PM 22

9779-263

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R*

2,4-D AMINE 4

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	46.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS	53.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Equivalent to 38.9% 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.)

STOP--READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contra-indicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
DANGER
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Applicators and other handlers must wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

After each day of use, clothing of PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 9779-263

ACCEPTED
MAR 15 1999
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 9779-263

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

Manufactured For
RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORPORATION
P.O. Box 6000, Sioux City, Iowa 51102-6000
Riverside Serves Agriculture Agriculture Serves Everyone

NET CONTENTS
GALS

Engineering Controls Statements:
CONTAINERS GREATER THAN 1 GALLON BUT 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.
CONTAINERS 5 GALLONS OR MORE: A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing 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.

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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons or pets out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

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.

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: 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.

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.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Annual and Biennial Weeds

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

Perennial Weeds

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

APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS: To control annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor, apply 3 pints of 2, 4-D Amine 4 per acre using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. Do not use on light, sandy soil.

Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result, nor apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment. Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result, nor apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition. Do not apply during bloom and do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Make no more than 2 applications per year. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application nor harvest nuts within 60 days of application. Do not use in California.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS: To control annual broadleaf weeds in young grasses, apply ½ to 1 pint when weeds are small; apply ½ to 2 pints in established grasses. Do not apply to young grass with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to tillering, as excessive injury may result. Do not apply more than 1 pint until grasses are well established as excessive injury may result. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply 2 to 4 pints treating when weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Apply to actively growing weeds

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

CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn)
Preplant (burndown). To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use the high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Postemergence. 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 8 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. Do not spray in the tassel to dough stage.

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.

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

FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 pints, using the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. To control biennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 pints, spraying while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. To control perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 6 pints, spraying weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not distrub treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead. To control wild garlic and onion in crop stubble, apply 4 to 6 pints to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, corn, or grain sorghum.

Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

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 (1½ 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 lading) 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 ½ to 1 ½ 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.

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.

PASTURES, RANGELAND: Apply 2 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 dairy animals within 7 days after application.

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 1 ½" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.

RICE:
Postemergence Use: Apply 1 to 2½ 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

Pre-Plant Use: Apply 1 to 2 pints four or more weeks prior to planting (not for use in California).

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 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product per acre. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sowthistle, 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 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

SORGHUM
Postemergence. Apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches high according to state recommendations. Use dropped nozzles to keep spray off sorghum plants when sorghum is over 8 inches high. Do not treat in the boot, flowering or dough stage

Preplant (burndown): To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use the high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa

SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY) --FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
2,4-D Amine 4 is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. 2,4-D Amine 4 may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on the label. 2,4-D Amine 4 should only be applied pre-plant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given. Do not use any tillage operations between application of 2,4-D Amine 4 and planting soybeans

Mixing Instructions

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants, and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

Application Instructions

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

Application Timing and Use Rates

2,4-D Formulation Used	Maximum Rate Per Acre	When to Apply (Days Prior to Planting Soybeans)
2,4-D Amine 4	1 pint (16.8 fl.oz.) (0.5 lb. ai / acre)	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS
2,4-D Amine 4	2 pints (33.6 fl.oz.) (1.0 lb. ai / acre)	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

In addition to those weeds found on the General Weeds Controled List, Riverside 2, 4-D Amine 4 will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds in soybeans:

alfalfa*
bindweed*
bullnettle
bittercress (smallflowered)
buttercup (smallflowered)
Carolina Geranium
cinquefoil, common and rough
clover, red*
cocklebur, common
dandelion*
evening primrose, cutleaf
garlic, wild*
horseweed or marestail
ironweed
lambsquarters, common
lettuce, prickly
morningglory, annual
mousetail
mustard, wild
onion, wild*
pennycress, field
pepper weed*
purslane, common
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
shepherdspurse
smartweed, pennsylvania*
sowthistle, annual
speedwell
thistle, Canada*
thistle, bull
velvetleaf
vetch, hairy*
Virginia copperleaf

*These species are only partially controlled.

For best results at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to 2,4-D Amine 4 is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

Application Restrictions and Precautions

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with 2,4-D Amine 4 may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool wet conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Do not use on low-organic sandy soils (less than 1%). Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not apply 2,4-D Amine 4 when weather conditions such as temperature inversions or winds favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction. Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.

In fields treated with 2,4-D Amine 4, plant soybean seed as deeply as practical or at least 1.5 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

Do not use any tillage operations between applications of 2,4-D Amine 4 and planting soybeans.

Do not apply 2,4-D Amine 4 prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

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

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.

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

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

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 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.

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.

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 the plants are matured or the weed mass is dense. Aerial Application--Use in 5-15 gallons of water 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.

WATER MILFOIL CONTROL IN DAMS AND RESERVOIRS
Eurasian milfoil programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes 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