

62719-8

4/13/2001

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. Steve A. McMaster
Regulatory Manager
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

APR 13 2001

Dear Mr. McMaster:

Subject: Esteron® 6E
EPA Registration No. 62719-8
Application and Letter Dated March 5, 2001: Request To
Amend Registration To Comply with Mr. Robbi Farrell's
Letter Dated February 27, 2001, To Delete Claim for
Control of Water Plantain and Reference To Claims
for Use Along Drainage Ditch Banks

The proposed amendments to labeling of your pesticide product "Esteron 6E" have been reviewed and found to be acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, provided that you:

- o Submit one (1) copy of the your final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment under the subject labeling

If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(e). Your release for shipment of this product under this label constitutes acceptance of this condition.

A stamped copy of the proposed label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eugene M. Wilson".

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

2/15

(Base Label):

00XXXXXX

[Insert 2-Point Black Line]

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Esteron* 6E

Concentrated - Effective - Low Volatile

Contains 2-Ethylhexyl Esters of 2,4-D

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**

APR 13 2001

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
62719-8

For the Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous Perennials, and Woody Plants Susceptible to 2,4-D in Grass Pastures, Certain Crops, and Non-Crop Areas.

Active Ingredient(s):

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-Ethylhexyl Ester †	89.4%
Inert Ingredients	10.6%
Total	100.0%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 59.4% - 5.6 lb/gal
† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Edition)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful If Swallowed

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- **Note: For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons:** Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

For containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical system (such as probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal area below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-8

XX XX

EPA Est. _____

Superscripts correspond to places 7 & 8 of lot number
900-000000 / 00000000

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

[Insert 2-Point Black Line]

Herbicide

Net Contents XXX

[Insert Bar Code FPO]
[Insert DOT shipping classification and diamond(s)]

Lot

5/15

(Datapack cover):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Esteron* 6E

Concentrated - Effective - Low Volatile

Contains 2-Ethylhexyl Esters of 2,4-D

For the Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous Perennials, and Woody Plants Susceptible to 2,4-D in Grass Pastures, Certain Crops, and Non-Crop Areas.

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Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

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Herbicide

Net Contents XXX

(Page 1 through end):

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- Protective eyewear
- **Note: For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons:** Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

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Environmental Hazards

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

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read 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 12 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 such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. This product can be stored in an unheated building.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Plastic Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Plastic Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by local authorities, by burning.

General: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

General Information

Esteron* 6E herbicide is a selective product for the control of many broadleaf weeds, herbaceous perennials, and woody plants that are susceptible to 2,4-D in grass pastures, certain crops, and non-crop areas.

Apply Esteron 6E Herbicide as water oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. **Do not apply Esteron 6E where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.**

General use Precautions

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

Do not apply Esteron 6E Herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicides and do not use in a greenhouse. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can also be minimized by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds per square inch spraying pressure, by using flat fan or flood fan nozzle tips and by stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply using cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine-droplet spray.

With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour.

Applications made by aircraft, ground rig, and hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes, or other desirable, 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

At high temperatures vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for Esteron 6E Herbicide except as specified on this label.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists in many states for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. **Apply this product only as specified on this label.**

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Note: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all application regulations.

Weeds Controlled

Esteron 6E Herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others.

alfalfa †	halogeton	rape, wild
beggarticks	hemp, wild	redstem
bindweed †	horseweed or marestail	sage, coastal
bittercress, smallflowered	jewelweed	sagebrush, big
bitterweed	ironweed	sagebrush, sand
blueweed, Texas	jimsonweed	salsify
broomweed	kochia	sand shinnery oak
buckbrush	ladysthumb	shepherdspurse
buckwheat, wild	lambsquarter, common	sicklepod
bullnettle	lettuce, prickly	smartweed (annual)
burdock	loco, bigbend	smartweed
burhead	mallow, venice	Pennsylvania †
buttercup, smallflowered	manzanita	sneezeweed, bitter
carpetweed	marshelder	sowthistle, annual
catnip	milkvetch	spanishneedles
chamise	morningglory, annual	speedwell
chicory	mousetail	sumac
cinquefoil, common	mustards	sunflower
cinquefoil, rough	mustard, wild	sweetclover
clover, red †	mustard, tansy	thistle, Canada †
cocklebur, common	nettles	thistle, bull
coffeeweed	onion, wild †	thistle, musk
cornflower	pennycress (fanweed)	thistle, Russian
coyotebrush	peppergrass †	tumbleweed
croton	pepperweed, field	veivetleaf
dandelion †	pigweed	vervains
dock, curly †	plantains	vetch hairy †
dogfennel	poorjoe	Virginia copperleaf
elderberry	purslane, common	willow
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	rabbitbrush	witchweed
galinsoga	radish, wild	wormwood
garlic, wild †	ragweed, common	yellow rocket
geranium, Carolina	ragweed, giant	yellow starthistle
goatsbeard	ragwort, tansy	

