

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460OFFICE OF  
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND  
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. Diego Fonseca  
Dow AgroSciences  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

JUN 14 2010

Subject: Label Amendment – Revisions to PPE, storage disposal, spray drift language and removal of website  
Product Name: DMA 6 Weed Killer  
EPA Registration Number: 62719-2  
Decision Number: 430873

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you make the following changes to the product labeling:

- 1) The current Environmental Hazards statement contradicts the label's aquatic use site directions. Revise the Environmental Hazards statements (base and cover labels) to include the text "For terrestrial uses" before "Do not apply directly to water..." so that it reads as follows:

"This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and may be toxic to fish. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

**For terrestrial uses:** 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 or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated...contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

**Aquatic Weed Control:**...partial treatments."

- 2) Revise the section heading "General Information" with "Product Information" as the word, "General" is an implied safety claim that makes all associated text unenforceable.
- 3) Revise all instances of "recommended rates" and "dosages recommended" to either "label-listed rates" or "specified rates." (below are examples) Recommendations are not enforceable.
  - a) pg. 9, there are 2 instances in the second paragraph of the product information
  - b) pg. 19, in the specific use directions for spot treatment in Forestry uses
  - c) pg. 20, in the specific use directions for annual broadleaf weeds and spot treatment in rangeland
  - d) pg. 22, in the specific use directions for spot treatment in Non-Cropland areas

- 4) Revise the website for the Washington Toxics Coalition statement to the following:  
<http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.htm>.
- 5) Add the following restriction to the Fallowland and Crop Stubble section:  
"Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae 2,4-D (2.8 pints of DMA 6) per acre per application"
- 6) Delete the word "General" from "General Precautions" for rice on page 17. This word is an implied safety claim that makes all associated text unenforceable.
- 7) Add the following restriction to the "Annual and perennial weeds" portion of the precautions and restrictions for non-cropland areas on page 23:  
"Minimum of 30 days between applications"

In addition, add the following text to the non-cropland precautions and restrictions per the 2,4-D RED:

"Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial uses, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes."

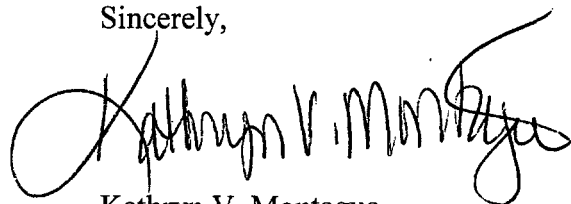
- 8) Add the following restriction to the precautions and restrictions for turfgrass uses on page 23:  
"Maximum of 2.0 lbs ae 2,4-D (2.8 pints of DMA 6) per acre per application"
- 9) Per the 2,4-D RED, add the following restrictions to the surface applications to emergent aquatic weeds section at the bottom of page 25:  
"Limited to 2 applications per season"  
"Minimum of 21 days between applications"

In addition, delete the restriction, "Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application."

- 10) Assure that all application rates on this label comply with the most restrictive limitations of all the active ingredients contained in this product.

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

Sincerely,



Kathryn V. Montague  
Product Manager (23)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

(Base label):

**DMA® 6 Weed Killer****Herbicide**

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in certain crops, including, cereal grains (wheat, barley, millet, oats and rye), corn (field corn, popcorn and sweet corn), fallow land and crop stubble, orchard floors (apple, pear, stone fruit and nut), rice, sorghum (grain and forage sorghum), soybeans (preplant burndown application only); forests; rangeland and established grass pastures, including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres; non-cropland; grasses grown for seed or sod, ornamental turfgrass; and aquatic areas.

**Active Ingredient:**

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt .....	66.8%
Other Ingredients .....	33.2%
Total .....	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 55.5% - 683 g/L (5.7 lb/gal)

**ACCEPTED**  
**with COMMENTS**  
**In EPA Letter Dated:**  
**JUN 14 2010**

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. 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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

62719-2

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**Precautionary Statements**

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**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Absorbed Through Skin • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled**

**Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.**

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

**All pilots must wear:**

- Long sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

- Chemical resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment

See engineering controls for additional requirements

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)].

### 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.
- 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:** 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 on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

**If inhaled:** 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

**Note to Physician:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

### Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters 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.

