

34704-606

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg.

Number:

34704-606

Date of Issuance:

JUL 11 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
[X] Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:

Savage Dry Soluble Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Loveland Products Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA 4(g)(2)(c) provided you agree in writing:

1. Revise the First Aid statements to appear in the following order:

- If in eyes,
If on skin or clothing,
If swallowed.

2. Under the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section:

- a. Revise the statement "Avoid contact with skin" to read "Do not get on skin."
b. Delete "or absorbed through skin" and add the statement "May be fatal if absorbed through skin."

3. Revise the "Personal Protective Equipment" (PPE) requirements under the PPE section to read as follows:

"All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short sleeved shirt & short pants
Chemical resistant footwear and socks
Chemical resistant gloves

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Handwritten signature of Joanne I. Miller

Date:

JUL 11 2008

Protective eye wear (goggles or face shield),  
 Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.  
 For overhead exposure wear chemical resistant headgear.”

- 4. Revise the Environmental Hazards section of the label as follows:
  - a. Delete the “Ditch Banks:” heading.
  - b. Revise the statement “except as noted on appropriate labels” to read “except as permitted by this label.”

- 5. Revise the non-agricultural use requirements text to read as follows:

“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 product agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.  
 Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter treated area until sprays have dried.”

- 6. With the exception of drift-related text appearing in the Environmental Hazards (“Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas”) and General Precautions and Restrictions (“Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift”), all drift text appearing on the label must be placed together and be located below the required text. Any conflicting text must be deleted from the label.

- 7. Spray drift text must be added to the label as follows:

“Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

For ground boom application: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.”

- 8. All maximum rates on the label must be stated in lbs. of product/acre (in addition to lbs. of a.e./acre).

Under **stone fruits and pistachios**, revise “maximum of 2.6 lbs. Savage...” to read “maximum of 2.5 lbs. Savage...”

Under **filberts**, revise the PHI to 60 days and revise “maximum of 1.3 lbs. Savage...” to read

“maximum of 1.3 lbs. Savage/acre...”

Also, add the statement “Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.”

Under **corn**-preemergence, revise “apply 1 to 1 ½ lbs. Savage...” to read “apply 1 to 1.18 lbs. Savage...”

Under the “preharvest (sweet corn)” heading, delete the word “preharvest”.

Add the following restrictions for field and pop corn:

“Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

The preharvest interval is 7 days.

Maximum of 3 lbs. ae/acre per crop cycle.”

Under the “preharvest (**wheat, oats, barley, rye**)” subheading, revise “apply ½ to 1 ½ lbs. Savage per acre (.4 to 1.2 lb ae/A)” to read “apply ½ to 0.63 lbs. Savage per acre (.4 to .5 lb ae/A)”

Under **sugarcane**, revise the statement “4 lbs. e/acre...” to read “4 lbs. ae/acre...”

Under sugarcane-Hawaii only, revise the statement “not to exceed a total of 8 lbs. per acre per crop” to read “not to exceed a total of 5 lbs. Savage per acre per crop cycle.”

Under **fallowland and crop stubble**, revise the statement “and up to 3 lbs. per acre (2.3 lb ae/A) on established...” to read “and up to 2.5 lbs. per acre (2.0 lb ae/A) on established...”

Under **grass pastures, rangeland, and conservation reserve program** (postemergence subheading), revise “use 1.3 to 2.6 lbs. Savage...” to read “use 1.25 to 2.5 lbs. Savage...” Also revise “do not exceed the maximum of 2.6 lbs. Savage...” to read “do not exceed the maximum of 2.5 lbs. Savage...”

Under **grasses grown for seed**, delete the text “excluding spot treatments”

Under **non-cropland**, revise the statement “apply 2 to 4 lbs. Savage per acre for control of biennial...” to read “apply 2 to 2.5 lbs. Savage per acre for control of biennial...” Also under the postemergence subheading revise “maximum of 2.6 lbs. Savage...” maximum of 2.5 lbs. Savage...”

Under **ornamental and recreational turf**, revise “apply 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre ...” to read “apply 1 to 1.9 lbs. Savage per acre...”

Under **ditchbank weeds**, the statement “...mix 4 lbs. of Savage in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod” exceeds the rate restriction of 2 lbs. ae per acre. This statement must be deleted or revised to meet the rate restriction.

In addition, add the following statement to the ditchbank section: “For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than a 2 foot overspray onto the water.”

