye)

Following harvest, a flush of new weed growth may occur. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply at up to 1.48 pints (0.52 lb a.e.) per acre. Certain perennial or biennial weeds may produce new fall growth in stubble grain fields. To aid in suppressing these weeds, product may be applied at the rate of 1.48 – 2.9 pints (0.52 - 1.0 lb a.e.) per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as Dicamba, Picloram, or Glyphosate. See “Planting in Treated Areas” section. Follow most restrictive limitations for tank mix products used.

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers: At full tiller, product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar application to small grains. Refer to “Mixing Instructions” section of this label for further information. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of foliage burn.

Tank Mixtures: HM-0339 may be tank mixed with other herbicides for control of certain weeds in small grains. Use tank mix directions appearing on the labels of the specific herbicides when tank mixing with this product. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of product used in a particular tank mix.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Suggested tank mix combinations are listed below:

Use on all approved crops and use sites.

For Use on Wheat and Barley Only

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| Chlorsulfuron | Metsulfuron-methyl | Metribuzin |
| Triasulfuron | Tribenuron-methyl | |

For Use on Wheat, Oats and Barley Only

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Chlorsulfuron | Dicamba | Diuron |
| Thifensulfuron-methyl | Tribenuron-methyl | |

For Use on Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Bromoxynil | Prosulfuron |
|------------|-------------|

Suggested 3-way tank mixes include*:

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Metsulfuron-methyl

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Triasulfuron

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Tribenuron-methyl

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Chlorsulfuron

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Thifensulfuron-methyl + Tribenuron-methyl

HM-0339 + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Prosulfuron

HM-0339 + Diuron + Metribuzin

HM-0339 + Diuron + Dicamba

HM-0339 + Diuron + Bromoxynil

HM-0339 + Dicamba + Metribuzin

HM-0339 + Dicamba + Bromoxynil

HM-0339 + Metribuzin + Bromoxynil

*Refer to the previous section (Suggested 2-way tank mix combinations) and the registered product labels to determine the specific small grain crops that may be treated.

Restrictions for Use on Cereal Grains:

- For aerial applications on grain, apply **HM-0339** in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground applications a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.

CRANBERRIES

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Dormant | 1.0 – 1.4 gallons (2.8 - 4.0 lbs a.e.) | Make broadcast application in the dormant season |
| Postemergence | 2.9 – 3.47 pints (1.0 - 1.22 lbs a.e.) | Make directed or spot applications when weeds are above crop. |

Restrictions for Use on Cranberries:

- PHI: Do not harvest within 30 days of application
- Max. seasonal rate: 4 lbs. a.e. per acre in the dormant season and 2.4 lbs. a.e. in the growing season
- Dormant: Make only one dormant application per crop
- Postemergence: Do not exceed two postemergence applications per crop

CITRUS

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|---|--|--|
| Growing Naval oranges, Valencia oranges and grapefruit—to increase size | 2.25 – 4.5 fl. ounces (0.05 - 0.10 lb a.e.) based on fruit size at time of application | Approximate fruit diameter less than 0.75 inch for oranges and 1 inch for grapefruit |
| Growing Navel organs and Valencia oranges—reduce pre-harvest fruit drip | Up to 200 ppm for aerial and ground concentrate applications | Apply in September through January |
| Fall sprays on lemons, Navel oranges, Valencia oranges and Tangelos—To prevent pre-harvest drop of mature fruit and leaves following spring | 4 to 24 ppm depending on specific application | Apply in fall oil, water or whitewash sprays according to local recommendations. |
| Postharvest packing house application to lemons—to retain buttons | 500 ppm | Apply in water or water-wax emulsion after the final fresh water rinse of fruit. |

Restrictions and Limitations for Use on Citrus:

- PHI: Do not harvest within 7 days of application to growing fruit.

CORN (Field, Sweet and Pop)

This product may be applied to corn at several different timings. In all cases, plant corn to a uniform depth of at least 1½ inch. Avoid applying this product with the active ingredient nicosulfuron or grass control antagonism may occur. Apply this product at least 7 days before the nicosulfuron application or 3 days after.

Preplant: To control existing broadleaf weed seedlings or burn down susceptible cover crops prior to planting, apply from 7 to 14 days before planting. To control grasses and certain other problem weeds, it may be desirable to use a tank mixture with other herbicides. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

Corn Preplant Application Rates: Do not apply on fine or medium textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter. For fine or medium textured soils with 1% or more organic matter, apply at a rate of 0.75 – 2.22 pints (0.26 - 0.78 lb a.e.) per acre. On coarse* textured soils with 2% or more organic matter, apply 0.75 – 2.0 pints (0.26 - 0.7 lb a.e.) per acre.

Preemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply after planting, but before crop emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Do not apply preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made.