**Aquatic Weed Control:** Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

### **Agricultural Use Requirements**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

### **(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)**

#### **Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

### **(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)**

#### **Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)****Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-2

EPA Est. \_\_\_\_\_

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Produced for

Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Contents \_\_\_\_

(cover):

## DMA<sup>®</sup> 6 Weed Killer

### Herbicide

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in certain crops, including, cereal grains (wheat, barley, millet, oats and rye), corn (field corn, popcorn and sweet corn), fallow land and crop stubble, orchard floors (apple, pear, stone fruit and nut), rice, sorghum (grain and forage sorghum), soybeans (preplant burndown application only); forests; rangeland and established grass pastures, including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres; non-cropland; grasses grown for seed or sod, ornamental turfgrass; and aquatic areas.

#### Active Ingredient:

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt .....	66.8%
Other Ingredients .....	33.2%
Total .....	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 55.5% - 683 g/L (5.7 lb/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. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

#### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

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(Page 1 through end):

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## **Precautionary Statements**

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### **Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

## **DANGER**

**Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Absorbed Through Skin • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled**

**Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.**

### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

#### **All pilots must wear:**

- Long sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks

#### **All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:**

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment

See engineering controls for additional requirements

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### **Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)].

### **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.
- 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:** 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 on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

**If inhaled:** 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

**Note to Physician:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters 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.

**Aquatic Weed Control:** Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

**Directions for Use**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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
- 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 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.

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses:** Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

#### Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

#### Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## General Information

DMA® 6 herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in certain crops, including, cereal grains (wheat, barley, millet, oats and rye), corn (field corn, popcorn and sweet corn), fallow land and crop stubble, orchard floors (apple, pear, stone fruit and nut), rice, sorghum (grain and forage sorghum), soybeans (preplant burndown application only); forests; rangeland and established grass pastures, including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres; non-cropland areas; grasses grown for seed or sod, ornamental turfgrass, and aquatic areas.

Apply DMA 6 as a water or oil-water spray during warm weather when weeds or woody plants are actively growing. Application under drought conditions will often give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less susceptible species and under conditions where control is more difficult, use higher recommended rates. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for satisfactory control. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

## Precautions and Restrictions

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. W.A.). For further information, please refer to EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

Do not apply this product in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. There may be state or local regulations affecting the use of 2,4-D herbicides in your area. Consult state agricultural experiment station or local extension service weed specialists regarding regulations applicable to your area or specific local weed control recommendations.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Residues of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

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

**Crop Injury:** Injury to crops may occur when this herbicide is used as recommended. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Certain crop varieties may be more susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Apply DMA 6 only to crop varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, state agricultural extension service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

## **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) 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 (ASABE 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 cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, 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 may 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.

### **Aerial Application**

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.

### **Groundboom Application**

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

### **Mixing**

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Mix DMA 6 only with water unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half of the water to the mixing tank, then add the DMA 6 with agitation, and finally add the rest of the water with continuing agitation.

**Tank Mixing Precautions:**

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the labels of all products to be tank mixed.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredients as this product, unless the label of the tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosage that may be used.
- Do not apply this product in tank mix with any product containing a label prohibition against tank mixing with 2,4-D.

**Precaution:** Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop injury.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

**Mixing with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer**

This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish broadleaf weed control and fertilization of corn, small grains or pastures in a single operation. Use DMA 6 in accordance with recommendations for these crops provided in this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by the supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility as describe above before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid may be needed in some situations. Compatibility is best with liquid fertilizer solutions containing only nitrogen. Mixing with N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory, even with the addition of a compatibility aid. Pre-mixing 1 part DMA 6 with up to 4 parts water may help in situations when mixing difficulty occurs.

Fill the tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the required amount of DMA 6 with agitation.. Maintain agitation and complete filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue spray tank agitation during application. **Do not store the spray mixture.** To avoid spray mixture compatibility problems, application during cold weather (less 40°F) is not recommended.

**Sprayer Clean-Out**

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before re-use or applying other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by application to treatment area or apply to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 min). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If equipment is to be used to apply another pesticide or agricultural chemical to a 2,4-D susceptible crop, additional steps may be required to remove all traces of 2,4-D, including cleaning of disassembled parts and replacement of hoses or other fittings that may contain absorbed 2,4-D.

