

34704-606

03/04/2002

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 4 2002

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Glenda Haage  
Platte Chemical Company  
419 18<sup>th</sup> Street  
Greeley, CO 80631

Dear Ms. Haage:

Subject: Revised First Aid Statements  
Savage  
EPA Registration No. 34704-606  
Your Submission Dated February 14, 2002

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. James Stone at 703-305-7391.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joanne I. Miller".

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

Enclosure

# DRY SOLUBLE HERBICIDE

# SAVAGE

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:

MAR 4 2002

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
34704-606

### Water Soluble Broadleaf Herbicide Crystals

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**  
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . . . 95%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** . . . . . 5%

**TOTAL** 100%

Contains 78.9% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent by weight.

## 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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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EPA EST. NO. 32761-MO-3

NET CONTENTS 7x4 LBS. (1.81 KG)  
WATER SOLUBLE BAGS

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements  
IHT EXP 01/02WSB

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER—PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

### Personal Protective Equipment:

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

### Engineering controls statements:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets with 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.

### FIRST AID

<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**Note to Physician:** If in eyes, specialized ophthalmologic attention may be necessary. If swallowed, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically.

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-228-5635, EXT. 136, OR CALL COLLECT, 612-851-8180, EXT 136.** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply to areas where runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation purposes (except as specifically recommended on this label). Excessive

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amount of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

### Groundwater Contamination:

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

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

### READ AND FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS AND USE PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL PRIOR TO APPLICATIONS.

Do not apply 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, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton, shoes plus socks and 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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nurseries or greenhouses.

For grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program, fallowland, crop stubble, and noncrop areas: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

For ornamental turf uses (golf courses, cemeteries, parks and other turf grass areas), do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions, which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. Such conditions include, but are not limited to positioning of the container in storage, storage temperature, potential for crushing or damage due to stacking, and penetration of moisture.

**STORAGE:** Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Reduce stacking height where local conditions, such as humidity or pallet overhang can affect package strength.

**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 and Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Paper Bag:** Completely empty bag into the application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by

### Storage and Disposal cont'd.

burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Plastic Bucket:** 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.

### GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

This product is a water soluble crystalline 2,4-D phenoxy herbicide useful in controlling susceptible broadleaf weeds.

DO NOT APPLY THIS HERBICIDE TO OR PERMIT IT TO COME IN CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS. This herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants.

DO NOT APPLY WHEN AN AIR TEMPERATURE INVERSION EXISTS. SUCH CONDITIONS CAN EXIST WHEN AIR TEMPERATURES ARE LOWER NEAR THE SURFACE THAN AT HIGHER ALTITUDES

Many states have laws regarding application of phenoxy herbicides. Because this product is a 2,4-D phenoxy herbicide, it is subject to local application laws and governmental requirements or restriction. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making application. Consult your Agricultural Extension Specialist for advice in selecting treatments, which best fit local conditions. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

The degree of control is dependent upon species, stage of growth and overall growing conditions. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Savage may be applied to control the following listed weeds.

### Annual and Biennial Weeds

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Beggarticks*                       | Pepper weeds                  |
| Bitterweed                         | Pigweeds**                    |
| Bull Thistle                       | Prickly lettuce               |
| Common burdock                     | Ragweed (common or giant)     |
| Common cocklebur                   | Rough fleabane                |
| Coffeeweed                         | Russian thistle*              |
| Common evening primrose            | Salsify (western or common)   |
| Common lambsquarters               | Smartweeds* (annual species)  |
| Hairy galinsoga                    | Sowthistles (annual or spiny) |
| Jimsonweed                         | Sunflower                     |
| Knotweed*                          | Vervains*                     |
| Mallow *                           | Vetches                       |
| Marshelder                         | Wild carrot                   |
| Morningglory (common, ivy, woolly) | Wild lettuce                  |
| Musk thistle*                      | Wild parsnips                 |
| Mustards                           |                               |

### Perennial Weeds

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Artichoke                          | Healall                |
| Bindweed* (hedge, field, European) | Ironweed*              |
| Blue Lettuce                       | Jerusalem-artichoke    |
| Canada thistle*                    | Many flowered aster    |
| Catnip                             | Nettles**              |
| Cnicory                            | Orange hawkweed*       |
| Dandelion                          | Plantains              |
| Docks*                             | Sowthistle (perennial) |
| Dogbanes*                          | Vervains*              |
| Goldenrod*                         | Wild garlic*           |
| Ground ivy*                        | Wild onion*            |
| Hoary cress*                       |                        |

\*These species may require repeated applications or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label.

