

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PM 23 10107-27
B134

2 JUL 1992

Tom Kohmetscher
Cornbelt Chemical Company
P.O. Box 410
McCook, NE 69001

Dear Mr. Kohmetscher:

Subject: Revised Label Text
Weed Pro 4 Lb. Low Vol
EPA Registration No. 10107-27
Your Submission Dated April 24, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

- 1) The asterisk occurring at the end of the Inert Ingredients heading in the ingredient statement should be removed and placed at the end of the Active Ingredient heading.
- 2) The sentence beginning with "When handling concentrate..." occurring in the Precautionary Statements should be rewritten to read "When handling product..."
- 3) Due to new EPA policy, part of the Environmental Hazards section has been changed. To comply, change the sentence "Do not apply to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes)" to read "Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."
- 4) In accordance with PR Notice 87-1, add a statement to read "Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system."
- 5) Under the Grass Seed Crops section within the Directions for Use, change the recommended amount of water for aerial application to 2 - 5 gallons.
- 6) The Mixing and Loading statement, currently located in the Use Precautions section of the labeling, should be relocated. It belongs at the end of the Environmental Hazards section.

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	7/1/92						

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above changes.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	7/1/92						

WEED PRO

4 LB. LOW VOL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isocetyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 64.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS*: 35.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

* Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 42.8% - 3.8 lb/gal
Isomer Specific by AGAC Method No. 6.DO1-5

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION — PRECAUCION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no le ingles, no use este producto hasta
que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If swallowed, call a physician or Poison Control immediately. DO NOT INDUCE
VOMITING. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an uncon-
scious person.

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and apply artificial respiration if indicated.

If on skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and
water

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA Reg. No 10107-27

EPA Est. No. 10107-NB-1

NET CONTENTS: 2 x 2 1/2 Gallons

Manufactured for
CORNBELT CHEMICAL CO
P. O. Box 410
McCook, NE 69001

2 JUL 1992

10107-27

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Precautionary Statement Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN -
OR FREQUENTLY REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE ALLER-
GIC REACTIONS IN SOME PERSONS.

Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid contact with skin
clothing. When handling concentrate, wear suitable eye
and chemical resistant gloves. Wash thoroughly after use.
Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or
indirectly expose workers or other persons. The area being treated
should be vacated by unprotected persons.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. It may
adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants
apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes,
etc.). Do not contaminate water when disposing of
concentrate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not
store in metal containers.

Note to Physicians: Emergency information - call

1(800) 424-9300.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
It is a violation of state and Federal law to use this product
inconsistent with its labeling.

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until
dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-
entry for various crops treated with this product, consult your State
Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who
are to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with
this product. The front panel PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS show
workers as well as the instruction not to enter until sprays
have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in
a language understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given
if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be
read by workers. Written warnings must include the following:

CAUTION: Area treated with 4 LB LOW VOL Herbicide
(isocetyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid) (see
application). Do not enter without appropriate protective
clothing until sprays have dried (insert here Statements of Practical
Treatment on front panel).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed
or dispose of or clean up equipment. Open dumping is prohibited.

STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Avoid
contamination of food and feedstuffs. For help with any spill, leak, fire
involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: This pesticide is toxic. Inappropriate
disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of
Federal law and may contaminate ground water. If these wastes
cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact
State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous
Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent).
Clean, dry, and recycle or reuse container, or if allowed
by local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of
fumes. General: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authority
for approved alternative procedures.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable
regulations.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. Cornbelt Chemical Company (Cornbelt)

owns the product and is the chemical manufacturer. The label and
instructions for use are directed hereon. Cornbelt neither makes, nor authorizes
any representative to make or sell or offer for sale any of the CHEMTREC
products or representations, direct or indirect, concerning the use of
this product.

2. Cornbelt and its representatives warrant that the product is
substantially free of all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such
warranties are limited to damage to plants and crops to which the material
is applied and do not extend to damage to other plants or crops
caused by the product's use. The product is not intended for use
other than through the product's use. Buyer and user acknowledge
through their purchase and use of this product that they have read and
understand the label and hereby accept their obligations to use the product
in accordance with the label and use of this material.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of 4 LB. LOW VOL with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. **NOTE:** 4 LB. LOW VOL. In water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added first mix the 4 LB. LOW VOL and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after 4 LB. LOW VOL. is mixed in the water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: 4 LB. LOW VOL may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of corn, small grains or grass pastures in one operation. Use 4 LB. LOW VOL in accordance with recommendations for these crops as given on this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Fill the spray tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the 4 LB. LOW VOL with agitation and complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable. Do not store the spray mixture.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Use one of the following three programs: **Preemergence:** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence:** Apply 1 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Postemergence:** After emergence of corn, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 1/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the late tillering to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine, or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. **NOTE:** Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

