34704-646 9/17/2008 1/2

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:	Date of Issuance:
34704-646	SEP 17 2008
Term of Issuance:	
Name of Pesticide Product: **Amine 6**	

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
__ Registration
_x_ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Loveland Product Inc.
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632

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 section 4(g)(2)(C) provided you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.

2. Per the acute toxicity review, the First Aid statements must be revised to read:
IF IN EYES:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:
Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:
Take off contaminated clothing.
Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P) Joanne I. Miller	SEP 17 2008

EPA Form 8570-6

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IF INHALED:
Move person to fresh air.
If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable mouth-to-mouth if possible.
Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

3. Per the acute toxicity review and PR Notice 2001-1, the following should be added to the label:

"Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact [insert phone number 1-800-xxx-xxxx] for emergency medical treatment information."

4. Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read:

"DANGER
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin."

5. Per the acute toxicity review, "goggles or face shield" must be added to the handler PPE section.

6. The mechanical transfer engineering control text is no longer needed and may be deleted from the label.

7. The text in bold type must be added to the User Safety Recommendation text currently on the label:

"User should remove clothing/**PPE** immediately if pesticide gets inside."

8. The text "except as noted on appropriate labels" must be deleted from the Environmental Hazard text currently on the label.

9. Per the RED, the text "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" currently appearing in the Agricultural Use Requirements box must be relocated to the Directions for Use under the heading "General Precautions and Restrictions." Additionally, the typographical error ("...handlers may be in the area ~~***curing***~~ ***during*** application") must be corrected.

10. The text "***Use Requirements for Pasture, Rangeland and Non-Crop Areas Other Than Turf****: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried or dust has settled. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.* ***Turf Use Requirements****: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried*" currently appearing in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box must be deleted from the label and the text "Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until spray has dried" must be placed in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

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11. Per the product chemistry review, the Agency recommends that the text "Open dumping is prohibited" and the word "Prohibitions" be deleted from the storage and disposal section of the label.

12. The text "2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures" appearing in the spray drift section is not needed for this product and should be deleted from the label.

    Also, reference to chemigation must be deleted from the spray drift section because the label prohibits application through any type of irrigation system.

13. The following revisions are needed to the directions for use:

    Cereal Grains:
    The directions to apply up to 1.12 lbs ae per acre to fall-planted wheat, oats and barley and up to .75 lbs ae per acre to spring-planted wheat, oats and barley exceed the allowable rate of 0.5 lbs ae per acre for preharvest use on cereal grains. The label must be clarified/revised.

    Rice:
    The directions to apply up to 1.5 lbs ae per acre exceed the allowable rate of 1.0 lbs ae per acre for preplant use on rice. The label must be clarified/revised.

14. 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.

15. Add the paragraph:
    Assure that the required acid equivalents per acre (lbs ae/A) restrictions are expressed as product volume or product weight per unit area that are in the same units as the registered application rate already on the label. Assure that the revised maximum application restrictions do not exceed the highest currently registered rate for each appropriate application site.

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A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. Please note that final product registration cannot be considered until after all active ingredients in this product are eligible for reregistration. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Enclosure

stamped 2/28/08

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AMINE 6

2,4-D HERBICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

SEP 17 2008

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

34704-646

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WT.
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	70.93%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	29.07%
	Total 100.00%

Equivalent to 58.9% or 6 lbs. per gallon of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entlende la etiqueta, busque a alguien pare qua se la explique a usted en detalle, (If you do net understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-646
EPA EST. NO. 37507-MT-I
NET CONTENTS 55 GALS. (208.19 L)

EXP22508

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive, Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist, Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene, PVC 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 with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

For containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Requirements:

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."

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product, Wash the outside of cloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes, Get medical attention.
If Swallowed:	Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantifies of water. Avoid alcohol.
If on Skin	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
If Inhaled	Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.
NOTE to Physician: 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.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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.

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 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.

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.

Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CAUTIONS, WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. KEEP HERBICIDE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER. DO NOT PUT CONCENTRATE OR DILUTE PRODUCT INTO FOOD OR DRINK CONTAINERS.

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 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 curing application.
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 out of any waterproof material,
- shoes plus socks,
- protective eyewear.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)
This herbicide is recommended to kill broadleaf weeds in grassy areas such as lawns, fairways, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, along highways, railroad rights-of-way, airfields, pasture lands, sod farms, drainage ditch banks, around farm buildings and waste lands, This material will also control floating weeds on ponds and lakes.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or green-houses.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURE, RANGELAND AND NON-CROP AREAS OTHER THAN TURF: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried or dust has settled. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves. long-sleeved shirt, long-pants, socks and shoes.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NOTE: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTIRAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

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, airblast, 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. 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 applications: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Caution: 2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

WEED CONTROL IN PONDS AND LAKES

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Aquatic weed control

The herbicidal action is quick with effects being visible in a few days. For instance, where a body of water is clogged with alligatorweed, 51 ¼ fluid ounces of this herbicide (2.4 lb ae) is used in 100 gallons of water and applied to an acre of surface, wetting the weed thoroughly. The weed will turn brown and begin to sink by the third week. It should be sprayed again to control the sprouts that have emerged from the nodes which exist between the stem and branches of the weed. These nodes are not connected to the vascular system of the plant and were not present at the original spraying. This application also controls water hyacinths and water lettuce. Ground spraying equipment is suggested. When aerial applications are made, they should be made with the approval of the local environmental agency. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard treat one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

Ditchbank application
Postemergence: Limited to 2 applications per season. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/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.

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 lapsed, 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.

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 uses. 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:
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 at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
iii. 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 ft.	5.4 lbs	10.8 lbs
	2 ft.	10.8 lbs	21.6 lbs
1 acre	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:

i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,

ii. A waiting period of 21 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. 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:
i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
iii. 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			

18/25

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broadleaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this herbicide in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do not use on crops under-seeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

GRASSES

General Restrictions: Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2 pts. Amine 6/acre (1.5 lbs ae/acre) per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 4 pts. Amine 6/acre (3.0 lbs ae/acre), excluding spot treatments.

In established turf and lawns, use ½ to 2 pints of this product (.37 to 1.5 lb ae) per acre - the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use ¼ to 1 fluid ounce (½ to 2 tablespoons) of this product per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds, although the limit on turf broadcast applications is 2 per year. Retreatment may be needed the following year. Treatments will kill or injure legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments may kill ft (limit on turf broadcast applications is 2 per year). In some areas bent grasses, carpet, buffalo, St. Augustine and dichondra may be injured. Usually the colonial bents are more tolerant than the creeping types; and the velvets are most easily injured.

Grass Grown for Seed or Sod: 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. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints of this product (.75 to 1.5 lb ae) per acre - the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot.

Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage should be used. 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.

Turf, ornamental (golf courses, cemeteries, parks, sports fields, turfgrass, lawns and other grass areas)
General Restrictions:
Postemergence: 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.

CORN

Field and Pop:

General Restrictions: Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days. Maximum of 3 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lb ae/acre per application.
Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per application."

Use .7 - 1.3 pint of this product (.5 to 1 lb ae) in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth. Local climatic conditions determine when treatment should be made. Best results are usually obtained when plants are 4 to 10 inches tall. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while plants are brittle.

Corn, sweet:

General Restrictions: 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.
Preplant or preemergence: Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximim of 1.0 lb ae/acre per application.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of to 0.5 lb ae/acre per application.

SORGHUM
General restrictions: "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.
Postemergence: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 1.3 pints product (1.0 lb ae)/acre per application.

SUGARCANE
General Restrictions: Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than 4 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.

Postemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.

Use 2 pints of this product (1.5 lb ae) per acre as fall and spring drill (or band) sprays, and 2 ½ pints of this product (1.8 lb ae) per acre as blanket spray immediately after layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaved weeds.

CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, MILLET, OATS, AND RYE)
General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.25 lbs ae/acre per application.
Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 0.5 lbs ae/acre per application. Limited to 1.75 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle."

Fall-Planted Wheat, Oats And Barley: Use 1 to 1 ½ pints of this product (.75 to 1.12 lb ae) in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre. Apply in early spring when weeds are small and before the crop has reached the boot stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain herds within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

Spring-Planted Wheat Oats And Barley: Use 1 pint of this product (.75 lb ae) in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established, tillered and before jointing.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

RICE
General Restrictions: The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per crop cycle.
Preplant: Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.0 lbs ae/acre per preplant application..
Postemergence: Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.5 lbs ae/acre per postemergence application.

Use 2 pints of this product (1.5 lb ae) in 5 to gallons of water to cover one acre when weeds are In active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth and it is advisable to delay spraying until second or third week after flooding. Water In the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

RICE, WILD (For use in Minnesota only.)
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
Postemergence: Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 0.25 lb ae/acre per application.

NONSELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Non-Cropland (fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, ditches, rights-of-way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and industrial sites)
General Restrictions:
Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds): Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.
Postemergence (woody plants): Limited to 1 application per year. Maximum of 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.

Pasture and Rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production)
General Restrictions: Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
Postemergence: For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.0 lbs ae/acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.0 to 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 2.0 lbs ae/acre per application.
Spot treatment: Use 2.0 lbs ae/acre. Maximum of two applications per year. Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/acre per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

General Instructions for Non-Crop Sites: Where crops are not involved and for spot treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts of this product (075 to 1.5 lb ae) per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sow thistle, blue lettuce, burr ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth.

To control small areas of woody pants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2.4-D, use 1 quart of this product (1.5 lb ae) in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Retreat as necessary to control regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high.

THE FOLLOWING WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED WHEN SPRAYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS HEREON:

Alligator weed	Geranium	Rush
Arrowhead	Goldenrod	Russian thistle
Beggarweed	Hemp	Sagebrush
Bindweed	Henblt	Shepherdspurse
Bitter watercress	Hoary cress	Smartweed
Boxelder	Honeysuckle	Sowthistle
Buckhorn	Indigo	Spanish needles
Bullthistle	Ironweed	Spicy amaranth
Bullrush	Jimsonweed	Stinkweed
Burdock	Lambsquarter	Sumac
Buttercup	Locoweed	Sunflower
Canada thistle	Morningglory	Thistles
Carpetweed	Mullein	Virginia creeper
Catnip	Mustard	Waterhyacinths
Chickweed	Parrot feather	Waterlily
Chicory	Penneywort	Waterlettuce
Cocklbur	Pepperweed	Waterprimrose
Creeping jenny	Pigweed	Wild garlic
Cudweed	Poison ivy	Wild lettuce
Curly indigo	Poisonweed	Wild onion
Dichondra	Poorjoe	Wild radish
Dogfennel	Puncture vine	Willow
Duckweed	Purslane	Witchweed
Elderberry	Ragweed	
Falsedandelion	Red sorrel	

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public waters requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS - Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Do not store below temperature of 45° F. If frozen, warm to 90° F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

For Disposal follow the instructions for your container size and type in the following table:

CONTAINER SIZE	FOLLOW INSTRUCTION IN SECTIONS
Disposable containers: 1 qt to 5 gal	A and B
Disposable containers: 5 gal to 56 gal	A and C
Disposable containers: larger than 56 gal	A and D
Returnable containers (any size)	E

A **Nonrefillable container:** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

B **For packages up to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

C **For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete

revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

D **For packages greater than 56 gallons:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

E **For refillable containers:** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD AS IS TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND, TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WRITTEN NOTICE OF SUCH CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, 7251 WEST 4TH STREET, GREELEY, CO 80634.

TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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