

PH23 56077-26

1044

23 JUN 1993

Jeanine M. Heishman
Cedar Chemical Corporation
24th Floor
5100 Poplar Avenue
Memphis, TN 38137

Dear Mrs. Heishman:

Subject: Label Amendment - Stamped Label for Florida
Butozone 200
EPA Registration Number 56077-26
Your Submission Dated December 10, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit three (3) copies of final printed labeling for our records.

This acceptance of your label does not relieve you of any obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). Under the WPS labeling regulations at 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, § 156.200(c)(3), you are prohibited from distributing or selling any product within the scope of the WPS requirements after April 21, 1994, without amended labeling accepted by the Agency.

Sincerely Yours,

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

Enclosure

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CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL	H7505C							
SURNAME	Robbins							
DATE	6/23/93							

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

REV. 9-91-B

SPECIMEN LABEL



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:

23 JUN 1993

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

BUTOXONE[®] 200

HERBICIDE

BUTOXONE 200 HERBICIDE

For the control of certain seedling broadleaf weeds in peanuts, soybeans, and seedling stands of alfalfa, and for use on established stands of alfalfa.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)

butyric acid* 26.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 73.8%

TOTAL 100.00%

*Equivalent to 22.2% by weight of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid, or not less than 2 lbs. 4-(2,4-DB) acid per gal. at 68°F.

EPA Registration No. 56077-26

EPA Establishment No.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: SI USTED NO LEE INGLES, NO USE ESTE PRODUCTO HASTA QUE LA ETIQUETA LE HAYA SIDO EXPLICADA AMPLIAMENTE.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

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DANGER-PELIGRO

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

If on Skin: Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until washed. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If in Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR
EXPOSURE CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Due to corrosive nature, may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves and goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-DB have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-DB 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.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOODS, FEEDS, DRUGS, OR CLOTHING

NET CONTENTS:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this labeling

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT:

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing should include: hat or other suitable head covering, long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers, or a coverall type garment, shoes, and socks.

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

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

DANGER: Area treated with 2,4-DB on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statement of Practical Treatment as on front panel.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If product is allowed to freeze, warm to 50°F and agitate thoroughly before using. Containers should not be stacked more than six (6) high. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Damaged or leaking containers which cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal".

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 acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. 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: 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.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants and crops: cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, ornamentals, etc. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

Spray equipment previously used to apply another phenoxo must be thoroughly cleaned with alkali and water prior to use with Butoxone 200. Similarly after using Butoxone 200 wash, sprayer thoroughly before using again to spray susceptible crops. Do not use near greenhouses. Observe all caution and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Use agitation to keep solution well mixed, especially if it has been allowed to stand unagitated.

Calibrate sprayer accurately.

DO NOT APPLY WHEN CROP IS STRESSED FROM LACK OF MOISTURE.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

ALFALFA

APPLICATION:

For use in seedling alfalfa, spray when the crop has reached the 1 to 2 trifoliate leaf stage and growing conditions are good. In established alfalfa certain weeds will emerge in the fall and over winter in a rosette stage. Best control of these weeds will result from application in late fall or early winter rather than in the spring. Do not apply after flowering.

WHEN TO APPLY:

Weeds must be in the young seedling stage and actively growing to achieve satisfactory results. For best results spray weeds in the 2 to 5 leaf stage of growth.

AMOUNT TO USE:

Apply Butoxone 200 as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Apply at rates listed below according to weed problems. Use the higher rate if weeds are past the seedling stage. Aerial applications should be made in 10 gallons of water per acre, while ground sprayer applications should be in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Spray gallonage should give adequate coverage of the weeds without runoff. The use of an approved non-ionic surfactant for agricultural uses (such as X-77, Surfactant WK, etc.) at their label rates will usually result in better weed control, especially if weeds are beyond the seedling stage. Do not use with surfactant in the desert areas of Arizona and California.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Rate of Butoxone
200 per Acre

Annual Morningglory (Ipomoea spp.) 4 pints
Cocklebur (Xanthium spp.)
Common Lambsquarters (Chenopodium album)
Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)
Kochia or Mexican Fireweed (Kochia scoparia)
Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
Wild Turnip (Brassica campestris)