PREHARVEST CORN TREATMENT: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cockspur, dogbane, prairiecress, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

CONTROL OF WILD GARLIC IN STUBBLE GRAIN FIELDS: Following the harvest of small grain or corn, wild garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts per acre of 4 LB. LOW VOL. This is a useful practice as one part of a wild garlic control program. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): Apply 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application, usually 4 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES: **NOTE:** Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. For Conservation Reserve and range of pastures (see and Federal regulations). Grazing restrictions: Do not graze including dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grain cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days. Withhold meat animals from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Biteweed, Bromesweed, Cereals, Decks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk-thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 quarts of 4 LB. LOW VOL per acre. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre, making three applications (fall, spring, fall or spring fall spring) starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shannery Oak and Sand Segebrush: On the oak use 1 quart in 5 gallons of water and 1/2 quart in 5 gallons of water. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the segebrush use 1 quart in 5 gallons of water. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of water. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the rabbitbrush use 1 quart in 5 gallons of water. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15.

treated. Retreatment may be needed. **Chenille, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chapparral Species:** Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leaved out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in rights-of-ways, fence-rows, roadsides, and along drainage ditches, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts of 4 LB. LOW VOL in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray. It is needed for increased effectiveness.

FOREST CONIFER RELEASE: After northern conifers jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" in late summer, a spray of 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of 4 LB. LOW VOL in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as aspen, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Apply 1 to 3 quarts of 4 LB. LOW VOL per acre. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on ditches or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established.

Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

TULE (BULRUSH) AND OTHER RUSHES IN NON-CROP AREAS: Mix 2 quarts 4 LB. LOW VOL and 1 gallon of diesel oil or kerosene, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray to wet all foliage (400-800 gallons per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Re-spray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

SPOT TREATMENT: To control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/2 pint of 4 LB. LOW VOL in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

(USE PRECAUTIONS)
AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS - 4 LB. LOW VOL herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore, do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. The spray thickening agent LO DRIFT may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. It will reduce drift by 50% and also reduce the amount of spray that is lost to evaporation.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large droplet producing nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is low, and when stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 8 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzle, by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back by using a spray boom no longer than 1/2 the wing span of the aircraft, and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 8 mph.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT WHEN AN AIR TEMPERATURE INVERSION EXISTS. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and with air temperature lower near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a continuous smoke column at or near site of application is suggested to indicate direction and velocity of air movement, and to indicate a temperature inversion by layering of the smoke.

Cloud winds may have small particles. Do not use in situations where they are blown into susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or rain or dew shortly after application.

High temperatures, vapors from the product may cause respiratory irritation.

growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. **Mixing and Loading:** 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.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL CRANS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: **NOTE:** Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. **Spring Wheat and Barley:** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 2 pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless a post-harvest crop injury will be acceptable.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the spray at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. For improved control of difficult weeds including wild garlic and wild onion, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on spring wheat and barley as well as winter wheat and rye consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/2 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fast Seeded Oats (Southern) Green for Grain: Apply 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. **NOTE:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED LIST

4 LB. LOW VOL herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others:

beggar-tick	elderberry	mustards	sneezeweed
bindweed	farweed	nettle	bitar
biteweed	galnoga	nutgrass	swathole
blueweed, Texas	garlic, wild	onion, wild	annual
broadleaf	goatsbeard	penycress	spurspeedies
bromesweed	goldenrod	penycress	stinkweed
buckbrush	ground ivy	peppercorn	sumac
buckwheat, wild	halimolobos	pigweed	sunflower
butch	hemp, dogbane	plantain	sweetclover
burdock	hemp, wild	poison ivy	taneyragwort
burhead	hoary cress	poorjoe	thistle, bull
carpetweed	honeysuckle	iron weed	thistle, Canada
catnip	jewelweed	purple	thistle, musk
charlie	amaranth	radish, wild	thistle, Russian
chickweed	cockle	ragweed	tumbleweed
chickory	lamb-quarter	rape, wild	veronica
cnicus	loc, bigband	redstem	vetch
cocklebur	mallow, Venice	sage, coastal	water plantain
collard	manzanita	sagebrush, big	wild
conifer	marshelder	sagebrush, sand	wildweed
cord	milvetch	salsify	wildweed
cord	milweed	sandhenny	yellow rock
cord	morning glory	shepherdspurse	yellow rock
cord	dogfennel	sicklepod	yellow stinkweed

Apply 4 LB. LOW VOL as a water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Applications under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20-psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. **DO NOT APPLY 4 LB. LOW VOL where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use.** Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

NOTE: If there are uncertainties concerning specific local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or local Extension Service weed specialists for advice.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY