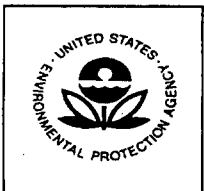


61272-4

10/20/2009

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 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	<p>EPA Reg. Number: 61272-4</p>	<p>Date of Issuance: OCT 20 2009</p>
	<p>Term of Issuance:</p>	
	<p>Name of Pesticide Product: Weed Out 2,4-D Amine 6 Pound</p>	
<p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Nufarm USA, Inc. P.O. Box 13439 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>Signature of Approving Official:</p> <p>Joanne Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)</p>	<p>Date: OCT 20 2009</p>	

2) Delete "General" from "General Information". Throughout the label delete "recommended" from language describing application rates.

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

"DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing."

4) Per the RED and acute toxicity review, the handler PPE must be revised to read:

"Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All pilots must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
Shoes and socks.

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

Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
Chemical-resistant gloves,
Goggles or face shield,
Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and
Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering control for additional requirements."

5) The first two sentences of the Environmental Hazard section must be revised to read "This pesticide is 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 highwater mark."

6) The entry restriction text appearing in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box ("For turf use, do not allow people [other than applicator] or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried") must be revised to read "Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried."

7) The following revisions are needed to the directions for use:

Sweet Corn:

Per the RED, add:

"Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle."

Cereal Grains:

The label must be revised to clearly state that only one postemergent application is allowed per crop cycle (not just one postemergent use on fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye, one application for use on spring seeded wheat, barley and rye, one use on spring seeded oats and one use on fall seeded oats).

Sugarcane:

Per the RED, add "Limited to one application per crop cycle" to the postemergent section of the label.

Non-Crop Areas:

An area to be treated must be added to the directions to treat Southern wild rose and the rates must not exceed the maximum allowable rate specified in the RED.

8) To the label add "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. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp>".

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this letter must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. This label supersedes all other previously accepted labels. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Stamped 6-23-09
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WEED OUT 2,4-D AMINE 6 POUND

TO CONTROL SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SMALL GRAINS, CORN, SORGHUM, RICE, SUGARCANE, SOYBEANS (Preplant only), RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES, TURF AND NON-CROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 66.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 33.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method No. 6.321, equivalent to:
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 55.5% , 5.7 lbs. / Gallon

**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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE BELOW FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 61272-4
EPA EST. NO. _____

NET CONTENTS: _____ GAL (_____ L)

061272-00004.20090619.2,4-D RED

MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM USA, INC.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK
NC 27709



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
OCT 20 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

61272-4

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the 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.

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

See engineering controls for additional 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, 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 (personal protective equipment) may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • 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 INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

For eye irritation, examination by an ophthalmologist may be indicated. If swallowed, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product contains a phenoxy herbicide chemical. There is no specific antidote.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or 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

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hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater 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.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes (except as specifically recommended on this label), especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes or other susceptible plants are grown. Do not apply this product directly to, or permit to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2,4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by this product's sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

MIXING AND LOADING: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **READ ENTIRE LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. For Turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

WEED LIST

Use this herbicide to control or suppress many broadleaf weeds including:

Annual and Biennial Weeds

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

Perennial Weeds

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

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.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Apply this herbicide as water spray during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, more mature plants and under other conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed.

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.

FOR POSTEMERGENT CROP USES, DO NOT MIX WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS (such as nonpressure nitrogen solutions, true solutions or suspensions), OIL, SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADJUVANTS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED ON THIS LABEL.

NOTE: 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.

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 this herbicide and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS:

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

USES IN CROPS BY AIR OR GROUND APPLICATION

CORN AND SORGHUM

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Do not apply from 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.

CORN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Corn field and popcorn (preplant or preemergent)	0.7 to 1.4 pts.	Apply either preplant or after planting before corn emerges (preferably 2 to 5 days after planting for preemergent treatment). Do not apply to sandy soils. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
Corn field and popcorn (post emergent)	0.35 to 0.7 pt.	Spray 0.35 pt. 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 spray off the corn foliage. Application of 0.46 to 0.7 pt. per acre may be needed to control resistant weeds, but higher end of rate range may increase risk of crop injury. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
Corn field and popcorn (preharvest)	1.4 to 2.1 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. Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval is 7 days. A maximum of 4.2 pts. per acre may be used per crop cycle.

CORN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Sweet Corn (preplant or preemergent)	0.35 to 0.7 pt.	Apply either preplant or after planting before corn emerges (preferably 2 to 5 days after planting for preemergent treatment). Do not apply to sandy soils.
Sweet Corn (postemergent)	0.35 to 0.7 pt.	Spray before sweet corn is 6 inches in height. Higher end of rate range may increase risk of crop injury. Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval is 45 days. A maximum of 2.1 pts. per acre may be used per crop cycle. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

SORGHUM CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Grain sorghum (milo) (postemergent)	0.35 to 0.7 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 permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application. The preharvest interval is 30 days. Limited to one application per crop cycle.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

The use of 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. The preharvest interval is 14 days.

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye (Fall seeded) (postemergent)	2/3 to 1pt. 2/3 to 1-1/3pts.	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. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle. For special situations such as wild onion or wild garlic. These rates may injure the crop.
Wheat, Barley, and Rye (Spring seeded) (postemergent)	2/3 to 1pt.	Apply after full tiller (usually 4 to 8 inches) but before boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle.