**Application**

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Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 2 gallons or more per acre by air and 10 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment. Where states have regulations that specify minimum spray volumes, they should be observed. In general, spray volume should be increased as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage.

### Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1000 sq ft as indicated below.

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of DMA 6 in labeled crops. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on a treatment area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of DMA 6 (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one (1) gallons or more of spray. To calculate the amount of DMA 6 required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the number of thousands of sq ft of area to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size. To calculate the amount of DMA 6 required for a broadcast rate higher than those listed, use a multiple of the table value.

**Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:**

Label Broadcast Rate (pint/acre)							
1/2	2/3	3/4	1	2	3	4	8
Equivalent Amount of DMA 6 per 1000 sq ft							
1/5 fl oz <sup>1</sup> (5.5 ml)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 ml)	1/3 fl oz (8.3 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	3/4 fl oz (22 ml)	1 fl oz (33 ml)	1 1/2 fl oz (44 ml)	3 fl oz (88 ml)

<sup>1</sup>Conversion factors: 1 pint = 16 fl oz.; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

**Band Application:** DMA 6 may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

Band width in inches

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per treated acre}$$

Band width in inches

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Spray volume per banded acre}$$

## Weeds Controlled

### Annual or Biennial Weeds

beggarticks <sup>(1)</sup>	mousetail <sup>(2)</sup>
bittercress, smallflowered <sup>(2)</sup>	mustards (except blue mustard)
bitterweed	parsnip, wild
broomweed, common <sup>(1)</sup>	pennycress (fanweed)
burdock, common	pepperweeds ( <i>Lepidium</i> spp.) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>
buttercup, smallflowered <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	pigweeds ( <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) <sup>(1)</sup>
carpetweed	poorjoe
cinquefoil, common <sup>(2)</sup>	primrose, common
cinquefoil, rough <sup>(2)</sup>	purslane, common <sup>(2)</sup>
cocklebur, common	pusley, Florida
coffeeweed	radish, wild
copperleaf, Virginia <sup>(2)</sup>	ragweed, common

croton, Texas	ragweed, giant
croton, woolly	rape, wild
flixweed	rocket, yellow
galinsoga	salsify, common <sup>(1)</sup>
geranium, Carolina <sup>(2)</sup>	salsify, western <sup>(1)</sup>
hemp, wild	shepherdspurse
horseweed (maretail) <sup>(2)</sup>	sicklepod
jewelweed	smartweed (annual species) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>
jimsonweed	sneezeweed, bitter
knotweed <sup>(1)</sup>	sowthistle, annual
kochia	sowthistle, spiny
lambsquarters, common	Spanishneedles
lettuce, prickly <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	sunflower
lettuce, wild	sweetclover
lupines	tansymustard
mallow, little <sup>(1)</sup>	thistle, bull
mallow, Venice <sup>(1)</sup>	thistle, musk <sup>(1)</sup>
marshelder	thistle, Russian (tumbleweed) <sup>(1)</sup>
morningglory, annual	velvetleaf
morningglory, ivy	vetches
morningglory, woolly	

#### Perennial Weeds

alfalfa <sup>(1), (2)</sup>	eveningprimrose, cutleaf <sup>(2)</sup>
artichoke, Jerusalem <sup>(1)</sup>	garlic, wild <sup>(1)</sup>
aster, many-flower <sup>(1)</sup>	goldenrod
Austrian fieldcress <sup>(1)</sup>	hawkweed, orange <sup>(1)</sup>
bindweed (hedge, field, European) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	healal
blue lettuce	ironweed, western <sup>(2)</sup>
blueweed, Texas	ivy, ground <sup>(1)</sup>
broomweed	Jerusalem artichoke
bullnettle <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	loco, bigbend
carrot, wild <sup>(1)</sup>	nettles (including stinging) <sup>(1)</sup>
catnip	onion, wild <sup>(1)</sup>
chicory	pennywort
clover, red <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	plantains
coffeeweed	ragwort, tansy <sup>(1)</sup>
cress, hoary <sup>(1)</sup>	sowthistle, perennial
dandelion <sup>(1)</sup>	thistle, Canada <sup>(1) (2)</sup>
docks <sup>(1)</sup>	vervains <sup>(1)</sup>
dogbanes <sup>(1)</sup>	wormwood

<sup>(1)</sup> **Difficult to Control Weeds:** These weeds are only partially controlled and may require repeat applications and/or use of the higher recommended rate of this product even under ideal conditions of application.

