

DowElanco  
9002 Purdue Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189

PM 23 62719-50

1 of 16

Quad III/2  
March 15, 1993



Document Processing Desk (H7504C)  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2  
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, VA 22202

Attention: Dan Kenny (Team 23)  
Joanne I. Miller (PM-23)

RE: 2,4-D BEE-4  
EPA Registration No. 62719-50  
Data Call In of October 30, 1992 and January 15, 1993

Enclosed please find notification labeling per the EPA's Data Call In Dated October 30, 1992 and January 15, 1993 for DowElanco's 2,4-D BEE-4 (EPA Reg. No. 62719-50).

I, being an authorized representative of DowElanco certify that all containers of 2,4-D BEE-4 produced by October 23, 1993 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products. I further certify that all containers of said product sold or distributed by this company by April 15, 1993 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products.

Included in this submission are:

Volume No.

Contents

Volume 1  
(Administrative)

Transmittal Document (this letter)  
EPA Application Form 8570-1 (OPP No. 185535)  
Copy of EPA Data Call In dated October 30, 1992 and  
January 14, 1993  
Label (2 copies) entitled: 2,4-D BEE-4  
(K1A EC 62 LABELS JS 3-17)

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at (317)870-7284.

Sincerely,  
DowElanco

*Larry E. Hammond* JJE

Larry E. Hammond  
Product Registration Manager

LEH:mg  
LEH:10h  
Enclosures

\*Trademark of DowElanco

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

2 9 16

(Label Booklet)

(logo) DowElanco

# 2,4-D BEE-4

**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 Ingredients:**

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, butoxyethyl ester† .....	82.5%
Inert Ingredients .....	37.5%

**Acid Equivalents:**

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid† -- 43.2% -- 3.8 lb/gal  
 †Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

## WARNING AVISO:

**Refer to inside of label booklet for precautionary information and 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 an emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

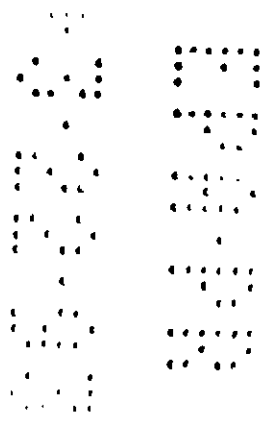
**Agricultural Chemical:** Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-50

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268, U.S.A.

## Herbicide



**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals  
Keep Out of Reach of Children**

**WARNING**

**AVISO:**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

**May Be Fatal If Absorbed Through The Skin • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled**

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When mixing, loading or applying this product, or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. During aerial application, human flaggers either must wear chemical resistant headgear or are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles.

Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. Wash hands, face arms with soap and water before eating, smoking or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using the toilet.

After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during previous days mixing, loading or application of this product. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

**Note:** For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons: Persons engaged in pouring this product must also wear coveralls or chemical resistant apron.  
For containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical transfer system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

**First Aid**

**If in eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.  
**If on skin:** Immediately flush 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 esophagosopic 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 non-target plants. 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.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

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

### **Directions for Use**

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

### **Worker Protection Requirements**

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. Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR parts 156 and 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, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. For any requirements specific to your State, consult the agency in your state responsible for pesticide regulation.

### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

**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.

**Metal Container Disposal:** Do not reuse container. 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 (5 gallons or less):** 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 alternate procedures. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all application regulations.

### **General Information**

2,4-D BEE herbicide is intended 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.

Apply 2,4-D BEE 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 2,4-D BEE where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

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 specialists for advice.

**General Use Precautions**

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

**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 the 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 Follar 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.

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 2,4-D BEE 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 this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

### Weeds Controlled

2,4-D BEE 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     | jimsonweed           | salsify            |
| bitterweed      | ladysthumb           | sand shinnery oak  |
| blueweed, Texas | lambequarter         | shepherdspurse     |
| broomweed       | loco, bigbend        | sicklepod          |
| buckbrush       | mallow, venice       | smartweed (annual) |
| buckwheat, wild | marzanita            | sneezeweed, bitter |
| burdock         | marshelder           | sowthistle, annual |
| burhead         | milkvetch            | spanishneedles     |
| carpetweed      | morningglory, annual | sumac              |
| catnip          | nettles              | sunflower          |
| chamise         | onion, wild          | sweetclover        |
| chicory         | pennycress (fanweed) | thistle, bull      |
| cocklebur       | pepperweed, field    | thistle, musk      |
| coffeeweed      | pigweed†             | thistle, Russian   |
| cornflower      | plantains            | tumbleweed         |
| coyotebrush     | poorjoe              | velvetleaf         |
| croton          | rabbitbrush          | vervains           |
| dandelion       | radish, wild         | vetch              |
| docks           | ragweed              | water plantain     |
| dogfennel       | ragwort, tansy       | wild mustard       |
| elderberry      | rape, wild           | willow             |
| galinsoga       | redstem              | witchweed          |
| garlic, wild    | sage, coastal        | wormwood           |
| goatsbeard      | sagebrush, big       | yellow rocket      |
| hemp, wild      | sagebrush, sand      | yellow starthistle |
| jewelweed       |                      |                    |

†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 2,4-D BEE. At this time, this disclaimer applies only to the High Plains of Texas and western Oklahoma, including the Panhandles. All other guarantees on these product labels are unchanged by this disclaimer.

### To Prepare the Spray

- (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of 2,4-D BEE with agitation, and finally the rest of the water.  
 Note: 2,4-D BEE in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated.
- (2) If oil is added, first mix the 2,4-D BEE and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after 2,4-D BEE is mixed with 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.