Corn Preemergence Application Rates: Do not apply on fine or medium textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter. For fine or medium textured soils with 1% or more organic matter, apply at a rate of 0.75 – 2.9 pints (0.26 - 1.0 lb a.e.) per acre. On coarse* textured soils with 2% or more organic matter, apply 0.75 pint (0.26 lb a.e.) per acre.

*Due to the lower rates, partial weed control may result on coarse soils.

Postemergence: Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil. Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant (often 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Treated crop may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application.

Early Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply broadcast from spike to 4-leaf stage of crop or up to 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold. Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks. Use rates stipulated under “Corn Postemergence Application Rates” below.

Late Postemergence: Typical timing for this application is when most broadleaf weeds are no more than 4 to 6 inches tall and corn is between 8 and 16 inches tall. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever comes first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Perennial weeds should be in the bud to bloom stage for best results. Apply as a directed spray using drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage. Use the following rates:

Corn Postemergence Application Rates: Spike to 4-leaf or up to 8 inches tall apply by ground or aerially as an early postemergence over-the-top broadcast spray at 0.3 – 1.22 pints (0.1 - 0.43 lb a.e.) per acre. When corn is 8 – 36 inches tall, before tasseling, apply by ground only as a late

postemergence directed spray using drop nozzles at 14 to 18 fluid ounces per acre. Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mix with another registered herbicide.

Preharvest (Field Corn and Popcorn): After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply 1.22 – 2.9 pints (0.43 - 1.0 lb a.e.) per acre to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed, and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. Use high rate under dry conditions. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

Postharvest: Following the harvest of corn, perennial or biennial weeds produce new fall growth. To aid in suppressing these weeds before a hard freeze, product may be applied at the rate of 1.22 – 2.9 pints (0.43-1.0 lb a.e.) per acre either alone or in a combination with other registered herbicides such as certain formulations of dicamba and picloram. See “Planting in Treated Areas” section. If products to be tank mixed have more restrictive limitations, these limitations must be followed.

GRAPES

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|--|---|--|
| Apply after shatter following bloom and before grape shoots reach the ground, or during dormant season | 3.47 – 3.73 pints (1.22 - 1.31 lbs a.e.) | Use hooded boom sprayer or equivalent to direct coarse spray to weeds and minimize potential contact with grape foliage, shoots or stems |

Restrictions for Use on Grapes

- PHI: Do not harvest grapes within 100 days of application
- Max. seasonal rate: 1.36 lbs. a.e.
- Do not apply to grape foliage, shoots or stems

HOPS

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|----------------|--|--|
| Post Emergence | 1.22 – 1.48 pints (0.43 - 0.52 lb a.e.) | Make application as a directed treatment to the row middles (directed to ground) |

Restrictions for Use on Hops

- PHI: Do not harvest within 28 days of application
- Limited to 3 applications per crop cycle
- Max. seasonal rate: 1.5 lbs. a.e.
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application

POTATOES (Fresh Market Only)

| CROP STAGE | APPLICATION RATE/ACRE | DIRECTIONS/TIMING |
|----------------|--|---|
| Post Emergence | 3.0 – 3.25 fl. oz. per acre (Max. rate: .07 lbs. acid equivalent) | Make first application when potatoes are in pre-bud stage (about 7 to 10 inches) and make a second application about 10 to 14 days later. |

Restrictions for Use on Potatoes

- PHI: Do not harvest within 45 days of application
- Max. seasonal rate: 1.14 lbs. a.e. per acre
- Do not exceed 2 applications per crop

SORGHUM (Milo-Grain)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application. Use rates that follow.

Sorghum (Milo) Postemergence Application Rates: When crop is 6 to 8 inches tall use as an over-the-top broadcast spray by ground or air at 0.34 – 1.0 pints (0.12 - 0.35 lb a.e.) per acre. When sorghum reaches 8 to 15 inches tall, use a directed spray using drop nozzles with application by ground only at 0.48 – 1.22 pints (0.17-0.43 lb a.e.) per acre. The lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may increase risk of injury.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum-sudan has at least 6 leaves, is well established, and is 5 to 10 inches tall at the rate of 0.75 – 1.48 pints (0.26 - 0.52 lb a.e.) per acre. Do not treat crop over 10 inches tall through maturity.

Plant response: Even when sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. If risk of crop injury is unacceptable, do not use this product. The lower rate may reduce the risk of crop injury, but will result in reduced weed control.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions:

- Do not feed fodder for 7 days following application.
- Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
- Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

| Crop Stage | Maximum Application Rate/Acre | Directions/Timing |
|------------|--|--|
| Preplant | 1.0 – 1.48 pints (0.35 - 0.52 lb a.e.) | To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans. |
| Preplant | 1.48 – 2.62 pints (0.52 - 0.92 lb a.e.) | To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans. |

Restrictions for Use on Soybeans (Preplant)

- Max. seasonal rate: Apply no more than 1.0 lb. a.e. per acre per use season.
- Do not apply HM-0339 at delivery volumes below 2 GPA.

RICE

Preplant: Apply 1.22 – 2.9 (0.43 - 1.0 lb a.e.) of **HM-0339** 2-4 weeks prior to planting.

Postemergence: Apply 1.22 – 4.25 pints (0.43 - 1.5 lbs a.e.) in the late tillering stage of development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence.

Restriction for Use on Rice:

- Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed ½ inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages.

- Do not harvest within 60 days of application.
- Maximum allowable use rate per acre per season is 1.5 pounds a.e..
- Do not apply HM-0339 at delivery volumes below 2 GPA.
- Before spraying, consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of sprays.

WILD RICE (For Use in Minnesota Only)

| Crop Stage | Maximum Application Rate/Acre | Directions/Timing |
|---------------|---|--|
| Postemergence | 0.56 – 0.69 pints (0.2 - 0.24 lb a.e.) | For use only on wild rice grown in commercial paddles. Apply to rice in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf through early tillering stage. Do not spray after wild rice has reached the boot stage. For best coverage, apply 4 to 10 gallons total spray solution per acre. |

Restrictions for Use on Wild Rice

- PHI: Do not harvest within 60 days of application.
- Max. seasonal rate: Apply no more than 0.25 lb. a.e. per acre use season.
- Do not apply HM-0339 at delivery volumes below 2 GPA.

STRAWBERRIES

| Crop Stage | Maximum Application Rate/Acre | Directions/Timing |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Dormant or after lasting picking | 2.9 – 4.25 pints (1.0 - 1.5 lbs a.e.) | Apply to established plantings when strawberries have gone into dormancy or soon after the last picking. |

Restrictions for Use on Strawberries

- Maximum seasonal rate: 1.5 lbs. a.e. per acre
- State restrictions: Not registered for use in California

SUGARCANE

Preemergence: Apply 1.22 – 5.47 pints (0.43 - 1.92 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** as a preemergent spray before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.

Postemergence: Apply 1.22 – 5.47 pints (0.43 - 1.92 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** after can emerges through canopy closure. Consult local Agricultural Experiment or Extension Service Weed Specialists on specific use of this product.

Restrictions for Use on Sugarcane

- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturation.
- Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. a.e. per acre per use season.
- Do not apply HM-0339 at delivery volumes below 2 GPA.
- Not registered for use in California.

GRAPES

Application Timing: At least 3-year-old established vineyards. Apply after shatter following bloom and before grapes shoots reach the ground, or during dormant season.

Apply **HM-0339** at the rate of 1.22 – 3.87 pints (0.43 - 1.36 lb a.e.) per acre using hooded sprayers or equivalent to direct coarse spray to weeds and minimize potential contact with grape foliage, shoots or stems.

Restrictions for Use on Grapes

- Do not use more than 1.36 lbs. a.e. per season.
- Do not apply to grape foliage, shoots or stems.

PISTACHIOS, FILBERTS, POME FRUITS, STONE FRUITS, AND TREE NUT ORCHARDS:

HM-0339 is comprised of a 2,4-D acid formulation that may be used in low volume ground application equipment. The product is used in directed applications to control broadleaf weeds in established pistachio, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nut plantings and orchards. **HM-0339** is to be applied as a broadcast treatment in the row middles of established trees as well as a band application to control many broadleaf weeds in the tree rows and the orchard floor.

Note: Established and transplanted stock must be at least (1) one year old and in good growing conditions.

Application Method

The precise and uniform application of **HM-0339** is essential to obtain satisfactory economic control while minimizing the potential injury to the trees. Avoid direct contact with the fruit, foliage, lower limbs, stems, tree trunks, and any exposed roots.

It is best to use a fixed boom with flat fan nozzles at not more than 25 psi. For small concentrated infestations, small areas, individual weeds, or as a follow up application, spot treating is recommended with hand held nozzle sprayer. Do not apply **HM-0339** when conditions favorable to drift are present.

Application Timing

Most annuals will be best controlled when they are actively growing either in the spring or fall. Most biennials are best controlled when they are in the seedling to rosette stage. Sequential applications may have to be utilized to obtain the best results. Perennials that are either in the early bud to bloom stage or during fall regrowth have the best chance of being controlled at this time.

Tank Mixtures

For improved broadleaf control, **HM-0339** may be applied in combination with other approved products. The combination must be used in accordance to the most restrictive label limitations of the product in the tank mix. Both products must be labeled for the site of application. Dosages of the tank mix must not cause either product to exceed the tolerance established for that active ingredient on the use site to be applied on. All applications of the tank mix must be in accordance with Federal, State, and local use limitations.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Irrigation Restrictions

HM-0339 is not to be applied to sandy or shallow soils or to dry soils without vegetation in Pistachio, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit or Tree Nut Orchards. Best results with **HM-0339** can be obtained when the product is applied 1-2 days following irrigation with water.

Do not apply the product immediately prior to water irrigation or irrigate with water immediately following an application of product.

Do not apply HM-0339 through any type of irrigation system.

DOSAGE RATES FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

The following dosage rate specifications are for broadcast applications. The proper amount of **HM-0339** to be used in banded or row applications must be determined by using the following formula:

$$\text{Dosage Rate per treated acre} = \frac{\text{Spray Band Width} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre}}{\text{Tree Row Width}}$$

Recommended Spray Volumes: Generally 1 – 10 gallons per acre is sufficient, but in many cases 10 – 25 gallons may be needed to obtain adequate coverage.

Restriction:

- Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards to livestock.
- Do not apply during windy conditions or extremely high temperatures.

PISTACHIOS

HM-0339 is to be applied at the broadcast rate of 2.0 – 6.0 pints (0.7 - 2.1 lbs a.e.) per acre per application to the orchard floor. Two broadcast applications 30 days apart are permitted.

Restrictions for Use on Pistachios

- Do not harvest pistachios within sixty (60) days of application.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

POME FRUITS (APPLES AND PEARS)

HM-0339 is being applied at the broadcast rate of 2.0 – 6.0 pints (0.7 - 2.1 lbs a.e.) per acre per application for the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, fruit foliage, and tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 75 days apart are permitted.

Restrictions for Use on Pome Fruits (Apples and Pears)

- Do not harvest apples or pears within 14 days of application.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

STONE FRUITS (CHERRIES, PEACHES, PLUMS)

HM-0339 is to be applied at the broadcast rate of 2.0 – 6.0 pints (0.7 - 2.1 lbs a.e.) per acre per application for the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, fruit foliage, and tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 75 days apart are permitted per year.

Restrictions for Use on Stone Fruits (Cherries, Peaches, Plums)

- Do not harvest stone fruits within 40 days of application.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

TREE NUTS (ALMOND, FILBERT OR HAZLENUT, PECAN, BLACK AND ENGLISH WALNUT)

HM-0339 is to be applied at the broadcast rate of 2.0 – 6.0 pints (0.7 - 2.1 lbs a.e.) per acre per application for the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, fruit foliage, and tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 30 days apart are permitted per year.

Restrictions for Use on Tree Nuts (Almond, Filbert or Hazelnut, Pecan, Black and English Walnut)

- Do not harvest stone fruits within 60 days of application.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

FILBERTS

For sucker control: For control of suckers, spray to wet leaves and stems of suckers that are 6 to 8 inches in height during April through August.

Restrictions for Use on Filberts:

- PHI: Do not harvest nuts within days of application
- Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per year.

SPOT TREATMENT PROCEDURES FOR PISTACHIOS, POME FRUITS, STONE FRUITS, AND TREE NUT CROPS

In many cases spot treatment applications are necessary for sparse infestations of broadleaf weeds, especially in small areas for a follow up treatment. High volume wands, spray guns or similar equipment may be used for this application. Care must be taken to use nozzles that deliver a coarse spray pattern to reduce the potential for nontarget drift exposure. The amount of spray volume will be directly proportionate to the height, density, weed species and type of equipment used.

Rate: Mix 1.5 - 2.5 gallons (4.2 - 7.0 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per 100 gallons of water or a .75% - 1.5% vol./vol. solution.

For one gallon of water, mix in 1.5 – 3.0 fl. oz. (0.03 - 0.07 lb a.e.). Apply dilute sprays to the foliage of the broadleaf weed to be controlled until entire foliage is sufficiently wet.

Restrictions for Spot Treatments

- Do not use spray guns for spot treatment applications around or near the base of stone fruits and nut trees.

FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE

Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply at the rate of 0.75 – 2.19 pints (0.26 - 0.77 lb a.e.) per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), this product may be applied at the rate of 1.48 – 5.5 pints (0.52 - 1.93 lbs a.e.) per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as Dicamba, Picloram and/or Glyphosate. Use the high rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard to kill species. See “Planting in Treated Areas” section. Follow more restrictive limitations for tank mix products used.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, these may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

HM-0339 + Glyphosate (various formulations):

HM-0339 + Glyphosate (various formulations) may be used on all approved crops, use sites and use patterns, approved on both labels. **HM-0339** should be used at the rate of 0.27 lb. – 0.75 lb. acid equivalent per acre in combination with the appropriate rate of Glyphosate per acre to provide best control of weed pest species. Consult the Glyphosate label to determine the use sites and the proper rate of Glyphosate to be used in combination with **HM-0339**.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE:

- PHI: Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application
- Max. seasonal rate: 1.33 gallons of HM-0339A (4.0 lbs. a.e.) per acre
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application.