<sup>(2)</sup> This product may not be used to control this weed species in the state of California.

#### Crop Uses

**Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops:** For the following crop uses, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

#### Cereal Grains (Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye) (Not Underseeded with Legumes)

**Precautions:** Use the lower rate in the rate range if small annual or biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate in the rate range if perennial weeds or more difficult to control annual or biennial weeds are present. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury and should be used only where weed control justifies such risk. To avoid crop injury, do not apply this product at the crop seedling stage of growth. Consult state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Crop/Weeds Controlled	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
wheat, barley, millet, rye annual and biennial broadleaf weeds perennial broadleaf weeds	1/3 - 1 1/3 2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply after crop is fully tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but not forming joints in the stem and weeds are small. <b>Do not apply before tillering or during early boot through the milk stage of growth.</b>
oats (spring seeded) (fall seeded southern)	1/3 1/2 - 1	Apply after crop is fully tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but not forming joints in the stem and weeds are small. <b>Do not apply before tillering or during early boot through the milk stage of growth. Do not apply during or immediately following cold weather.</b>
preharvest application (all cereals)	2/3	Apply using air or ground equipment to control weeds that could interfere with harvest, or to suppress perennial weeds. Apply when grain is in dough stage. <b>Do not apply during early boot through the milk stage of growth.</b>

**Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not harvest within 14 days of application
- Do not apply more than 2 1/2 pints of DMA 6 per acre per use season.
- Do not make more than one post-emergence application and one pre-harvest application per crop season.

**Corn (Field Corn, Popcorn and Sweet Corn)**

**Precautions:** Corn hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Apply this product only to varieties known to be 2,4-D tolerant. Consult your seed company representative or local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for information on 2,4-D tolerance of corn varieties. Application of this product may cause temporary stem brittleness in corn. To avoid stem breakage, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days following application.

Application Timing/ Stage of Growth	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preplant (burndown) preemergence (field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<b>General:</b> For best results, growth conditions should be favorable for active weed growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range for difficult to control weeds, cover crops such as alfalfa, weeds in advanced stages of development, or under less favorable growth conditions. <b>Preplant:</b> Apply 7 to 14 days before planting corn to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. <b>Preemergence:</b> Apply any time after planting, but before corn emerges to control broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. <b>Do not make preemergence applications to corn grown in</b>



		<b>light sandy soils.</b>
postemergence (field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn) annual broadleaf weeds crop up to 8 inches tall	1/3 - 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). If corn is more than 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off of foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in bud to bloom stage.
crop 8 inches tall to tasseling (directed spray only)	2/3	Do not tank mix with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. <b>To avoid crop injury, do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage.</b>
perennial broadleaf weeds	2/3	<b>Note:</b> Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Wind or cultivation may cause stem breakage during the period of time that corn is brittle. <b>Sweet Corn:</b> To minimize potential for crop injury, use only the lowest rate in the rate range.
preharvest (field corn and popcorn only)	up to 2	Apply after corn is in hard dough (or denting) stage. <b>Do not apply preharvest to sweet corn.</b>

**Restrictions (Field Corn and Popcorn):**

- **Preharvest interval:** Do not harvest for grain or fodder within 7 days after application.
- Do not make more than one preplant or preemergence application, more than one postemergence application, and more than one preharvest application per use season.
- Do not apply more than a total of 4.2 pints of DMA 6 per acre per use season.
- The preharvest interval is 7 days

**Restrictions (Sweet Corn):**

- **Preharvest interval:** Do not harvest ears within 45 days after application.
- Do not make a postemergence application any less than 21 days after a prior application.
- Do not make more than one preplant or preemergence application and more than one postemergence application per use season.
- Do not apply more than 2.1 pints of DMA 6 per acre per use season.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application

