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62719-9

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AUG 15 1991

Larry E. Hammond
DowElanco
9002 Purdue Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189

Dear Mr. Hammond:

Subject: Revised Active Ingredient Statement
Weed Killer 4D
EPA Registration No. 62719-9
Your Submission Dated July 29, 1991

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provision:

Due to new EPA policy, part of the Environmental Hazards section has been changed. To comply, change the sentence "Do not apply to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes)" to read "Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above change.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	9/15/91						

Specimen Label

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
to EPA Letter Dated:

AUG 15 1991

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

62719-9

Weed Killer 4D

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, Isooctyl Esters† (2-ethylhexyl) 65.9%

Inert Ingredients 34.1%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid † Equivalent: 43.7% - 3.8 lb/gal

† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

E.P.A. Registration No. 62719-9

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTION:

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:

Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR

ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

• **PROLONGED OR FREQUENTLY**

REPEATED SKIN CONTACT

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN

REACTIONS IN SOME INDIVIDUALS

Avoid Breathing Vapors Or Mists • Avoid

Contact With Skin, Eyes, Or Clothing

• When Handling Concentrate Wear Suitable

Eye Protection And Chemical Resistant

Gloves • Wash Thoroughly After Handling

And Before Eating Or Smoking • Remove

Contaminated Clothing And Wash Before

Reuse • Do Not Apply This Product In Such

A Manner As To Directly Or Through Drift

Expose Workers Or Other Persons.

The Area Being Treated Must Be Vacated

Of Unprotected Persons.

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:

In case of contact: Immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If swallowed: DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagoscopy control.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do Not Cut or Weld Container.

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 or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

NOTICE

Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.

Before buying or using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer and Limitation of Remedies sections elsewhere on this label.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 817-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs, or Clothing

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Weed Killer 4D

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WEED LIST

WEED KILLER 4D 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:

beggarticks	plantains
bitterweed	poorjoe
blueweed, Texas	rabbitbrush
broomweed	radish, wild
buckbrush	ragweed
buckwheat, wild	rape, wild
burdock	redstem
burhead	sage, coastal
carpetweed	sagebrush, big
catnip	sagebrush, sand
chamise	salsify
chicory	sand shinnery oak
cocklebur	shepherdspurse
coffeweed	sicklepod
cornflower	smartweed (annual)
coyotebrush	sneezeweed, bitter
croton	sowthistle, annual
dandelion	spanishneedles
docks	sumac
dogfennel	sunflower
elderberry	sweetclover
galinsoga	ragwort, tansy
garlic, wild	thistle, bull
goatsbeard	thistle, musk
hemp, wild	thistle, Russian
jewelweed	tumbleweed
jimsonweed	velvetleaf
ladysthumb	vervains
lambsquarter	vetch
lamb, bigbend	water plantain
mallow, Venice	wild mustard
manzanita	willow
marshelder	witchweed
milkvetch	wormwood
morningglory, annual	yellow rocket
nettles	yellow starthistle
onion, wild	
pennycress (fanweed)	
pepperweed, field	
pigweed††	

†† The control of "hybrid" pigweeds appears to be less satisfactory from 2,4-D products than formerly experienced on "non-hybrid" varieties. Since 2,4-D herbicides are not as effective on the "hybrid" pigweeds, it is necessary to apply higher rates of 2,4-D for control, especially later in the growing season. Higher rates injure some crops, so less than satisfactory pigweed control may be experienced by the highest tolerated crop dosages.

Therefore, DowElanco no longer includes pigweed among the species covered by the performance guarantee statements on the labels for WEED KILLER 4D. At this time, this disclaimer applies only to the High Plains of Texas and western Oklahoma, including the Panhandle. All other guarantees on these product labels are unchanged by this disclaimer.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Apply WEED KILLER 4D as water or 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 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 3 to 5 gallons 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 WEED KILLER 4D 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.

NOTE: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or local Extension Service weed specialist for advice.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY:

1. Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of WEED KILLER 4D, with agitation, and finally the rest of the water.

NOTE: WEED KILLER 4D in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated.

2. If oil is added, first mix the WEED KILLER 4D and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the WEED KILLER 4D 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.

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 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and boot to dough stage. For improved control of difficult weeds including wild garlic and wild onion or under dry or cool conditions, apply up to 2 pints per acre. Wild garlic and wild onion may not be killed but dockage should be reduced. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/2 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 3/4 to 1 1/4 pints 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 cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 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 programs:

Preemergence - Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil any time after planting but before corn emerges. Only emerged broadleaf weeds are likely to be controlled. Do not apply more than 1 quart per acre unless the increased risk of crop injury can be tolerated. Do not use on light sandy soil.

Emergence - Apply 1 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence - After emergence of corn use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 3/4 to 1 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 the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage. Do not use

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with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more 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. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

NOTE: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are very easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

Preharvest Corn Treatment: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 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 sorghum 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. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints 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 t-tot 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.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE AND GRASS PASTURES:

NOTE: Do not use on bent grass, 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 grass seed production is desired. For Conservation Reserve Land follow all applicable State and Federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restrictions imposed either by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program, whichever is longest.

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 quarts of WEED KILLER 4D per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre making three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1 quart 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 quart 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 to 3 quarts per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 3 quart rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Re-treatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 3 quarts 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. Re-treatment may be needed.