\*\*Control of these species in areas which are locally resistant, may not be satisfactory with this product.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Use calibrated spray equipment for all types of applications, to assure applying the recommended amount of Savage spray mixture per acre. To mix product, add one-half the water to the mixing tank, then add product with agitation and then add the rest of water with continuing agitation.

Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds.

Do not permit spray mist containing this product to come in contact with 2,4-D susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants.

### GROUND APPLICATION

Ground equipment usually will result in less drift, but drift still may occur. When ground application is used, drift can be lessened by spraying only when wind velocity is low. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons, or more, of spray per acre using coarse sprays and keeping the spray boom low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

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Number of Bags to Use =  $\frac{\text{Number of Acres to Be Treated}}{\text{Acre Per Water Soluble Bag for Your Rate and Bag Size}}$

### GROUND BAND SPRAY

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

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

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

### AERIAL APPLICATION

Except as otherwise specified on this label, apply Savage in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Avoid using nozzles which produce fine droplets. Spray only when wind velocity is low, and spray as close to the target area as possible.

### CHEMIGATION

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

### COMPATIBILITY

If tank mixing this product with fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indication of physical incompatibility develops within 30 minutes, do not use mixture for spraying.

### TANK MIXES

Savage may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application, unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product.

Follow the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

### PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

**Labeled Crops:** Crops listed as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels may be planted within 29 days of Savage application. Follow more specific limitations (if listed) 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.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF WATER SOLUBLE BAGS

**General Information:** The inner bag of this product is water soluble and dissolves in the mixing tank. Determine the number of water soluble bags to use for your application by consulting the directions for that use site and the information below.

**Handling and Storage Precautions for Water Soluble Bags:** Do not allow bags to become wet prior to adding to mixing tank. Do not handle bags with wet gloves. Excessive handling may cause breakage. Water soluble bags are brittle when stored below 32 degrees F. To avoid breakage, handle carefully when frozen or allow to warm before handling. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid prolonged storage above 115 degrees F.

**Mixing Instructions:** Fill tank with approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of the total amount of water needed. Drop the required number of bags into tank with agitation running. Depending on the water temperature and degree of agitation, bags should dissolve in about 5 minutes. Bags dissolve more slowly in cold water and with less active agitation. Complete filling the tank while bags dissolve, and make sure that bags are completely dissolved before spraying.

**Determining number of bags to use:** Consult the directions for the use site to be treated and determine the correct application rate. Using the rate per acre and the number of acres you intend to spray, consult the Conversion Table to determine the number of water soluble bags. Use the closest number of bags without exceeding the correct use rate.

### CONVERSION TABLE

RATE PER ACRE		ACRES PER WATER SOLUBLE BAG	
Ounces	Pounds	1 Pound Size	4 Pound Sizes
8	1/2	2	8
10	3/4	1.6	6.4
12	3/4	1.33	5.33
16	1	1	4
20	1 1/4	0.8	3.2
24	1 1/2	0.66	2.66
32	2	0.5	2

### APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS-Non-Bearing trees (well established, one year or older) and Bearing Trees before and after bloom

Use 1 1/2 lbs. product in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre of ground sprayed. For band or spot treatment calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud stage). A maximum of 2 applications per season may be applied with a minimum retreatment interval of 75 days. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Note:** Do not use on Gala variety apple orchards.

### STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (including pistachios)

For control of annual broadleaf weeds in the orchard floor, apply 1 1/2 lbs. product per acre. Apply using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application or harvest nuts within 60 days of application.