**Fallowland and Crop Stubble****Precautions**

**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 breakdown 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.

**Planting in Treated Areas (Labeled Crops):** Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in directions for specific crops. Labeled crops may be at risk of crop injury or loss if planted soon after application, especially during the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

**All other crops** may be planted 30 days or more after 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 average conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

	<b>DMA 6</b>	
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Type of Weeds	(pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2/3 - 1 1/3	Use a lower rate in the rate range when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and conditions are favorable for active growth and a higher rate in the rate range when weeds are larger and/or growing conditions are less favorable.
biennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Apply when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before development of flower stalks. Use lower rates in the rate range in the spring during the rosette stage and the highest rate in the rate range in the fall or when flower stalks have developed.
perennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Apply when perennial weeds are in bud or bloom stage and actively growing. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after application or until top growth is dead.
wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	2 2/3	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion that occurs in the fall after harvest of other crops.

**Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest interval:** Do not harvest forage or hay from treated areas for 7 days after application. Do not re-apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than 5.6 pints of DMA 6 per acre per use season.

**Grain Sorghum (Milo) and Forage Sorghum**

**Precautions:** Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply DMA 6 under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. Sorghum hybrids vary in 2,4-D tolerance. Apply only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult your seed company representative or local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for information on 2,4-D tolerance of sorghum varieties.

Application Timing/ Stage of Crop Growth	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
postemergence crop 6 - 8 inches tall crop 8 - 15 inches tall (directed spray only)	1/3 - 2/3 1/2 - 2/3	Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is more than 8 inches tall (top of canopy), use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage. Do not use with oil or other adjuvants. <b>Do not treat during boot, flowering or dough stage.</b>

**Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest interval:** Do not harvest grain for 30 days following application
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze or harvest treated crop for fodder or forage until 30 days after application.
- Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints of DMA 6 per acre per use season.
- Do not make more than one application per use season.

**Orchard Floors (Apples, Pears, Stone Fruit, Nut Orchards and Pistachios)****Precautions (to Avoid Tree Injury):**

- Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and 3 days after application.

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- Do not allow spray drift to contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks or trees or exposed roots.
- Because newly established trees or young orchards are more susceptible to 2,4-D injury, apply only to orchards that are at least one year old and well-established as indicated by vigorous plant growth.
- Do not apply during bloom.

Application Timing	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
postemergence annual and biennial weeds perennial weeds	2/3 - 1 1/3 up to 2 2/3	For application to orchard floors, use coarse, low-pressure sprays and sufficient water for thorough coverage of weeds. Apply to annual weeds when small and actively growing. Apply to perennial weeds from bud to bloom stage.

**Restrictions:**• **Preharvest Intervals:**

**Apples and Pears:** Do not harvest for 14 days after application.

**Stone Fruit:** Do not harvest for 40 days after application.

**Nut Orchards and Pistachios:** Do not harvest for 60 days after application.

- Do not use on light sandy soils.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days after application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- **Stone Fruits, Apples and Pears:** Allow at least 75 days between applications.
- **Nut Orchards, Pistachios:** Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 5.6 pints of DMA 6 per acre per year.
- Do not use on filberts.

**Rice (Not for Use in California)**

**General Precautions:** Rice varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D, or may be susceptible to injury under certain conditions or stages of growth. Do not apply at early seedling stage or after rice internodes exceed one-half inch or panicle initiation. Consult your seed company representative or local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for information on 2,4-D tolerance of rice varieties, including optimum rates and timing.

Application Timing	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preplant	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply 2 to 4 weeks before planting rice to control emerged broadleaf weeds. <b>Do not use in California.</b>
postemergence	2/3 - 1 1/3 <sup>1</sup>	Apply when rice is in late tillering stage and at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring). Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, or boot and heading stages.

<sup>1</sup>Application rates of up to 2 pints per acre may be applied to handle difficult weed control problems.

**Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than one preplant and one postemergence application per use season.
- Do not apply more than 2.1 pints of DMA 6 per acre per crop.

**Soybeans (Preplant Burndown Application Only)**

**Important Notice:** Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such injury will depend upon 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 at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Application Timing	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preplant (burndown)	1/2 - 2/3	Apply not less than 15 days before planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate in the rate range on larger weeds and when perennials are present. <b>See Use Precautions and Restrictions below.</b>
	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply not less than 30 days before planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate in the rate range on larger weeds and when perennials are present. <b>See Use Precautions and Restrictions below.</b>
Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixtures to increase the herbicidal effectiveness on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.		