Planting in Treated Areas:

HM-0339 may be used to kill fall alfalfa stands in preparation for spring planting of row crops under conservation tillage. The treated alfalfa crop cannot be grazed, fed to livestock or cut for hay.

GRASS PASTURES

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 0.75 - 2.19 pints (0.26 - 0.77 lb a.e.) **HM-0339** per acre. Addition of nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use 2.22 – 5.5 pints (0.78 - 1.93 lb a.e.) per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response:

Injury may result to bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions:

- Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.
- Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
- Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days of application.

GRASS SEED CROPS

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 0.75 – 2.22 pints (0.26 - 0.78 lb a.e.) per acre. Use on established stands of cool season grass seed crops, such as bentgrass, bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescues, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, and perennial ryegrass.

Make applications in the spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 2.9 pints (1.0 lb a.e.) per

acre. Refer to “Plant Response” and “Livestock Feeding Restrictions” under **GRASS PASTURES** section above.

SOD FARMS

HM-0339 is intended for use on sod farms to provide selective control of certain broadleaf weeds in cool season and warm season turfgrass established for commercial sod production. Apply **HM-0339** to actively growing broadleaf weeds. Follow up may be required for dense infestations of perennial and biennial weeds. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed until two days after application. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed at least twice.

Reseeding Grass areas: Do not reseed until at least 30 days after application of **HM-0339**. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before a large-scale seeding is accomplished.

Application Rates:

HM-0339 application rates and spray volumes will vary with the growth stage and population of broadleaf weeds to be controlled. In general, the smaller the weed, the lower use of the specified rate range will provide satisfactory control. The larger the weed, the population and environmental conditions will require the higher end of the rate range to achieve satisfactory control especially for many of the perennial broadleaf weeds.

| RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOD FARMS | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| SPECIES | AMOUNT OF PRODUCT PINTS/ACRE (lb a.e./Acre) | SPRAY VOLUME GALLONS/ACRE |
| Cool Season Turf | | |
| Kentucky Bluegrass | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Perennial Ryegrass | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Fescue spp. | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Creeping Bentgrass | 1.0 (0.35) | 20 to 100 |
| Warm Season Turf | | |
| Centipede grass | 1.0 – 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Common Bermudagrass | 1.0 – 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Hybrid Bermudagrass | 1.0 – 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Bahiagrass | 1.0 – 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Zoysiagrass | 1.0 – 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |

Restrictions for Sod Farms:

- Do not apply **HM-0339** to any variety of St. Augustine grass.
- Do not use **HM-0339** on carpet grass, dichondra or where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system
- Avoid drift or spray mist onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants.
- Do not pour spray solution or rinsate near any desirable plants.
- Do not apply **HM-0339** immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Do not water the turfgrass for 24 hours after application.

- Application to bermuda grass can be during dormancy or when actively growing. Do not apply during periods of semi-dormancy or transition.

ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND AND PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HM-0339 can be used to control or suppress a number of susceptible broadleaf weeds in rangeland or perennial grasslands that are set aside from agricultural use such as in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or similar government programs. Consult program rules to determine whether grass and hay may be used. For best results, apply when broadleaf weeds are small. Adequate moisture is needed for best grass tolerance and weed control. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control.

Plant Response: Injury to legumes, bentgrass, and other warm season grasses is likely to occur. Grasses may be discolored following treatment. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins.

New Stands: Preseeding applications should be made at least 30 days prior to seeding. Newly seeded stands should only be treated after they are well established (more than 5 true leaves) or injury may occur. Apply $\frac{3}{4}$ - 2.66 pints (0.26-0.93 lb a.e.) per acre when susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury at this stage of growth.

Established Stands: For optimum results, weeds must be actively growing. Apply 1.48 – 2.22 pints (0.52 - 0.78 lb a.e.) per acre for Annual weeds and up to 2.9 pints (1.0 lb a.e.) per acre for moderately susceptible biennial or perennial weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seeding to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. For brush species in rangeland, apply up to 5.5 pints (1.93 lb a.e.) per acre in an oil spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Another option is to add 1 gallon of oil per acre to a **HM-0339** water spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

Restrictions for Use in Pastures, Rangeland, and Perennial Grasslands Not in Agricultural Production

- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application
- Pre-harvest Interval for program lands, such as CRP: Consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- Maximum Season Rate: Apply no more than 4.0 lbs. a.e. per acre per use season.
- Do not apply HM-0339 at delivery volumes below 2 GPA.
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application.