Black Mustard (Brassica nigra) 6 pints
Buckhorn Plantain (Plantago lanceolata)
Common Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Curly Dock (Rumex crispus)
Field Pennycress (Fanweed or Stinkweed) (Thlaspi arvense)
Hedge Smartweed (Polygonum scandens)
Ladysthumb (Polygonum persicaria)
Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca serriola)
Shepherdspurse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Sweetclover (Volunteer plants) (Melilotus spp.)
Wild Beet (Beta maritima)
Wild Mustard (Brassica kaber)

Do not graze established alfalfa, nor feed straw or hay from established alfalfa to livestock within 30 days after application. Do not graze or feed SEEDLING alfalfa within 60 days after application. Irrigation, in particular, overhead sprinkler irrigation should be delayed as long as possible (10 days or more) following application of Butoxone 200 to avoid washing the chemical into the root zone. Do not apply when crop is stressed from lack of moisture. DO NOT use on peas.

Apply as a postemergent spray. When properly timed there is little or no effect on the crop. In established alfalfa there may be some twisting of stems and malformation of leaves. This condition is usually outgrown.

Do not spray when daytime temperatures are expected to exceed 90°F within the next 2 or 3 days. Do not apply if temperatures are likely to fall below 40°F during or shortly after treatment.

PEANUTS

APPLICATION:

Apply Butoxone 200 postemergent as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. With ground applications use a boom sprayer with flat fan-type nozzle. Adjust the height of the boom above the crop so the growing terminals of weeds are sprayed. Use low pressure (about 20 to 40 lbs. per square inch). Do not use boom jet nozzles. With airplane applications Butoxone 200 has been successfully applied using 5 gallons of total solution per acre. The height of the application should insure THOROUGH COVERAGE of the tops of the weeds. Best control has resulted from airplane application with coarse spray when cocklebur is at least crop high and actively growing. Other weed species should be in the seedling stage and actively growing. Airplane application is not recommended in the vicinity of susceptible crops.

Do not apply if peanuts are suffering from lack of moisture

AMOUNT TO USE:

Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table below.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Rate of Butoxone
200 per Acre

Cocklebur (Xanthium spp.) 0.9 pint (1 gal/9 acres)
Annual Morningglory (Ipomoea spp.) 1.6 pints (1 gal/5 acres)
Common Lambsquarters (Chenopodium album)
Common Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)
Sicklepod (Coffeeweed) (Cassia obtusifolia)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)

Do not apply more than two (2) applications per season; the second application should be made no later than the late bloom stage of peanuts (About 90 to 100 days after planting). Do not feed treated peanut vines or peanut hay to livestock. Do not apply to peanuts within 30 days of harvest.

SOYBEANS

APPLICATION:

Apply Butoxone 200 postemergent as an overall spray by ground sprayer or airplane. With ground applications use a boom sprayer with flat fan-type nozzles. Adjust the height of the boom above the crop so the growing terminals of all weeds are sprayed. Use low pressure (about 20 to 40 lbs. per square inch). Do not use boom jet nozzles. With airplane applications Butoxone 200 has been successfully applied using 5 gallons of total spray solution per acre. The height of the application should insure thorough coverage of the tops of the weeds. Best control has resulted when cocklebur is at least crop high and actively growing. Airplane application is not recommended in the vicinity of susceptible crops. Do not spray if soybeans are suffering from lack of moisture.

TOPICAL (OVERHEAD) APPLICATIONS

Apply from 7 to 10 days before soybeans bloom through mid-bloom. A good indication that the beans are about to bloom is when the soybean plants have turned a dark green color. If application is made 7 to 10 days before bloom, apply 1 gallon of Butoxone 200 per 11 acres; if application is made from early-bloom through mid-bloom, apply 1 gallon of Butoxone 200 per 9 acres. Use sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. The rates recommended are for the control of cocklebur. These rates will also stunt or partially control certain other weeds including Annual Morningglory, Velvetleaf, and Jimsonweed. In the Midwest use only a directed application since topical application may reduce soybean yields.

