

PM23

9779-263

1048

ACCEPTED  
~~FOR COMMENT~~  
in EPA Letter Dated:

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18 FEB 1993

2,4-D Amine 4 ✓

Broadleaf herbicide ✓

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.9779-263

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ACTIVE INGREDIENTDimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro-  
phenoxyacetic acid\*.....

46.88% ✓

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 53.12% ✓

TOTAL 100.00% ✓

\*Equivalent to 38.94% of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D or not  
less than 3.8 lbs. of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D per gal. ✓  
Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.288-6.292 (14th Ed.)

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STOP--READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER/PELIGRO ✓PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este  
producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente. ✓

## STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin  
solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alco-  
hol. ✓NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contra-indicate the use of  
gastric lavage. ✓IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irri-  
tation persists. ✓

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention. ✓

See additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on side panel.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-263

EPA Est. Nos. 42545-MO-1G; 42750-IA-1G  
(Lot no. indicates establishment.)Manufactured For  
RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORPORATION  
Terra Centre, 600 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51101  
Riverside Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.NET CONTENTS  
GALS.

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

Corrosive. Causes eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves, goggles or face shield. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area, as this product may injure cotton, beans, other vegetables, certain legumes and ornamentals.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

**RE-ENTRY STATEMENT:** Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), gloves, shoes, and socks. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

**NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS:** Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Oral and written warnings must include the following information. "DANGER. Area treated with 2,4-D Amine on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing. In case of accidental exposure, wash exposed area with plenty of water and get medical attention. For further information see PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on the label."

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**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.**

**STORAGE**

Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Keep container closed when not using. Do not allow water into container as this will cause deterioration of product. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. Keep storage area locked when not in use. In the event of spillage or leakage, soak up the material with absorbent clay, sand, sawdust, or other absorbent material. Scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under PESTICIDE DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

**DISPOSAL**

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

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

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**USE PRECAUTIONS**

This product can reach groundwater as a result of mixing and loading. To minimize groundwater contamination from spills during mixing, loading and cleaning of equipment, take the following steps:

**Mixing and Loading:** When mixing, loading or applying this product, wear chemical resistant gloves. Wash nondisposable gloves thoroughly with soap and water before removing.

The mixing and loading of spray mixtures into the spray equipment must be carried out on an impervious pad (i.e., concrete slab, plastic sheeting) large enough to catch any spilled material. If spills occur, contain the spill by using an absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth or synthetic absorbent). Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material by placing in a plastic bag and following disposal instructions on the label.

Triple rinse empty containers and add the rinsate to the mixing tank.

**Cleaning of Equipment:** When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

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NOTE: Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays. Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, legumes, ornamentals and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses. 4048

#### CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

##### Annual and Biennial Weeds

*Beggarticks	**Pigweeds (Amaranthus spp.)
Bullthistle	Poison Hemlock
Coffeeweed	Prickly Lettuce
Common Cocklebur	Ragweed (Common or Giant)
Common Burdock	Rough Fleabane
Common Evening Primrose	*Russian Thistle
Common Lambsquarters	Salsify (Western or Common)
Gumweed	*Smartweeds (Annual Species)
Hairy Galinsoga	Sowthistles (Annual or Spiny)
Jimsonweed	St. Johnswort
*Knotweed	Sunflower
*Mallow (Venice or Little)	*Vervains
Marshelder	Vetches
Morningglory (Common, Ivy, Wooly)	Wild Carrot
*Musk Thistle(***)	Wild Lettuce
Mustards and Yellow Rocket (except Blue Mustard)	Wild Parsnips
Pepper Weeds (except perennial)	Wild Radish
	Witchweed

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##### Perennial Weeds

*Bindweed (Hedge, Field, European)	*Hoary Cress
Blue Lettuce	*Ironweed
*Canada Thistle	Jerusalem-artichoke
Catnip	*Many flowered aster
Chicory	*Nettles (including Stinging)
Dandelion	*Orange Hawkweed
*Docks	Plantains
*Dogbanes	Sowthistle (Perennial)
*Goldenrod	*Vervains
*Ground Ivy	Water Hyacinth
Healall	*Wild Garlic
	*Wild Onion

\*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

\*\*Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

\*\*\*Not registered for control of musk thistle in California.