ORNAMENTAL TURF

Ornamental and Recreational Turfgrasses, Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Parks and Cemeteries

Refer to the “Turf Use Requirements” in the “Non-Agricultural Use Requirements” section. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is two (2) per year. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed for at least one (1) hour after application. Avoid contacting desirable trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables with HM-0339 or undesirable injury may occur. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed at least twice. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding grasses (or other plants). Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season Turfgrasses such as tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, or perennial ryegrass, apply 1.25 – 2.75 pints per acre (0.50 – 1.0 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet). Preferred application timing for broadcast treatment is when small weeds have

emerged and are actively growing under adequate moisture conditions. For weedy turf, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be needed from 2 to 4 weeks later.

| APPLICATION RATES | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| SPECIES | AMOUNT OF PRODUCT | SPRAY VOLUME | |
| | OZ./1,000 SQ. FT. | PINTS/ACRE (lb a.e./Acre) | GALLONS/ACRE |
| Cool Season Turf | | | |
| Kentucky Bluegrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Perennial Ryegrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Fescue spp. | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.22 – 2.22 (0.43 - 0.78) | 20 to 100 |
| Creeping Bentgrass | 0.5 to 0.75 | 1.0 (0.35) | 20 to 100 |
| Warm Season Turf | | | |
| Centipede grass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.0 to 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Common Bermudagrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.0 to 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Hybrid Bermudagrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.0 to 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Bahiagrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.0 to 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |
| Zoysiagrass | 0.5 to 1.0 | 1.0 to 1.72 (0.35 - 0.60) | 20 to 100 |

Restrictions:

- Avoid spray mist onto vegetables, flowers, ornamentals plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants.
- Do not spray **HM-0339** on carpetgrass, dichondra or where desirable clovers are present.
- The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is two (2) per year.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until well established and preferably after the second mowing.
- Reduced rates of **HM-0339** must be used if grass is stressed from heat or drought.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Avoid drift, spray mist, or excessive overlapping during application as undesirable injury may occur.
- Use only with lawn type sprayers. Use coarse spray droplets as they are less likely to drift.

Special Note: Care should be taken to avoid over dosing bentgrass, bermuda grass, and centipedegrass or unacceptable injury may occur. Higher volumes of spray water will aid in obtaining uniform coverage if hand-type sprayers are used, it is recommended using a single nozzle sprayer than a boom containing multiple nozzles as overspray can occur.

Note:

- **Plant Response:** Bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes may be killed or injured.
- Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass production is desired.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application.
- Do not make repeat applications within 30 days of the previous application.
- Apply no more than 1.5 lbs. a.e. per acre per use season.
- **Turf Reentry:** Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

FOREST MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING SITE PREP, FOREST ROADSIDES, BRUSH CONTROL, ESTABLISHED CONIFER RELEASE)

For the general control of annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush: Apply to emerged weeds and brush. For best results, treat when weeds and brush are young and actively growing. For broadcast applications apply no more than 4.0 lbs. a.e. per acre per year .

For specific use-site applications and restrictions see the appropriate site-specific instructions as follows:

Forest Site Preparation

Bud Break Spray: For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 1.3 gallons (3.6 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "Mixing Instructions") after alder buds break, but before foliage is $\frac{1}{4}$ full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Annual, Biennial, Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and General Brush Control:

Foliage Spray: To control seedlings and susceptible woody plants before planting forest, apply up to 1.3 gallons (3.6 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. If desired, apply as a water spray including up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release: To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer strands, apply up to 1.0 gallon (2.8 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the brush foliage has full sized leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application timing should be based on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation and other conifer injury, but trees should recover by the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 1.5 gallons (4.2 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone, and manzanita, apply up to 1.0 gallons (2.8 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant treatment should be applied in diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to 0.75 gallon (2.1 lb a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 0.95 gallons (2.8 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain competing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. However, if possible injury cannot be tolerated, do not use since this treatment may cause conifer injury.

Forest Roadsides: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plant on forest roadsides, apply 2.19 – 8.0 (0.77 - 2.8 lbs a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray and, if desired, include up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate (see “Mixing Instructions”). Apply when sufficient foliage is present for absorption.

Established Conifers (including Christmas Trees):

Directed Spray or Spot Spray: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, mix up to 0.75 (2.1 lbs a.e.) gallon per 100 gallons of water and apply to emerged weeds in the spring with ground equipment. Avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift as injury may result. For brush, mix 1.5 gallons (4.2 lbs a.e.) per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly spray brush in full foliage, but avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift. Do not apply more than the equivalent of 1.5 gallons (4.2 lbs a.e.) per acre.

Over-the-Top Broadcast Application: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 2.19 pints (0.77 lb a.e.) per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. To decrease the potential for injury to firs, apply only before bud break in the spring and/or after complete bud set and hardening in the late summer or fall. Avoid treatment during the year of intended harvest.

TREE AND BRUSH CONTROL (i.e., alder, ash, aspen, birch, black gum, cherry, elm, oak, sweet gum, tulip poplar, willow, and others)

Basal Spray Treatment: Mix 1.5 – 2.66 gallons (4.2 - 7.45 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per 100 gallons of diluent (may contain oil). Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Also wetting stems with **HM-0339** mixture may aid control.