WEED CONTROL IN FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE:

Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre for control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds. Use the higher rate on older drought stressed plants or hard-to-kill species. Apply 2 to 6 pints per acre for control of perennial broadleaf weeds or 4 to 6 pints for control of wild onion and wild garlic. Spray weeds in the bud to bloom stage or in good vegetative growth. Do not plant treated fallow land for three months or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE:

Preemergence - Apply 2 pints per acre before cane emerges to actively growing broadleaf weeds.

Postemergence - Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre after cane emerges through layby. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or hard-to-control species.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS:

To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of ways, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditch banks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts of WEED KILLER 4D 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 stand 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 the soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in midsummer 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.

Forest Site Preparation: For control of susceptible broadleaf weeds and brush on sites to be planted in forests, use 1.5 to 8 quarts per acre of WEED KILLER 4D in sufficient spray volume for good plant coverage, usually 6 to 25 gallons. Applications can be made by air or ground (hand gun, boom, or powered knapsack sprayer). Two to eight quarts of diesel oil per acre or a suitable surfactant or penetrant may be added to improve brush control.

Forest Conifer Release: For applications in late winter or spring to control susceptible deciduous brush species, such as alder, willow, poplars, cascara, cherry, service cherry and vine maple during early growth and before conifer budbreak, use WEED KILLER 4D at rates up to 3 quarts per acre in diesel or stove oil by air or ground in sufficient spray volume for good plant coverage, usually 6 to 25 gallons. Do not use in plantations where pine or larch are among the desired species.

For treatment before conifer budbreak to control susceptible evergreen brush species, such as tanoak, mandarin, chinquapin, *Ceanothus* spp. and manzanita or deciduous brush after leafout or broadleaf weeds, use WEED KILLER 4D at rates up to 3 quarts per acre alone or with 0.5 to 2.0 gallons per acre of diesel or similar oil or suggested rates of suitable surfactants or penetrants. After conifer budbreak, WEED KILLER 4D without oil, surfactant or penetrant can be used at rates up to 2 quarts per acre but may cause injury or suppression of the conifer growth. Use sufficient volume of spray for good coverage of brush, usually 6 to 25 gallons. Some species of pine may be seriously injured by treatment at these growth stages.

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After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, 1.5 to 3.0 quarts of WEED KILLER 4D per acre in enough water to obtain good plant coverage may be applied by air or ground to control certain competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated.

Directed Sprays in Conifer Plantations (including pine):

Apply WEED KILLER 4D at any time brush or broadleaf weeds are susceptible by directing spray around the conifers to avoid contact of needles with injurious amounts of spray. Rates of WEED KILLER 4D are not to exceed 4 quarts per acre in oil, oil-water, or water carrier at 10 to 100 gallons per acre.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS:

Apply 1 to 3 quarts of WEED KILLER 4D per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed, so do not treat areas where legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

TULE (BULRUSH) AND OTHER RUSHES: Mix 2 quarts of WEED KILLER 4D 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. Respray 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 1/4 of WEED KILLER 4D in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

CONTROL OF WOODY WEEDS IN LOW-BRUSH BLUEBERRY FIELDS IN MAINE:

How to use: Mount a drum 8 to 10 feet long or some other suitable length, and 1 1/2 to 2 feet in diameter on an axle such as an old hay rake frame. Cover the drum with water-absorbent yet tough cloth which will resist rapid wear and tear. Draw the cloth-covered drum across the blueberry field and at the same time spray evenly onto the full length of the top of the cloth-covered drum a spray mixture made by diluting 1 quart of WEED KILLER 4D in 50 gallons of water per acre. Have the drum mounted so that as it revolves on its axis it is high enough to miss most of the low brush blueberry stems, yet low enough to forcibly brush the spray-saturated cloth-covered drum against the higher woody weeds, principally sweet fern, wild cherry and poplar. Keep the cloth wet enough to provide top coverage of the weeds, yet not so wet as to allow runoff of the liquid which could cause injury to the blueberry plants.

When to Use: Apply during June and July when weed tops have emerged sufficiently above the blueberry stems to allow treatment of the weeds and not the blueberry plants. Apply only during the year before the first burn. To use this method of weed control, two-year burns should be extended to three years.

Caution: Do not allow the spray, being applied to the cloth-covered drum, to be directed onto the blueberries. Do not harvest-rake field during the herbicide treatment year or until a two-year interval thereafter.

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The front panel PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS should be read to workers as well as the instructions not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION: Area treated with WEED KILLER 4D on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statements of Practical Treatment as on front panel)".

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS:

Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES, OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR PLANTS. DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent, such as Nalco Trol, may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened 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 spraying pressure at large droplet-producing nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

DETERMINE AIR MOVEMENT AND DIRECTIONS BEFORE FOLIAR APPLICATION:

Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Violent wind storms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on soil particles and they are blown onto the susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

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AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, VAPORS FROM THIS PRODUCT MAY INJURE SUSCEPTIBLE PLANTS GROWING NEARBY.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for WEED KILLER 4D unless appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and for advice in selecting treatments from the label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

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

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.

Container Disposal (Metal): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Disposal (Plastic): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

DowElanco 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.

DOWELANCO 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 DowElanco 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 DowElanco's 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.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco 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 DowElanco 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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DowElanco

Indianapolis, Indiana 46268 U.S.A.

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