#### Use Precautions, Restrictions and Limitations:

- Do not disturb treated soil through tillage between application and planting of soybeans.
- Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
- In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is adequately covered.
- Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.
- **Do not apply DMA 6 as a preplant application in soybeans unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.**
- During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with DMA 6.
- Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pints of DMA 6 (1 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

#### Sugarcane

Application Timing/ Stage of Growth	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
preemergence	2	<b>Preemergence:</b> Apply before cane emerges for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
postemergence	2 - 2.8	<b>Postemergence:</b> Apply after cane emerges through layby (canopy closure). Use a higher rate in the rate range for perennial weeds and difficult to control weeds.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- Do not make more than one preemergence and one postemergence application per crop season.
- Do not apply more than 5.6 pints of DMA 6 per acre per crop.

#### Forestry, Rangeland, Established Pasture, and Non-Cropland Areas

**Agricultural Use Requirements for Forest Use (Except Tree Injection Use):** For use in forests, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

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**Agricultural Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture, Forest (Tree Injection Only) and Non-Cropland Areas:** When this product is applied to rangeland and established pastures not harvested for hay or seed; non-cropland areas, and when applied by tree injection in forest sites, follow reentry requirements given in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

### Forestry Uses

Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, and conifer release in established conifers, including Christmas trees and reforestation areas

Site and Method of Application	DMA 6	Specific Use Directions
annual weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3 pt/acre	Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 2 2/3 quart of DMA 6 plus 1 to 4 quart of Garlon® 3A herbicide per acre.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	2 2/3 - 5 1/3 pt/acre	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	0.85 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	<b>Note:</b> To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 0.85 fl oz of spray solution per gallon and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Refer to Spot Treatment section for instructions and rate conversion table under Application Instructions section of this label.
conifer release: species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir	1 - 2 qt/acre	To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mid to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete plant. This treatment may cause occasional conifer injury. Do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated. For conifer release, make application in early spring before budbreak of conifers when weeds are small and actively growing.
directed spray: conifer plantations, including pine	2 2/3 qt/100 gal	Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.
basal spray (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	5 1/3 qt/100 gal or	Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems also with the mixture may aid in control.
surface of cut stumps (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland)	1.75 fl oz/gal of water	Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly wet the cambium layer of the cut surface being careful to wet the entire circumference.
frill and girdle (may also be used in rangeland,		Cut frills (overlapping V-shaped notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base

pastures, and non-cropland)		of the tree) using an axe or other suitable tool. Saturate the freshly cut frills with the 2,4-D mixture.
tree injection application (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	1 - 2 ml per injection site	<p>To control and prevent resprouting of unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 ml of undiluted DMA 6 per inch of trunk diameter as measured at breast height (DBH), approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. Injection sites, however, should be as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15.</p> <p><b>Do not treat maples used for maple syrup production.</b></p> <p>For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted DMA 6 per injection site or double the number of 1 ml injections.</p> <p><b>Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.</b></p>

**Use Precautions and Restrictions:**

- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year's new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seedbeds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where larch is among the desired species.
- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than 5 1/3 pints of DMA 6 per acre per 12 month period.
- For basal spray, cut surface stumps, and frill applications, do not apply more than 11.2 pints of DMA 6 (8 lb of acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Do not apply more than one broadcast application per year
- Do not make more than one application per year.

**Rangeland, Established Grass Pastures (Including Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production such as Conservation Reserve Program Acres)**

Target Weeds or Woody Plants	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	1 1/3	For best results, apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section for a listing of susceptible weed species and weeds that may be only partially controlled and require repeat applications and/or use of higher recommended rates, even under ideal conditions of application
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	0.85 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	<b>Note:</b> To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 0.85 fl oz of spray solution per gallon and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is