NOTICE: Application should not be made to sparsely foliated stands stressed because of disease or lack of moisture. It is essential that the canopy above the soybeans be complete. To apply the product otherwise could result in crop damage such as stalk and stem splitting, and reduction in yield.

DIRECTED APPLICATIONS

For best results apply when weeds do not exceed 3 inches in height. Good coverage of the growing terminals of weeds is essential for effective control. Do not allow spray pattern to contact more than the lower one-third of the soybean plants.

Do not apply more than two (2) applications per season. Precise application is essential to prevent damage to the crop. In order to maintain the correct spraying height, nozzles must be mounted on oiling shoes, skid shoes, or on cultivators with gauge wheels. Do not use booms with drop nozzles.

FIRST APPLICATION: Apply as a directed spray when soybeans are 8 to 12 inches tall and weeds have emerged.

SECOND APPLICATION: Apply as a directed spray no later than mid-bloom stage.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table below.

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BROADLEAF WEEDSRate of Butoxone
200 per Acre

Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium</i> spp.)	0.9 pint (1 gal/9 acres)
Annual Morningglory (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	1.6 pints (1 gal/5 acres)
Common Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	
Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)	
Sicklepod (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>)	
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	

While some temporary twisting of soybean plants may follow an application, this will have little or no permanent effect on the crop.

Applications made under adverse growing conditions, such as periods of drought, will result in injury to the beans; under such conditions the crop should not be sprayed.

Do not spray Butoxone 200 on soybeans showing a general infestation of *Phytophthora*.

Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

Do not harvest soybeans within 60 days after application.

Do not use on soybeans grown West of the Rocky Mountains.

DIRECTED BAND APPLICATIONS OF MIXTURES OF BUTOXONE 200 AND LOROX 50 W

Application:

Apply directed spray when beans are at least 8 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height. Direct spray to cover weed foliage with minimum contact of the soybean plant. Do not spray higher than 3 inches on the soybean stem or crop injury may result. Use an 8002T-Jet (or equivalent) or larger with a minimum of 25 gals. per broadcast acre and spray pressure of 20 to 25 psi, to avoid spray drift. For each 25 gals. of spray mixture a pint of sur-

factant such as Surfactant WK may be added. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means; if by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Openings in nozzle screen should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Apply with sprayer nozzles mounted on skid shoes, oiling shoes, or on cultivators with gauge wheels. Do not mount on booms with drop nozzles or on cultivators without gauge wheels.

Amount to Use:

Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table below.

BROADLEAF WEEDSRate of Butoxone
200 and Lorox
per broadcast acre

Annual Morningglory (<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.)	0.9 pint
Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium</i> spp.)	+
Common Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	1 pound
Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.) (2 leaf)	
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed) (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)	
Sesbania (<i>Sesbania</i> spp.)	
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)	

Use a proportional amount of the two chemicals on the band (for example, on a 12 inch band in 36 inch rows use 1/3 pint of Butoxone 200 and 1/3 lb. of Lorox per acre). If a new flush of weeds occur after initial treatment, make a second application but do not apply within 60 days of harvest or make more than 2 applications per growing season. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact growing terminals of beans, as excessive crop injury will result. Do not feed soybean forage or hay to livestock from fields treated with this mixture. Harvested soybeans may be used for feed or oil purposes.

NOTE: Do not use on sands, loamy sands, gravelly soils, or on exposed subsoils. Do not use on soils containing less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result. Observe all cautions and limitations of labeling of all products used in mixture.

NOTE: The Lorox 50 W, Butoxone 200 tank mix is not approved for use in California.

* Lorox 50W-registered trademark of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

CEDAR AND SELLER OFFER THIS PRODUCT AND THE BUYER AND USER ACCEPTS THIS PRODUCT UNDER THE FOLLOWING AGREED CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to take into account all variables and to eliminate all risks associated with its use. Injury or damage may result because of conditions which are beyond the control of Cedar or the Seller. Cedar warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is believed to be reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use when used as directed under normal conditions. CEDAR MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. In no case shall Cedar or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. Any variation or exception from this warranty must be in writing and signed by an authorized Cedar representative.

CEDAR CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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