

42750-21

01/28/2005

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EDITOR's NOTE: Pre-IREC draft label to change forestry/non-crop rates in response to 2,4-D TF letter of 10/14/04

ALBAUGH, INC.
2,4-D AMINE 6
HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 66.2%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 33.8%

TOTAL..... 100.0%

*Equivalent to 55.0% of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.6 lb./gal. Isomer specific by AOAC Method.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-21

EPA Est. No.

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.)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

See inside booklet for additional precautionary statements.

Manufactured by:
Albaugh, Inc.
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

ACCEPTED
JAN 28 2005

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

42750-21

NET CONTENTS
____ GALS.
____ LITERS

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER**

Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

If this container contains 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.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates

and nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal."

Protect from freezing. If stored below freezing, the product must be warmed to at least 70°F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficiency of this product.

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

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

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. 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.

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 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 in your state responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment areas during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station or University Weed Specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used.

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications.

Application rates should be 3 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. This product contains dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D.

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your state Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned by a suitable chemical cleaner.

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately 1/2 the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate clean container, mix the amount of product to be used with an equal amount of water. Add the product mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored. **NOTE:** Pre-mixing the product with an equal amount of water is important.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, and sorghum; weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses; tree injection and for aquatic weed control.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE**

Crop	Normal Rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher Rates for Special Situations* (more likely to injure crop)
Small Grains		
Spring Postemergent		
wheat, barley, rye	1/2 to 1 pint	1-1/3 to 2 pints
oats	1/3 to 2/3 pint	1 to 1-1/3 pints
Preharvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	2/3 to 1-1/2 pts.	1-1/3 to 2 pints
Corn		
Preemergent	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints	
Emergent	2/3 pint	1 pint
Postemergent		
up to 8 inches tall	1/3 to 2/3 pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	2/3 pint	1 to 1-1/3 pints
Preharvest	2/3 to 1-2/3 pints	
Sorghum (Milo)		
Postemergent		
6 to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 2/3 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	2/3 pint	1 to 1-1/3 pints
Rice		
	2/3 to 1-2/3 pints	1-1/3 to 2 pints
Sugarcane		
Preemergent	1 to 1-1/3 quarts	
Postemergent	2/3 to 1-1/3 quarts	

NOTE: The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems, such as dry conditions in the western states. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult local Extension Service or Agricultural Experiment Station Weed Specialists for recommendations on special conditions.

- *Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
- **If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used properly, product will kill or control the following, in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alligatorweed	Dandelion	Pokeweed
Arrowhead	Dock	Povertyweed
Artichoke	Duckweed	Puncturevine
Bindweed	Elderberry	Purslane
(hedge, field	Goldenrod	Rush
and European)	Ground ivy	Russian thistle
Bitter wintercress	Hemp	Sagebrush
Boxelder	Hoary cress	Shepherdspurse
Buckhorn	Honeysuckle	Sowthistle
Bull thistle	Indigo	Stinkweed
Bulrush	Ironweed	Sumac
Burdock	Jimsonweed	Sunflower
Bur ragweed	Lambsquarters	Virginia creeper
Buttercup	Locoweed	Waterhyacinth
Catnip	Mexicanweed	Waterlily
Chickweed	Morningglory	Waterprimrose
Chickory	Mustard	Wild lettuce
Cocklebur	Parrotfeather	Wild radish
Coffeebean	Pennywort	Willow
Creeping jenny	Pigweed	
Curly indigo	Plantain	

LESS SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Kochia	Poison ivy	Wild garlic
Pigweed (hybrid)	Smartweed	Wild onion

CROPS

Small grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye), not underseeded with a legume: See table for recommended use rates. Spray when weeds are small after grain begins tillering but before boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

Spring Planted Oats: Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

For Emergency Weed Control in Wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

Wild Garlic in Grain Stubble: To prevent new growth of garlic following harvest, apply 1-1/3 to 2 quarts of product per acre to stubble. Do not forage for 14 days following application. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Corn: See table for recommended use rates.

Preemergent: Apply product from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical.

Postemergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 5 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture are high, use the 1/3 pint per acre rate to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialists for information.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints of product per acre 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 to livestock for 7 days following application.

Note: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

Rice: See table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring) usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages.

Note: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying

consult local Extension Service or University Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

Sorghum (Milo): See table for recommended rate. Apply to sorghum when crop is 4 to 12 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates. Do not use with oil. Use lower rate if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist.

Sugarcane: See table for recommended rate. Apply as a pre- or postemergent spray in the spring after canes emerge and through layby. Consult your local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists on specific use of this product to control broadleaved and grass weeds.

Ornamental Turf: Use 2/3 to 2 pints of product in enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses, depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. **Notes for all turf sites (excluding sod farms):** The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Grass Seed Crops: Apply 2/3 to 2-2/3 pints of product per acre in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2-2/3 pints per acre can be used to control hard to control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Fallow Land: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and field bindweed, apply up to 2 quarts of product per acre. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1/2 to 1-2/3 quarts per acre. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Established Pastures and Rangelands: Use 2/3 to 2-2/3 pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre, depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On rangelands, roadsides, and fencerows, use 2/3 gallon of product plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 4 quarts of product per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

General Weed Control: (Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch Banks, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas):

Do not apply more than 5 2/3 pints per acre per season.

Use ~~2/3 to 2 quarts~~ 1-1/3 to 3 pints of product per acre. Usually ~~1-1/3 quarts~~ 2-2/3 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Do not use on turf grasses until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Rights-of-Way: Apply up to ~~1-1/3 gallons~~ 3 pints of product per acre for the control of perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody species. For less susceptible perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult-to-control woody species, use a combination of ~~1-1/3 gallons~~ 3 pints of product plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon™ 3A herbicide per acre. For ground application, apply in 20 to 400 gallons of water, depending on the height of the weeds and brush. Use up to 3 pints diluted in ~~Use the higher~~ volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre for dense brush 6 feet tall or higher. For aerial application, use 10 to 30 gallons per acre total spray volume.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use ~~1-1/3 to 2 quarts~~ 2 to 5-2/3 pints of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. 5-2/3 pints diluted in ~~Higher volumes of~~ up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season.

Tree Injection: For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweet gum in forest and non-crop areas, apply undiluted product by injecting 2/3 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4-1/2 feet). For harder-to-control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 1-1/3 ml of undiluted product per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

For Dilute Injection: Mix 2/3 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

Weeds and Brush on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks: Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates.

12/13

Apply no more than 2 treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 2/3 gallon of product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly, using approximately 1 gallon of spray 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 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

For Aquatic Weeds in Lakes, Ponds, Drainage Ditches, and Marshes: Use 1-2/3 to 3 pints of product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed, above the water line, and plants are actively growing. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will assist you in determining the best time and rate for application under local conditions.

DO NOT APPLY to more than 1/3 to 1/2 of a lake or pond in any one month because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water and kill fish.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes except as indicated in directions for use on irrigation ditchbanks.

Perennial and other hard-to-control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

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