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		recommended to improve coverage. Refer to Spot Treatment section for instructions and rate conversion table under Application Instructions section of this label.
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry Uses section.
wild garlic and wild onion	2 2/3	Make three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.
broadleaf weed control in newly sprigged coastal bermudagrass	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Applications may be made either preemergence or postemergence. Follow Specific Us Directions for annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weed control, above.
sand shinnery oak sand sagebrush	1 1/3	<b>Sand shinnery oak:</b> Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. <b>Sand sagebrush:</b> Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre.
big sagebrush rabbitbrush	2 2/3	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
chamise, manzanita, buckbrush, coastal sage, coyotebrush, and chaparral species.	2 2/3	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 2 2/3	<b>Broadcast:</b> Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment.
spot treatment	0.85 fl oz/gal of spray solution	<b>Spot treatment:</b> Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 0.85 fl oz of spray solution per gallon and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended. Two or more treatments may be required.
		Do not exceed 2 2/3 pints per acre per application.

**Precautions and Restrictions:**

- Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where natural grass reseeding is desired.

**Pasture and Rangeland (CRP)**

- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb ae (2 2/3 pints) per acre per application
- The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 5 1/3 pints of DMA 6 per acre per year.

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- For program lands such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

#### Non-CRP Pasture and Rangeland

- **For susceptible annual and biennial weeds:** Do not apply more than 1 lb ae (1 1/3 pints) per acre per application
- **For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants:** Do not apply more than 2 lb ae (2 2/3 pints) per acre per application.
- **For spot treatment:** Do not apply more than 2 lb ae (2 2/3 pints) per acre.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year
- **Preharvest interval:** Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application
- The maximum application rate is 4 lb ae (5 1/3 pints) per year.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable

#### Non-Cropland Areas

Such as fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads and other non-crop areas

Target Weeds or Woody Plants	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Biennial and perennial weeds should be at rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, tank mix up to 2 2/3 quarts of DMA 6 plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A per acre. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness. <b>For ground application (high volume):</b> apply a total spray volume of 100 to 400 gallons per acre; (low volume) apply a total spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre. <b>For helicopter:</b> Apply a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 2/3	
susceptible woody plants on rights-of-way	2 2/3 - 5 1/3	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	0.85 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	<b>Note:</b> To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rates recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 0.85 fl oz of spray solution per gallon and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Refer to Spot Treatment section for instructions and rate conversion table under Application Instructions section of this label.
woody plants: Basal spray, cut surface, frill and girdle, and tree injection application methods		Refer to the Forestry Uses section for specific use instructions for these application methods.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 2 2/3	Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment.
spot treatment	0.85 fl oz/gal of	Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough



	spray solution	coverage is required. Mix 0.85 fl oz of spray solution per gallon and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two treatments or more may be required.
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**Precautions and Restrictions:**

- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.
- **Annual and perennial weeds:** Do not apply more than 2.8 pints of DMA 6 (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than two applications per season.
- **Woody plants:** Do not apply more than 5.6 pints of DMA 6 (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season. Do not make more than one application per season.

**Turfgrass Uses****Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Farms**

**Agricultural Use Requirements:** When used in grass grown for seed or sod farms, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Treatment Site Application Timing	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
grasses grown for seed (postemergence use) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	1/2 - 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 2/3 pints per acre. Cool season grasses are more tolerant to higher rates.
well-established grasses	2/3 - 2 2/3	<b>For grasses grown for seed,</b> do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage. When grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2 2/3 pints per acre may be applied for control of hard to kill annual or perennial weeds.
sod farms (postemergence)	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application.

**Use Precautions and Restrictions:**

- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except for spot treatment.
- Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers; legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
- **Reseeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application reseed in the fall, and with fall application, reseed in the spring.
- **Preharvest interval:** Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application
- Do not apply more than 5.6 pints per acre of DMA 6 (4 lb of acid equivalent) per year.
- Do not make more than two applications of DMA 6 per use season.

**Ornamental Turfgrass (Excluding Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Farms)**

(Includes lawns, golf courses, cemeteries and parks, airfields, roadsides, and vacant lots)

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**Use Requirements for Ornamental Turf Areas:** When this product is applied to ornamental turfgrass areas, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the Non-agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Treatment Site Application Timing	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
ornamental turfgrass (postemergence) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	1/2 - 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications.
well-established grasses	1 1/3 - 2	Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 2/3 pint per acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2	

#### Use Precautions, Restrictions:

- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not reapply within 21 days of a previous application.
- **Reseeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and with fall application, reseed in the spring.
- Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site (does not include spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than 2 pints of DMA 6 (1.5 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 4.2 pints of DMA 6 (3 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per season.