Cut Surface Stumps: Mix 1.5 – 2.66 gallons (4.2 - 7.45 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per 100 gallons of diluent (may contain oil). Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with product mixture. Also treat exposed roots and bark.

Frill: Mix 1.5 – 2.66 gallons (4.2 - 7.45 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per 100 gallons of diluent (may contain oil). Make frills with an axe or other tool that can cut overlapping v-shaped notches through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree. Treat freshly cut frills with as much **HM-0339** mixture as they will hold.

Injection: Make injections as near to the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of trunk dbh (4 ½ feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season (May 15th through October 15th in many areas). The injection bit must penetrate the bark. Apply 1.5 – 2.5 ml of **HM-0339** per injection site.

NON-CROPLAND

Roadsides; Medians; Highway, Railroad, Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way; Vacant Lots; Around Utility Installations, Transformers, Pump Houses, and Buildings; Storage Areas, Fences; Guardrails; Lumber Yards; Industrial Sites; Airports; Tank Farms; Farmsteads; and Similar NonCrop Areas

For the control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, applications may be as broadcast sprays, small areas or spot treatments. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring, when sufficient weeds have emerged, and are still small and actively growing and before weeds are too mature.

Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds and small woody plants are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost.

Postemergence Control of Annual and Perennial Weeds: Apply 2.5 - 5.25 pints (0.88 - 1.84 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** to emerged weeds. For best results treat when weeds are young and actively growing.

Postemergence Control of Woody Plants: Apply 0.3 – 1.3 gallons (0.88 - 3.64 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing.

Restrictions for Use in Non-Cropland:

- Maximum seasonal rate: Apply no more than 4.0 lbs. a.e. per acre per use season
 - When multiple applications of up to 2.0 lbs. a.e. per acre are utilized to reach the maximum seasonal use rate, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of the previous application.
1. Woody Plants: Up to 4 lbs. a.e. per acre of **HM-0339** may be applied in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or strands of trees, brush, and woody plants. Usage under this section is not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
 2. High Volume and Low Volume Applications:
 - a. For high spray volumes of 100-400 gallons per acre:
 - i. For broadcast applications, the maximum seasonal rate is 4.0 pounds of acid equivalent per acre per 12 months. Use 4.0 lbs. acid equivalent of **HM-0339** in 100-400 gallons of water.
 - ii. The total spray volume per acre should be based upon the size and density of the woody plants and the spray equipment.
 - iii. The maximum spray concentration is 0.48% acid equivalent on a weight to weight basis at the minimum spray volume of 100 gpa. See Table 1 below for the relationship between the spray volume and the maximum application rate.
 - iv. For the spray preparation of all end-use products, registrants will convert the amounts expressed as pounds of 2,4-d acid equivalent in Table 1 to volumes of formulated product and prepare their dilution tables for high volume applications (100-400 gpa)
 3. For Low Spray Volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre.
 - a. For broadcast applications, the maximum seasonal rate is 4.0 pounds a.e. of **HM-0339** per acre per 12 months. Use 4.0 pounds a.e. of **HM-0339** in 10-100 gallons of water.
 - b. Apply HM-0339 in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Larger plants will require the higher spray volumes (50-100 gallons per acre) to obtain sufficient coverage.
 - c. The maximum spray concentration is 4.8% 2,4-D acid equivalent on a weight to weight basis at the minimum spray volume of 10 gpa. See Table 1 below for the relationship between the spray volume and the maximum application rate.

Table 1. Amounts (Pounds) of 2,4-D acid equivalents needed to prepare the spray concentrations of 0.12% to 4.8% wt/wt with spray volumes of 10-400 gallons per acre.

| Spray Volume (GPA) | Spray Solution Concentration (percent) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0.12% | 0.16% | 0.24% | 0.48% | 0.96% | 2.40% | 4.80% |
| | Pounds 2,4-D a.e. | | | | | | |
| 10 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.40 | .80 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| 20 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 0.80 | 2.00 | 4.00 | |
| 50 | 0.50 | 0.67 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | | |
| 100 | 1.00 | 1.33 | 2.00 | 4.00 | | | |
| 200 | 2.00 | 2.67 | 4.00 | | | | |
| 300 | 3.00 | 4.00 | | | | | |
| 400 | 4.00 | | | | | | |

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL
(Irrigation Ditchbank Application)

| Weeds and Brush on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks | Rate Pints/Acre (lb a.e./Acre) | Directions/Timing |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Postemergence | 1.22 – 5.25 (0.43 - 1.84) | For best results, treat when weeds are young and actively growing |

Restrictions and Limitations for Use Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks

- Maximum seasonal rate: Apply no more than 4.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre per use season
- Maximum application rate: Apply no more than 2.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre per application
- Maximum application per season: Apply no more than two treatments per season
- Do not make a broadcast application within 30 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted. Use 2 or more gallons spray solution per acre.
- 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 three times and use the average to calculate the CFS.

$$\text{Average Width (ft)} \times \text{Average depth (ft)} \times \text{Average velocity (cu. ft. per. sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

For Ditchbank weeds: Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed into water.

