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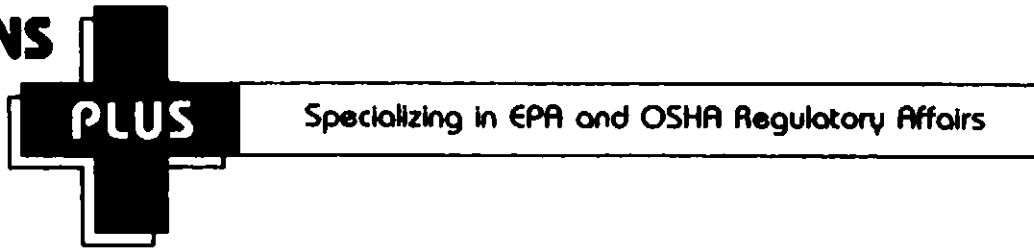
61272-4

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REGISTRATIONS

425 West 194th Street
Glenwood, Illinois
60425-1584

708-754-3383
FAX: 708-754-0314



Consulting
Testing
Designing
Sourcing
Formulating
Packaging

March 1, 1993

CERTIFICATION

I, being an authorized representative of Nufarm USA, Inc. certify that all containers of Coop Weed-Out 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound Fertilizer, EPA Reg. No. 61272-4 produced by October 23, 1993 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products. I further certify this company by April 15, 1994, will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products.

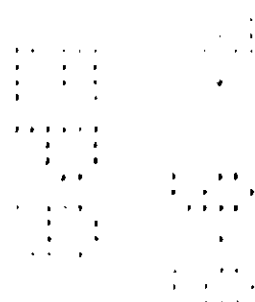
Sincerely yours,

REGISTRATIONS PLUS

By Russell F. Sawyer

Sgent

RFS:sg



(Front Panel)

COOP

WEED-OUT

2,4-D AMINE

6-POUND

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	67.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	32.4%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid.....56.1%, 5.77lbs/gal.

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.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

NET CONTENTS GAL.

EPA REG. NO. 61272-4

Manufactured By
NUFARM USA, INC.
St. Louis, MO 63101

—	EPA EST. NO.	00229-IL-1
—	EPA EST. NO.	01990-KS-1
—	EPA EST. NO.	37507-MI-1

Revised A/O 1/14/93

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, or on skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

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.

If this container is over one gallon and less than five gallons, then persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron. If this container is five gallons or more in capacity, then 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.

Please see additional Precautionary Statements in Directions For Use instructions under Agricultural Crop Use Requirements, Turf Control and Industrial Applications.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- IF SWALLOWED:** Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
- IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
- IF ON SKIN:** Wash skin with soap and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or run-off may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment, washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them.

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Do not permit spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by spraying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6-7 miles per hour. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

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.

Note: When used on pastures and rangelands there is (1) a 7-day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) a 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) a pre-slaughter interval for meat animals of 3 days.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. 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. Warnings should state: "Do not enter treated areas unless wearing chemical resistant full body clothing including NIOSH approved respirator, goggles and gloves until sprays have dried". When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a 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-D Amine Salt on date of application. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, follow precautionary statements on label.

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ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL CROP USES

When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applications in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has been a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. The rates of applications for pastures and rangelands are per acre per application site. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 48 hours. There isn't any reentry restriction for non-crop uses of pastures and rangelands.

WEED LIST

Use WEED-OUT 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound herbicide to control many broadleaf weeds including:

Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks	Jewelweed	Radish (wild)
Bitterweed	Jimsonweed	Ragweed (common)
Broomweed	Kochia	Russian thistle
Bull thistle	Knotweed	Shepherd's purse
Burdock	Lambsquarters	Smartweed
Carpetweed	Lettuce (wild)	Sneezeweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Sowthistle (common)
Cockle	Marshelder	Spanish needles
Cocklebur	Marijuana	Sunflower
Coffeeweed	Morningglory (annual)	Tumbleweed
Croton	Mustard	Velvet leaf
Devil's claw	Parsnip	Vervains
Fleabane (daisy)	Pennycress	Vetch
Flixweed	Peppergrass	Wild carrot
Frenchweed	Pigweed	Witchweed
Galinsoga	Prickly lettuce	Wormwood
Goatsbeard	Primrose	Yellow starthistle
Goosefoot	Puncturevine	