### Precautions in applying Savage in Orchards

When applying Savage in orchards, apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation. Do not apply around fruit trees with handgun. Use only flat, fan-typed nozzles and low pressure - 20 to 30 lbs. Use a fixed boom application which can be calibrated and will deposit the spray uniformly. Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees and to obtain satisfactory weed control. Do not apply during windy periods or extremely high temperature. Do not use on light sandy soil. Application to bare ground may result in injury. Do not allow spray to drift or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunk of trees, or exposed roots as injury may result. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous conditions before application is made. Do not apply during bloom. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.

### ASPARAGUS

Apply 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. Savage in about 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and 12 gallons per acre for air application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these should be spaced at least one month apart. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. If malformed, spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

### CORN (Field, Sweet, and Pop)

**Preplant:** For control of emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 1/2 to 1 lb. Savage per acre, 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 higher rate to control certain problematic weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

**Preemergence:** After planting but before corn emerges, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. Savage per acre. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.

**Post-emergence:** Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, apply 1/2 to 3/4 lb. Savage per acre using drop nozzles and keeping spray off foliage. Do not apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing very rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/4 lb. per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. 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 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 Savage application.

**Preharvest:** Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. Savage per acre after the hard rought or denting stage. Apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

**Postharvest:** To suppress certain perennial or biennial weeds following harvest, apply 1/2 to 1 lb. Savage per acre.

### RICE

Savage may be used for control of Northern jointed vetch, alligator weed, hemp sesbania, eclipta, duck salad, dayflower and other broadleaf weeds.

**Preplant:** Four or more weeks prior to planting, apply 1/2 to 1 lb. Savage per acre.

**Postemergence:** Apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 lbs. Savage per acre when rice is in the late stages of tillering, at the first joint development. Do not apply after boot or heading stages.

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## SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre when sorghum is 6 to 8 inches tall. When sorghum is taller than 8 inches but not taller than 15 inches, apply 3/4 to 1 lb. Savage per acre using drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high temperature. Do not treat during the boot, flowering, or dough stage. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.

## Sorghum-Sudan Grass Hybrids (Forage Crop Only)

For control of small broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre when sorghum-sudan has at least 6 leaves and is well established (5 to 10 inches tall). Do not treat when crop is over 10" tall. Crop injury, including reduced seed production, is likely to occur even if this product is sprayed at the proper stage. Consult your Agricultural Extension Service specialist for more specific application information on rates and timing. Do not feed fodder for 7 days following application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of application.

## SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE) NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUMES

Savage may be applied as directed below. The use of a surfactant may increase weed control. If a surfactant is used, there is potential for crop injury. Do not forage treated grain fields or allow dairy animals or meat animals to graze within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

### Wheat and Barley and Rye

**Onset of Tillering Stage:** Apply 1/4 to 1 lb. Savage per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 5 or more leaves. The risk of crop injury to grain is greater at this stage, than at full tillering stage. If risk of injury is unacceptable, do not make application during the onset of tillering. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

**Full Tillering Stage:** Apply 1/2 to 1 lbs. Savage per acre when grain has 3 or more tillers. The flag leaf should not be visible. (Grain is usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

### Emergency Weed Control In Spring Wheat and Barley and Rye

When weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage, apply 1 1/2 lbs. of Savage per acre. This rate of application can produce injury to the crop. The possibility of crop damage should be balanced against the severity of the weed problem.

Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

### Spring Seeded Oats

**Full Tillering Stage:** Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre in the spring when grain has 3 or more tillers. The flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant to this product than wheat or barley, and present greater risk of crop injury. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

### Fall Seeded Oats—(Southern) Grown For Grain

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after full tillering nor from joint to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to Savage than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury.

### Preharvest (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye)

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. Savage per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvesting. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

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

For control of many broadleaf species after harvest, apply up to 1/2 lbs. of Savage per acre. Also to aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial weeds. Savage may be applied at the rate of 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre.

## SOYBEANS-PREPLANT ONLY- FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 lb. Savage per acre not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. Savage per acre not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans when weeds are actively growing.