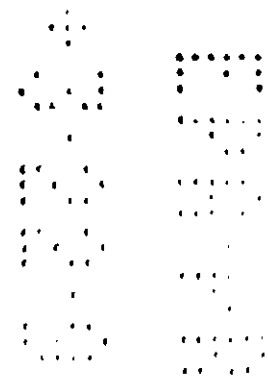
### Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

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 2,4-D BEE 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 by

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

mixing spray ingredients in correct proportions in a clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex 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 2,4-D BEE with 1 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 2,4-D BEE with agitation.. Maintain agitation and complete filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in spray tank during application. Do not store the spray mixture. Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.



## Approved Uses

### Crop and Forestry Uses

#### Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops and Forestry

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Mixers, loaders and applicators or persons repairing or cleaning equipment must wear personal protective equipment specified in the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

**Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not enter or allow agricultural workers on farms (including sod farms) and forests to enter into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. For early reentry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protections Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. During aerial application, human flaggers either must wear chemical resistant headgear or are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles.

### 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 te.

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.

### Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion in Stubble Grain Fields

Following harvest of small grains, soybeans, corn or grain sorghum, wild garlic and wild onion often produce new fall growth. This new growth may be treated with 2,4-D BEE at a rate of 2 to 3 quarts per acre. This treatment practice is useful as part of an overall control program.

Do not forage for 7 days after application.

### Weed Control in Corn

(Use one of the following programs)

**Preemergence:** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime 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.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**



**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 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 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 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 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 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 boot stage. New spring seedings 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 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 and hard to control species.

**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. 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.

**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 2,4-D BEE 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.

**Forest Site Preparation**

For control of susceptible broadleaf weeds and brush on sites to be planted in forests, use 1.5 to 4 quarts per acre of 2,4-D BEE 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**

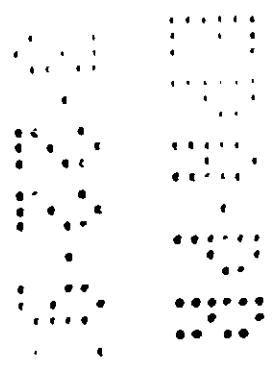
For applications in late winter or spring to control susceptible deciduous brush species, such as alder, willow, poplars, cascara, cherry, service cherry and vine maple during early growth and before conifer budbreak, use 2,4-D BEE at rates up to 3 quarts per acre in diesel or stove oil by air or ground 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, mandrone, chinquapin, *ceanothus spp.* and manzanita or deciduous brush after leafout or broadleaf weeds, use 2,4-D BEE 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, 2,4-D BEE 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.

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 2,4-D BEE 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 2,4-D BEE 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 2,4-D BEE are not to exceed 4 quarts per acre in oil, oil-water, or water carrier at 10 to 100 gallons per acre.



## Rangeland, Pasture and Non-crop Uses

### Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture and Non-cropland Areas

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Mixers, loaders and applicators or persons repairing or cleaning equipment must wear personal protective equipment specified in the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

**Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried. For early reentry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

### 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.

### Control of Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds

Use 2 quarts of 2,4-D BEE 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.

### Control of 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.

### Control of Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass

Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

### Control of 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.

### Control of 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. Retreatment may be needed.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**Control of Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species**

Use 2 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. Retreatment may be needed.

**Woody Plant Control In Non-Crop Areas**

To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in rights-of-way, 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 2,4-D BEE 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.

**Weed Control In Non-Crop Areas Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch Banks**

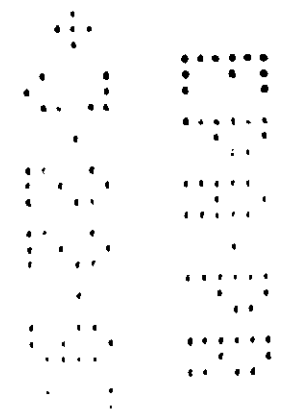
Apply 1 to 3 quarts of 2,4-D BEE per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use 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 2,4-D BEE 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 pint of 2,4-D BEE 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 (Excluding Sod Farms)

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Mixers, loaders and applicators or persons repairing or cleaning equipment, including homeowners and other non-commercial and commercial users, must wear personal protective equipment specified in the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

**Personal Hygiene:** After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

**Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried. For early reentry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

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

#### Weed Control in Turf Areas Such As Lawn, Golf Courses, Cemeteries and Parks

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D BEE 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.

#### 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. Plant 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.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

---

**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.

Copyright© 1993 DowElanco

Revisions:

- 1) Added requirements of the Worker Protection Standard
- 2) Reformatted label to be compatible with requirements of the Worker Protection Standard.
- 3) Added requirements to comply with the 2,4-D Exposure Reduction Program.

(Container Label)

(logo) DowElanco

**2,4-D BEE**

**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 Ingredients:**

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, butoxyethyl ester† ..... 62.5%  
 Inert Ingredients ..... 37.5%

**Acid Equivalents:**

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid† -- 43.2% -- 3.8 lb/gal  
 †Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

---

**Precautionary Statements**


---

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals****Keep Out Of Reach Of Children****WARNING****AVISO:**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

**May Be Fatal If Absorbed Through The Skin • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled**

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When mixing, loading or applying this product, or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection. For aerial applicators in an enclosed cockpit and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. During aerial application, human flaggers either must wear chemical resistant headgear or are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles.

Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading or applying this product. Wash hands, face arms with soap and water before eating, smoking or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using the toilet.

After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during previous days mixing, loading or application of this product. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

**Note:** For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons: Persons engaged in pouring this product must also wear coveralls or chemical resistant apron.

For containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical transfer system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

**First Aid**

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin: Immediately flush 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 esophagoscopic control.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**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 non-target plants. 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.

**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.

Refer to attached label booklet for precautionary information and 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 an emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-50

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

\*Trademark of DowElanco  
DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268, U.S.A.

**Herbicide**  
**Net Contents** \_\_\_ **Gal**