Perennial Weeds

Artichoke	Goldenrod	Rushes
Aster	Ground ivy	Southern wild rose
Austrian field cress	Gumweed	Sowthistle
Bindweed	Healall	Stinging nettles
Blackeyed susan	Hoary cress	Strawberry (wild)
Blue lettuce	Horsetail	Tall buttercup
Bull thistle	Ironweed	Tan weed
Canada thistle	Loco weed	Toad flax
Catnip	Musk thistle	Vervains
Chicory	Nettles	Yellow rocket
Clover (many types)	Orange hawkweed	Wild garlic
Dandelion	Plantains	Wild onion
Docks	Poverty weed	Wild parsnip
Dogbane	Ragweed	Wild sweet potato

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AIRCRAFT APPLICATION

Spray drift can be lessened by applying no less than 3 to 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig or hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. A spray thickening agent may be used with this product as an aid to reducing spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Drift from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for Weed-Out 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound Weedkiller except as specified on this label.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

USE DIRECTIONS

Apply Weed-Out 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound as water spray during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Do not mix with liquid fertilizers such as nonpressure nitrogen solutions, true solutions or suspensions. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage and reduce spray drift. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. FOR CROP USES, DO NOT MIX WITH OIL, SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADJUVANTS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED ON THIS LABEL. Do not apply Weed-Out 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Do not apply in the vicinity of 2,4-D sensitive crops or ornamental plants since drift from this product may cause injury to such crops or plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

NOTE: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, or the use of raindrop nozzles or controlled droplet applicators, consult your Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Weed Specialist for advice.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Weed-Out 2,4-D Amine 6-Pound and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN CROPS
BY AIR OR GROUND APPLICATION**

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Corn field, sweet and popcorn (pre-emergent)	1½ to 2½ pts.	Spray after planting before corn emerges, preferably 2 to 5 days after planting. Do not apply to sandy soils.
Corn field, sweet and popcorn (emergence)	¾ pt.	Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.
Corn field and popcorn (post-emergent)	½ to ¾ pt. ½ to ¾ pt.	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when corn is more than 8 inches tall or beyond the 5-leaf stage to keep the spray off the corn foliage. Application of ½ to ¾ pt. per acre may be needed to control resistant weeds but crop injury is more likely.
Sweet corn	½ to ¾ pt.	Spray before sweet corn is 6 inches in height.
Corn field and popcorn (preharvest)	¾ to 1½ pts.	Apply after the hard dough or denting stage by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease seed production and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvet leaf and vines that interfere with harvesting.
Grain sorghum (milo) (post-emergence)	½ to ¾ pt.	Spray when weeds are small and crop is 6 to 8 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when sorghum is more than 8 inches tall. Do not spray before sorghum is 6 inches tall nor during boot, flowering or early dough stage.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage in corn. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn or sorghum is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such cases use the lower rate. To reduce breakage of stalks, from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

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SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (fall seeded)	$\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 pt.	Apply in the spring after full tiller but before boot stage. Do not treat in fall. Do not apply from boot to milk stage or in seedling stage.
	$\frac{3}{8}$ to 1½ pts.	For special situations such as wild onion or wild garlic. These rates may injure the crop.
Wheat, Barley, Rye (spring seeded)	$\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 pt.	Apply after full tiller (usually 4 to 8 inches) but before boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage.
Oats (spring seeded)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pt.	Apply at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye (preharvest)	$\frac{3}{8}$ to 1½ pts.	Apply when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results are obtained when weeds are growing vigorously.
Oats for grain Southern U.S. (fall seeded)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pt.	Apply after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.
Grain stubble for wild garlic	1½ to 2 qts.	Apply following harvest as wild garlic often produces new growth. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.
Rice	$\frac{3}{8}$ to 2 pts.	Apply when the first elongating internode begins movement to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Do not apply when internode exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Follow State Extension recommendations. Do not apply after seed stalks have emerged. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops.
Sugar Cane	1½ to 2½ pts.	Spring, once or twice before closing, or fall after harvest or planting.