† These weeds species are only partially controlled.

To prepare the Spray:

1. Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Esteron 6E Herbicide, with agitation, and finally the rest of the water.

Note: Esteron 6E in water forms an emulsion, which tends to separate unless agitation is maintained.

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2. If oil is added, first mix the Esteron 6E Herbicide and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the Esteron 6E Herbicide is mixed in the water.
3. If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

Crop Uses

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Re-entry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

Weed Control in Small Grains Not Underseeded With a Legume

Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

Spring and winter wheat, barley, and rye: Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 1 1/3 pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. **However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable.**

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/3 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following weather.

Pre-harvest Treatment of Grain: Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. **Note:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Weed Control in Corn

Use one of the following three programs: **Pre-emergence** - Apply 1 to 2 2/3 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soil. **Emergence** - Apply 2/3 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence** - After emergence of corn, use 1/3 pint per acre. Application of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine, or other adjuvants. Crop injury to corn is most likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment.

Note: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact the Seed Company, Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

Weed Control in Sorghum (Milo)

Apply 1/3 pint per acre where sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If

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scorhnum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the Seed Company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

Use in Crop Residue Management Systems in Soybeans (Preplant "Burndown" Application Only)

General Information: This product may be used for postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. These products may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions: 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 of this product 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.

Application: Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or state agricultural extension specialist or crop consultant for advice.

Application Timing and Use Rates

Broadcast Application Rate	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
2/3 pt/acre	Not less than 7 days
1 1/3 pt/acre	Not Less than 15 days

Weeds Controlled: See "Weeds Controlled" section of this label.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

- **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 on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.
- Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
- Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.
- Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.
- **Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields.** Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

- 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 apply this product as described in these use directions 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 this product.

Rangeland, Pasture, and Non-crop Uses

Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture, and Non-cropland Areas: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is applied to rangeland, pasture, or non-cropland areas.

Weed and Brush Control in Rangeland and Grass Pastures

Note: Do not use on bentgrasses, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Grazing Restrictions: Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days. Withdraw meat animals from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 2/3 pints of Esteron 6E Herbicide per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 1/3 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre, making three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring. For rangeland and pasture, the maximum application rate is 2 2/3 pints per acre.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1 1/3 pints in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1 1/3 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 4 pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed. For rangeland and pasture, the maximum application rate is 2 2/3 pints per acre.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush, and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush **must** be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. For rangeland and pasture, the maximum application rate is 2 2/3 pints per acre.

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Woody Plant Control in Non-Crop Areas

To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, and roadsides, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 4 to 5 pints of Esteron 6E Herbicide in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems, and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness.

Tule (bulrush) and Other Rushes: Mix 2 2/3 pints of Esteron 6E Herbicide and 1 gallon of diesel oil or kerosene, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray to wet all foliage (400-800 gallons per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Re-spray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

Spot Treatment: To control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/6 pint of Esteron 6E Herbicide in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

Turf Uses

Use Requirements for Turf Including Sod Farms and Grass Seed Crops:

Restricted Entry Interval: When used on sod farms or grass seed crops, follow PPE and re-entry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label. For use on other turf areas, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Restrictions on Retreatment: Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site.

Weed Control in Non-Crop Grass Areas

(Excluding Sod Farms or grass grown for seed) Such as Lawns, Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots

Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints of Esteron 6E Herbicide per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 2/3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treatment, or on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, and with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Grass Seed Crops

Use 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

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Weed Control in Sod Farms

Apply 1 1/3 to 4 pints of Esteron 6E Herbicide per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 2/3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treatment, or on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, and with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

Warranty Disclaimer

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. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

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.

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. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this 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 this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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