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Oats (Spring seeded) (postemergent)	1/3 to 2/3 pt.	Apply at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye (preharvest)	0.7 pts.	Apply when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Best results are obtained when weeds are growing vigorously.
Oats for grain Southern U.S. (Fall seeded) (postemergent)	1/2 to 1 pt.	Apply after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle.
Grain stubble for wild garlic (postharvest fallow)	2.8 pts.	Apply following harvest as wild garlic often produces new growth. Limited to 2 applications per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Maximum of 2.8 pts. per acre per application. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application to avoid impermissible residues. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. See additional replanting information elsewhere on this label.
Rice	2/3 to 2 pts.	Apply when the first elongating internode begins movement to 1/2 inch long. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle. The preharvest interval is 60 days. Do not apply when internode exceeds 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 floodwater is used for irrigation of other crops.

SUGARCANE

CROP	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Sugar Cane (preemergent)	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	Limited to one preemergent application per crop cycle.
Sugar Cane (postemergent)	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	In general, apply when weeds are present and in a susceptible growth stage before row closing. Limited to one postemergent application per crop cycle.

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than 5.6 pts. per crop cycle.

CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Pre-plant only)

GENERAL INFORMATION: This herbicide provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. It may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. This herbicide should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of this herbicide and planting soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank for soybean preplant burndown. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

Select only one of the following two sets of application rates and restrictions.

Maximum Rate (per acre)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
-------------------------	---

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2/3 pint (11.1 fl.oz.) (0.5 lb. a.e./acre) Limited to two preplant applications per crop cycle.	Not less than 15 days
1-1/3 pint (22.2 fl. Oz.) 1.0 lb. a.e./acre) Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.	Not less than 30 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Alfalfa*, Bindweed*, Bullnettle, Bittercress-smallflowered, Buttercup-smallflowered, Carolina geranium, Cinquefoil-common and rough, Clover-red*, Cocklebur-common, Dandelion*, Eveningprimrose-cutleaf, Garlic-wild*, Horsetweed or marestalk, Ironweed, Lambsquarters-common, Lettuce-prickly, Morningglory-annual, Mousetail, Mustard-wild, Onion-wild*, Pennycress-field, Peppergrass*, Purslane-common, Ragweed-common, Ragweed-giant, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed-Pennsylvania*, Sowthistle-annual, Speedwell, Thistle-Canada*, Thistle-bull, Velvetleaf, Vetch-hairy*, Virginia copperleaf.
*These species are only partially controlled. For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to this herbicide is variable. Consult your local County or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with this herbicide may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present. Do not use on low organic matter sandy soils (<1.0%). In fields treated with this herbicide, plant soybean seeds as deep as practical or at least 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered. Do not apply this herbicide prior to planting soybeans, if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES

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. The rates of applications for pastures and rangelands are per acre per application site.

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. Maximum of two broadcast applications per year with a minimum of 30 days between broadcast applications. Maximum of 5.6 pts. per acre per year. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Weeds and Brush	2/3 to 1-1/3 qts.	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. Spray perennials when in the bud stage. The lower rate can be used for susceptible species.
Newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass	2/3 to 1-1/3 qts.	Spray pre-emergence and/or post emergence.
Special broadleaf weeds such as bitterweed, broomweed, croton, docks, kochia, marshelder	1 to 1-1/3 qts.	Use adequate water to provide uniform application. Spot applications may also be made at up to 1-1/3 qts. per acre.
Musk thistle	1 qt.	In Spring in rosette stage before stalk lengthens and plants have been bolted.
	1-1/3 qts.	In Spring after bolting or in late Fall or Winter.

FALLOW LAND

Apply to actively growing weeds. Limited to two applications per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Maximum of 1.4 qts. per acre per application. Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application to avoid impermissible residues. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. See additional replanting information elsewhere on this label. Consult your state weed specialist for information on local conditions.

SITE	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Fallow land	2/3 to 1-1/3 qts.	For established annual broadleaf weeds.
	2/3 to 1.4 qts.	For established perennial species such as Canada thistle or field bindweed.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Do not apply to grass 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 bent grass unless injury can be tolerated. For best result, apply when soil moisture is adequate.

CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Grass seed crops	2/3 to 1 pt.	Use sufficient water to give uniform applications 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. Limited to two applications per year with a minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-CROP AREAS

Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Use the amount of water needed for uniform application. See General Information for volume of water to use.

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 application, reseed in 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.

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.

SITES / WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Fence rows, air-fields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditches (postermergent annual and perennial weeds)	1 to 1.4 qts.	Limited to two applications per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Maximum rate 1.4 qts. per acre per application.
(postermergent annual and perennial weeds)	1 to 2.8 qts.	Limited to one application per year. Maximum rate 2.8 qts. per acre per application.
Southern wild rose	2-2/3 qts. plus 4 to 8 fl. oz. of surfactant per 100 gals. water.	Limited to two applications per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Maximum rate 1.4 qts. per acre per application. Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Control may be incomplete.
Spot treatment in non-cropland areas	1/6 pt. per 3 gals. spray	Spray when weeds are small and thoroughly wet all foliage.

LAWNS

Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Use the amount of water needed for uniform application. See General Information for volume of water to use.

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 application, reseed in 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.

SITE	AMOUNT OF WEED-OUT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Lawns (postermergent annual and perennial weeds)	1 to 2.1 pts.	Maximum of 2.1 pints per acre per application. Maximum number of two applications per year with a minimum of 21 days between applications.

(NON-REFILLABLE)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spilled material. Place in closed labeled container. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in an approved sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment 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 manufacturing 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment. 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 manufacturing equipment, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into manufacturing equipment and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over manufacturing equipment, 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.

(REFILLABLE)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. This Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spilled material. Place in closed labeled container. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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: Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into manufacturing equipment. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into manufacturing equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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