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The use of the higher rates in special situations to handle difficult weed problems is more likely to cause crop injury. Oats are less tolerant of 2,4-D and more susceptible to injury. When using high rates in special situations consult your state weed specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES

Weeds	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Weeds and Brush	1.3 to 2.1 pts.	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. Spray perennials when in the bud stage. The lower rate can be used for susceptible species.

Legumes such as clover or alfalfa may be damaged. Do not apply to grass when in boot or milk stage. Do not apply to bent or susceptible grass pastures.

Weeds & Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass	2/3 to 1 1/2 qts.	Spray pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.
Special broadleaf weeds such as bitterweed, broomweed, croton, docks, kochia, marshelder	1 to 1 1/2 qts.	Use adequate water to provide uniform application.
Musk thistle	1 qt. 1 1/2 qts.	In spring in rosette stage before stalk lengthens and plants have bolted. In spring after bolting or in late fall or winter.

If weeds are young and growing actively, 2/3 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.
Legumes such as clover or alfalfa may be damaged. Do not apply to grass when in boot or milk stage. Do not apply to bent or susceptible grass pastures.

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Site	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Fallow land	¾ to 1½ qts.	For established annual broadleaf weeds. For established perennial species such as Canada thistle or field bindweed.
	¾ to 2 qts.	

Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not plant any crop for 3 months or until chemical has disappeared from the soil. Consult your state weed specialist for information on local conditions.

Crops	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Grass seed crops	¾ to 1 pt.	Use sufficient water to give uniform application by ground or air. (See General Use Precautions for volumes of water to use.) Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Can be applied in spring or fall.

Do not spray from early boot stage to milk stage. New spring seedings can be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth can be treated in the fall. Do not use on bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For best results apply when soil moisture is adequate; to grass when in boot or milk stage.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR TURF CONTROL

When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, rubber gloves and eye protection. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. Commercial mixers/loaders/applicators must wear chemical resistant gloves except when applying to a golf course. After using this product, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of the product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. There isn't any restriction on the annual maximum number of broadcast applications for Industrial uses. There isn't any reentry restrictions for Industrial uses.

NONCROP AREAS

Site	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Fence rows, lawns, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditches	1 to 2 qts. <i>Note:</i> On turf, apply a maximum of 2.5 pints of this product per acre per application per site.	Use the amount of water needed for uniform application. (See General Use Precautions for volume of water to use.) Usually 1½ qts. provides good weed control under average conditions when weeds are growing.

Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

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Weeds	Amount Per Acre	Directions
Southern wild rose	2 1/2 qts. plus 4 to 8 ozs. of surfactant per 100 gals. water	Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required.
Spot treatment in noncropland areas	1/8 pt. per 3 gals. spray	Spray when weeds are small and thoroughly wet all foliage.

Keep spray mixture agitated. Do not spray onto or near or let the spray drift onto susceptible plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or pesticide has leaked or spilled during mixing and loading contain all spillage. Clean up all spilled material with an absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth or synthetic absorbent). Place in a plastic bag or closed labeled containers for proper disposal. Triple rinse empty containers and add the rinsate to the mixing tank. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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 also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Local conditions may affect the uses of this chemical as shown on this label. Consult State Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosage.

WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this herbicide conforms to the chemical description on its label. When used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions, this herbicide is reasonably fit for its intended purposes. Since timing, method of application, weather, plant, and soil conditions, mixture with other chemicals, and other factors affecting the use of this product are beyond our control, no warranty is given concerning the use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions which are abnormal or not reasonably foreseeable. The user assumes all risks of any such use. (ERP 102393)

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