Notice to Applicators: 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.

Ground or Surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph.

Air Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs. Applications can be made by fixed winged or helicopter equipment.

Restrictions for Irrigation Ditchbank Application to Aquatic Weeds

- The maximum use rate per acre per application is 2.0 lbs. acid equivalent.
- The maximum use rate per season is 4.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre.
- Apply no more than 2 treatments per season.
- Always allow at least 30 days in-between applications.

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 GPA 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 DIRECTASPRA™ operation, use 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.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL
(surface application for floating and emergent weeds)

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, MARSHES, BAYOUS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, CANALS AND RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW-MOVING INCLUDING PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY: Use 0.68 – 1.25 gallons (1.93-3.5 lbs a.e.) of **HM-0339** per acre foot. For best results, apply in spring or early summer. A second treatment may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but not later than September in most areas. Spray-to-wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm.

Restrictions for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds

- Do not exceed 4.0 lbs. acid equivalent per surface acre per application.
- Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted.

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 vegetations in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3-week period following treatment. Water having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

WATER USE:

1. 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 any time 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 ≥ 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.

2. 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 floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable ≥ 600 ft.
- C. If no setback distance of ≥ 600 ft is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a 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 a water use restriction 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 than 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, irrigations, 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 ≥ 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 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 40CFR, 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.

3. Swimming (2,4-D butoxyethanol ester only):

- A. Do not swim in treated water for a minimum of 24 hours after application.
- B. Users must provide the following notification prior to performing a 2,4-D BEE application. Notification to the party responsible for the public swimming area or to individual private users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the swimming restrictions when this product is applied to 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 or shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points.

Text of Notification: Do not swim in treated water for a minimum of 24 hours after application.
Application Date: _____ Time: _____

4. Except as stated above, there are not restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

(Surface Application or Subsurface Injection for Submersed Weeds)

Aquatic Sites with Submersed Weeds: (Aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving)

Directions/Timing: For best results, apply in spring and early summer. A second treatment may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery but not later than September in most areas.

| Amount to Apply to Attain Concentration of 2 to 4 ppm | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Surface Area | Average Depth | 2,4-D Acid Equivalent to Apply |
| 1 acre | 1 ft. | 5.4 to 10.8 lbs. |
| | 2 ft. | 10.8 to 21.6 lbs. |
| | 3 ft. | 16.2 to 32.4 lbs. |
| | 4 ft. | 21.6 to 43.2 lbs. |
| | 5 ft. | 27 to 54 lbs. |

WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crassipe*): For control of actively growing plants with surface and air applications, use 2.75 – 5.5 pints (0.96-1.93 lbs a.e.) per acre. **Spray the weed mass only.** Use 5.5 pints (1.93 lbs a.e.) when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous application.

WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): HM-0339 will control Eurasian water milfoil with surface, subsurface, and air applications.

To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is specified, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within ½ mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by sub-surface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Restrictions for Aquatic Use:

- Do not exceed 10.8 lbs. a.e. per acre foot.
- Do not reapply less than 10 days after prior application.
- Do not apply within 1,500 feet of active potable water intakes.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not distributed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment.

Do not apply within 10 days of 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.

Water Use:

1. 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, non-crop 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.

2. 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 prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a 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 a water use restriction 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 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, irrigations, 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 dinking 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 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 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 40CFR, 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.

3. Swimming (2,4-D butoxyethanol ester only):

- A. Do not swim in treated water for a minimum of 24 hours after application.
- B. Users must provide the following notification prior to performing a 2,4-D BEE application. Notification to the party responsible for the public swimming area or to individual private users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the swimming restrictions when this product is applied to 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 or shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points.

Text of Notification: Do not swim in treated water for a minimum of 24 hours after application.
 Application Date: _____ Time: _____

- 4. Except as stated above, there are not restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

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* | 2 ppm* | 3 ppm* | 4 ppm* |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | 14 |

*ppm acid equivalent target wash concentration

*For EPA chemical numbers, reentry, application method and application equipment, see Aquatic Weed Control (Ditchbank Application).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions that might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 32°F or above 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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:

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at the time of purchase of this product in a bulk container. This container may only be refilled with this herbicide. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300 or Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC at 901-761-0050. If not returned to the point of purchase or to the designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Spill: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call ChemTrec 800-424-9300.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES
Read the Conditions of Sale – Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the “Company”) or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man, or the environment. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonable fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind; express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC’s election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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