Under the **aquatic weed control** section, specify “Floating and Emergent Weeds” prior to the

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first paragraph (paragraph starting with "use 2 to 4 lbs. Savage..."). Delete the statement "For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto the water" from this section.

9. Add the following statements to the labeling:

"Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>."

# DRY SOLUBLE HERBICIDE

# SAVAGE®

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated  
JUL 11 2008

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. 228-IL-1

NET CONTENTS 10 LBS. (4.53 KG)

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements  
IHT EXP 10/07

## 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:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category "A" on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes and socks, plus chemical resistant gloves, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any hand-held nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

### Engineering controls statements:

**Enclosed Cockpits:** Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

**Water-soluble packets (WSP):** When used correctly WSP qualify as a closed loading system under the WPS. Mixers and loaders using water-soluble packets (1) must wear the PPE specified above for mixers and loaders and (2) must be provided, have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown a NIOSH approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:  
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.  
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.  
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.  
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

## 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:  
1-800-301-7976.**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

**Ditch Banks:** This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

**Aquatic Weed Control:** Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the

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product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

**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 made of any water-proof material, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (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 or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have 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 or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

**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.

**PESTICIDE 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 in 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 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.

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.

**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, wooly) | 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**              |
| Chicory                            | 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.

**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.

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**CHEMIGATION**

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

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, air-blast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

**Droplet Size**

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

**Wind Speed**

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

**Temperature Inversions**

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

**Susceptible Plants**

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

**Other State and Local Requirements**

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

**Equipment**

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

**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.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Loveland Products, Inc. recommends using LI 700®. For drift control and defoaming the use of Compadre at .125% v/v is recommended.

**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 2/3 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

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

**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 (1.2 lb ae/A) 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. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days. Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application. Use a maximum of 2.5 lbs Savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application. Observe a minimum of 75 days between applications.

**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.

**Stone Fruits:** The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days. Do not cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application. Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.6 lbs savage/acre (2.0 lb ae/acre) per application. Observe a minimum of 75 days between applications.

**Filberts:** The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days. Wait a minimum of 30 days between applications. Make a maximum of 4 applications per year. Use a maximum of 1.3 lbs Savage (1.0 lbs ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.

**Pistachios:** Do not cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 2.6 lbs savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application. Observe a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**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.

**ASPARAGUS**

Apply 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. Savage (1.1 to 1.6 lb ae) 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. Applications should be spaced a minimum of 30 days between applications. Make no more than a Maximum of 2.0 lb ae/acre per application. 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. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 3 days.

**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

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crops such as alfalfa. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.

**Preemergence:** After planting but before corn emerges, apply 1 to 1½ lbs. Savage per acre. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.

**Post-emergence—Apply ¼ to ½ 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 ½ to ¾ 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 ¼ 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 non-ionic 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. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lb ae/acre per application.**

**Preharvest (field and pop only):** Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Apply ½ to 1 lb. Savage per acre (.4 to .8 lb ae/A) after the hard dough 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. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per application.

**Preharvest (sweet corn):** Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.

**Postharvest:** To suppress certain perennial or biennial weeds following harvest, apply ½ 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. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.

**Preplant:** Four or more weeks prior to planting, apply ½ to 1 lb. Savage per acre. Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lbs ae/acre per preplant application.

**Postemergence:** Apply ½ to 1½ 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. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per postemergence application.

**Wild Rice (Minnesota only):** The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. **Postemergence:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Apply a maximum of 0.25 lb ae/acre per application.

### SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply ½ to ½ lb. Savage per acre (.26 to .4 lb ae/A) when sorghum is 6 to 8 inches tall. When sorghum is taller than 8 inches but not taller than 15 inches, apply ¾ 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. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application. Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.

### SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only)

For control of small broadleaf weeds, apply ¼ to ½ 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 permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application. Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per 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.

**Postemergence:** Limit applications to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 1.5 lb Savage/acre per application (1.25 lb ae/A).

**Preharvest:** Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of .63 lbs Savage/acre (0.5 lbs ae/acre) per application. Limit applications to 2.2 lbs Savage (1.75 lbs ae/acre) per crop cycle.

#### Wheat and Barley and Rye

**Onset of Tillering Stage:** Apply ¼ to 1 lb. Savage per acre (.2 to .8 lb ae/A) 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 ½ to 1 lbs. Savage per acre (.4 to .8 lb ae/A) 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 1½ lbs. of Savage per acre (1.2 lb ae/A). 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 ¼ to ½ lb. Savage per acre (.2 to .4 lb ae/A) 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 ¼ to ½ lb. Savage per acre (.2 to .4 lb ae/A) 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 ½ to 1½ lbs. Savage per acre (.4 to 1.2 lb ae/A) 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 ½ lbs. of Savage per acre (.4 lb ae/A). Also to aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial weeds, Savage may be applied at the rate of ½ to 1 lb. per acre (.4 to .8 lb ae/A).