INJURY TO CROPS FROM THIS HERBICIDE MAY OCCUR. IF YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT SOME DEGREE OF CROP INJURY, DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply 2,4-D Amine 4 only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

## SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing. Apply in enough water to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 100 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 10 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonages can improve coverage in dense weed stands and reduce drift. 5048

**GRASSES:** In established pastures, turf, and lawns, use 2 to 3 pints per acre--the lower rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons) per 1000 sq. ft. Mix 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover, and other legumes. White clover (including ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas dichondra, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per acre--the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. In new seedlings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre--the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

Do not apply later than 30 days prior to cutting grass for hay. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas later than 3 days prior to slaughter. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

**WHEAT AND BARLEY:** In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. In winter grains apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

**OATS:** More sensitive to 2,4-D Amine than other grains, oats should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

**RICE:** Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when rice is in the late tillering stage of development, at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, or heading stages. Consult local University or Agricultural Extension Service Specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application.

**SORGHUM (Postemergence):** Apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 4 to 10 inches high according to state recommendations. Use dropped nozzles to keep spray off sorghum plants when sorghum is over 10 inches high.

**CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use dropped nozzles when corn is over 10 inches high to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

**With Liquid Nitrogen Solutions:** For late season control of young smartweeds, cocklebur, annual morningglory, and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Fields should be as clean as possible and corn 20-30 inches high. Apply 1 pint with 80-120 lbs. nitrogen per acre. The spray MUST be prepared by first adding required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of 2,4-D Amine 4 with 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and SLOWLY add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalks.

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Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spraying equipment thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

SUGARCANE: Use 1 quart per acre as fall and spring drill (or band) sprays and 2 quarts per acre as blanket spray through layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

PINE RELEASE: To control hardwoods, such as oak, hickory, maple, pecan, elm, sumac, and hawthorn in southern pine stands, use 2,4-D Amine undiluted in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.75 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as hickory, dogwood, red maple, blue beech, and ash make injections 1" to 1½" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.

PASTURES, RANGELAND: Apply 1½ pints per acre when annual or perennial broadleaf weeds are growing actively in spring or fall; perennials near bud stage. Legumes present may be damaged. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not apply to seedling grasses or after heading begins. Do not apply later than 30 days prior to cutting grass for hay. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas later than 3 days prior to slaughter. Do not graze animals within 7 days after application.

WATER HYACINTH CONTROL in waters that are quiescent or slow-moving (lakes, ponds, marshes, etc.): Use 2 to 4 quarts per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense. Aerial application--Use in 5 to 15 gallons to cover one surface acre. Boat Application--Use in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment.

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Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to ½ of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

Irrigation: Delay the use of treated waters for irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless an approved assay shows that the water does not contain more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead sprinkler irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes and cotton.

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Potable Water: Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for period of three weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid.

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## WEEDS AND BRUSH IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

(Seventeen Western States: AZ, CA, CO, ID, KS, MT, NE, NM, NV, ND, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY)

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D Amine 4 per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage.

For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon of 2,4-D Amine 4 in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

### SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

### SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, rights-of-way, and similar places, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gallon of this product per acre. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial scowthistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle, and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, brush killer products are suggested.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

2,4-D Amine 4

(EPA Reg. No. 9779-263)

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

#### AQUATIC WEED CONTROL IN DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

Eurasian milfoil programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) Control: Apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow.

Aerial Application: Use 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Do not make aerial applications when the wind speed exceeds 5 mph.

Boat Application (Surface): Use 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Do not make surface applications when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph.

Boat Application (Sub-surface): Use 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 concentrate directly into the water.

Note: Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intake pipes.

In order to assure maximum safety and weed control, follow label recommendations on this label and all cautions and limitations on the package label.

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