In addition to those weeds found on the general weed list, this product will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: alfalfa (partially controlled), bullnettle, smallflowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, small flowered buttercup, common and rough cinqufoil, red clover (partially controlled), horseweed or marestail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, and Virginia copperleaf.

Do not apply more than 1 lb. Savage per acre in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

**Aerial Application:** When applying aerially, use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

**Ground Application:** With ground equipment, use 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

This product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixture with

other herbicides that are registered for preplant soybean use.

**Restrictions and precautions:** Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with his product may occur. The extent of the injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors, such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of the applications and the emergence of the soybean plant.

Do not make more than one application per growing season regardless of the application rate used.

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

Restrict livestock from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

## SUGARCANE

**Preemergence:** Apply 2 lbs. Savage per acre before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds

**Postemergence:** Use 3/4 to 1 lb. Savage per acre after cane emerges and through lay-by.

## SUGARCANE-HAWAII ONLY

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. Savage per acre per application as required, but not to exceed a total of 8 lbs. per acre per crop. Do not apply within 6 weeks of harvest.

## FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

Apply 1/2 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 lbs. per acre on established perennial species. Apply to actively growing weeds. See Planting in Treated Areas section. 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 after application.

## GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre, when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Use lower rates on annuals or use higher rate on perennials or when weeds are taller.

Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment. When using on Conservation Reserve Land, follow all applicable state and Federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restrictions imposed either by the pesticide label or by USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program, whichever is longest. Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.

Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days after application. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.

## GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre in the spring or fall. Do not apply in boot stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage using the lower rate. After the grass is well established, higher rates can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

## NON-CROPLAND (FENCEROWS, HEDGEROWS, ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHES, ROADSIDES ADJACENT TO ORCHARDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, UTILITY POWER LINES, RAILROADS, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS)

Treat annual broadleaf weeds, when young and actively growing, with 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre. Apply 2 to 4 lbs. Savage per acre for control of biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondria may be injured by this treatment. Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.

## ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURF

For weed control on golf courses, cemeteries, parks, and lawns, apply: 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage. Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site.

## SPOT TREATMENT IN NONCROPLAND AREAS

For hand sprayer, mix 1 to 1 1/2 oz. Savage in 2 gallons of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are actively growing.

# SAVAGE EPA REG. NO. 34704-606

## FOREST SITE PREPARATION

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 2 to 4 lbs. Savage in 5 to 25 gallons of water, per acre. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exist.

## FOREST CONIFER RELEASE

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in conifer plantations, apply 1 to 3 lbs. Savage per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. For best results, apply in the spring before budbreak or after budset in late summer to help reduce risk of conifer injury.

Certain conifer species are less tolerant to 2,4-D and injury will occur with application. Consult your local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialist for more specific information on rates and timing of applications.

## FORESTRY-TREES INJECTION

For controlling species such as alder, aspen, birch, blackgum, cherry, oak, poplar spp., sweetgum, and tulip poplar, make injections or cuts around the tree or stem, using one injection or cut per inch of trunk diameter. For resistant species such as hickory, injection cuts should touch. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season, May 15 to October 15.

**For Concentrate Injections or Stump Treatments:** Mix 4 lbs. Savage in 1 gallon of water. From this solution, use 1 to 2 ml. per injection. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

## IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of water 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 2 treatments per season.

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

### Spraying instructions

Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is 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 two-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water. Water within treated banks should not be fished. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

## AQUATIC WEED CONTROL (ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving)

Use 2 to 4 lbs. Savage per acre to control weeds including water hyacinth. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 lbs. per acre when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense. Spray when weeds are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth.

**Surface Application:** 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 gals. per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions, such as the use of lower pressure, large nozzles, and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops.

**Air Application:** Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 4 lbs. Savage per acre through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

### NOTICE TO APPLICATORS

**State and Local coordination:** 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.

**Fish Toxicity:** To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

**Irrigation:** Delay the use of treated water 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.

**Potable Water:** Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a 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.

### NOTICE

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