#### Aquatic Uses

##### Control of Weeds and Brush on Banks of Irrigation Canals and Ditches

Target Plants	DMA 6 (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
annual weeds	1 1/3 - 2 2/3	Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using power operated spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is low, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Cross-stream spraying to opposite banks is not permitted and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible wood plants	2 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For hard-to-control weeds, a repeat application after 30 days at the same rate may be needed. For woody species and patches of perennial weeds, mix 2/3 gallon (5.33 pints) of DMA 6 per 64 to 150 gallons of total spray. Wet foliage by applying about 3 to 4 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft (10.5 X 10.5

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		steps).
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**Restrictions and Limitations:**

- Do not apply more than 2 treatments per season or reapply within 30 days.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.
- Do not apply more than 2.8 pints (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application or more than 5.6 pints (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft) by the time (sec) to estimate velocity (ft per sec). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft) x Average Depth (ft. x Average Velocity (ft per sec) = CFS

**For ditchbank weeds:** Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.

**For shoreline weeds:** Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and 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.

**Aquatic Weed Control in Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Canals, Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority**

**Notice to Applicators:** Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter or agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

**Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds: Including Water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipe*)**

**Application Rate:** 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 quarts per acre.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Application Timing:** Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat application as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use the 2 2/3 quart per acre rate when plants are mature or when weed mass is dense.

**Surface Application:** Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

**Aerial Application:** Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 2/3 gallon of DMA 6 per acre using standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply DMA 6 in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

**Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds**

- Do not exceed 5.6 pints (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per surface acre per application.
- Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

**Water Use:**

**1. Water for irrigation or sprays:**

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
  - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of  $\geq 600$  ft was used for the application, or,
  - ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

**2. Drinking water (potable water):**

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is  $\geq 600$  ft.
- C. If no setback distance of  $\geq 600$  ft is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of a water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

**Example:**

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 days or more following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

**Text of notification:** Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of  $\geq 600$  ft was used for the application, or,
  - A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

**Submersed Aquatic Weeds: Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)**

Treatment Site	Maximum Application Rate <sup>1</sup>	Specific Use Directions
aquatic weed control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving, including programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority	1.89 gallons (10.8 lb acid equivalent) per acre foot	<p><b>Application Timing:</b> For best results, apply in spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas.</p> <p><b>Subsurface Application:</b> Apply DMA 6 undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift.</p> <p><b>Surface Application:</b> Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre.</p> <p><b>Aerial Application:</b> Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply DMA 6 in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).</p>

<sup>1</sup>DMA 6 contains 5.7 lb acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Table 1: Amount to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration					
Surface Area	Average Depth (ft)	For typical conditions – 2 ppm		For difficult conditions – 4 ppm*	
		(2,4-D lb a.e./acre)	(DMA 6 gal/acre)	(2,4-D lb a.e./acre)	(DMA 6 gal/acre)
1 acre	1	5.4	0.95	10.8	1.89
	2	10.8	1.89	21.6	3.79
	3	16.2	2.84	32.4	5.68

	4	21.6	3.79	43.2	7.58
	5	27.0	4.74	54.0	9.47

\*Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

#### **Restrictions and Limitations for Aquatic Sites With Submersed Weeds**

Do not exceed 10.8 lb acid equivalent per acre foot.

Do not apply more than 2 applications per season.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not disturbed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

#### **Water Use:**

##### **1. Water for irrigation or sprays:**

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:

If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, non-crop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i) A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
- ii) A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii) An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

##### **2. Drinking water (potable water):**

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits.  
The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2 Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).

- C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

**Example:**

Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

**Text of notification:** Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- i) A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
  - ii) A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
  - iii) An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake.
- Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under The Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

**Table 2: Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications**

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) From Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400

\*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

**Table 3: Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications**

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water
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Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14

\*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

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### Terms and Conditions of Use

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

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### Warranty Disclaimer

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Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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### Inherent Risks of Use

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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### Limitation of Remedies

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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