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

Apply ½ to ½ 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 ½ 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 cinquefoil, red clover (partially controlled), horseweed or mare's tail, mouse tail, 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 1½ 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. The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.0 lb ae/acre.

**Preplant:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.2 lbs Savage/acre (1.0 ae/acre) per preplant application. Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Restrict livestock from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

### SUGARCANE

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than 4 lbs e/acre per crop cycle. Limited to one application per crop cycle. Do not exceed a maximum of 2.5 lbs Savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application.

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

**Postemergence:** Use ¾ to 1 lb. Savage per acre after cane emerges and through lay-by.

### SUGARCANE-HAWAII ONLY

Apply ½ to 1½ 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 ½ to 2 lbs. Savage per acre (.4 to 1.5 lb ae/A) on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 lbs. per acre (2.3 lb ae/A) 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. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.5 lbs Savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.



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**GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM**

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. Savage per acre (.8 to 1.5 lb ae/A), 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. For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed. Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay). Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.

**Postemergence:** Limited to 2 applications per year. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.3 to 2.6 lbs Savage/acre (1.0 to 2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed the maximum of 2.6 lbs Savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application.

**Spot treatment:** Use 2.0 lbs ae/acre. Use a maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/acre per year. Observe a minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

**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. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.0 lbs ae/acre, excluding spot treatments. 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.

**Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):** Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.6 lbs Savage/acre (2.0 lbs ae/acre) per application. Observe a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**Postemergence (woody plants):** Limited to 1 application per year. Use a maximum of 5.0 lbs Savage/acre (4.0 lbs ae/acre) per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

**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. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 1.9 lbs Savage/acre (1.5 lbs ae/acre) per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.8 lbs Savage/acre (3.0 lbs ae/acre), excluding spot treatments.

**SPOT TREATMENT IN NONCROPLAND AREAS**

For hand sprayer, mix 1 to 1½ oz. Savage in 3 gallons of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results treat when weeds are actively growing.

**FORESTRY (FOREST SITE PREPARATION, FOREST ROADSIDES, BRUSH CONTROL, ESTABLISHED CONIFER RELEASE, CHRISTMAS TREES, REFORESTATION AREAS)**

**Broadcast application:** Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Apply a maximum of 5 lbs Savage/acre (4.0 lbs ae/acre) per broadcast application.

**Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill:** Limit of one basal spray or cut surface application per year. Maximum of 10.2 lbs Savage (8.0 lbs ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

**Injection:** Limit to one injection application per year. Use a maximum of 2 ml of 4.0 lbs ae formulation per injection site.

**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)**

**Ditch Bank Applications: Postemergence:** Limited to 2 applications per season. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre (2.5 lbs product/acre) per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatment permitted.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS  
**For ditchbank weeds:** Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface. Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. (.79 to 1.6 lb ae/A) 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 (1.6 to 3.2 lb ae/A) 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.

**For shoreline weeds:** Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

**Floating and Emergent Weeds:** Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/surface acre per application. Limited to 2 applications per season. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Spot treatments are permitted. Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

**Water Use**

**1. Water for irrigation or sprays:**

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
  - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
  - ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

**2. Drinking water (potable water):**

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

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- B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.
- C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

**Example:**

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

**Text of notification:** Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
  - A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

**3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.**

**Submersed Weeds:** Maximum of 10.8 lbs ae/per acre-foot per application. Limited to 2 applications per season. Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, nonirrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

**Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration**

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions - 2 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot	For difficult conditions* - 4 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot
1 acre	1 ft.	5.4 lbs	10.8 lbs
	2 ft.	10.8 lbs	21.6 lbs
	3 ft.	16.2 lbs	32.4 lbs
	4 ft.	21.6 lbs	43.2 lbs
	5 ft.	27.0 lbs	54.0 lbs

\* Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

**Water Use:**

**1. Water for irrigation or sprays:**

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
  - A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

**2. Drinking water (potable water):**

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
- C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

**Example:**

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

**Text of notification:** Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
  - A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

**Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications**

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400

\* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

**Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications**

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14

\* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

**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. For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

**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.

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**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.

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