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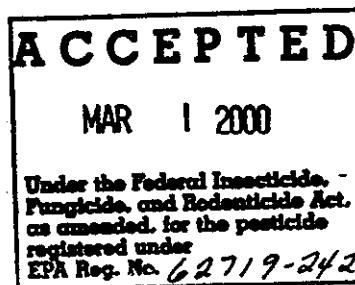
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Page 1816

(Base label):

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(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC



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Formula 40* IVM

For the selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, non-cropland and non-crop turf areas. Also for control of trees by injection.

Active Ingredients

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, as the triisopropanolamine salt	34.05%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, as the dimethylamine salt	21.97%
Inert Ingredients	43.98%
Total	100.00%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid† -- 36.5% -- 3.8 lb/gal
†Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05(15th Ed.)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Corrosive Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- 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.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, 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 Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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 in eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

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 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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Refer to 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.

3 7 16

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-242

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

3

4 7 16

(Datapack cover):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

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Refer to inside of 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

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

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Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

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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 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.

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 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.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When this product is applied to non-cropland or non-crop turf areas, and when applied by tree injection method in forest sites, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely 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: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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.

Tank Cleaning: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and wash with appropriate cleaners before reusing. Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

General Information

Formula 40* IVM herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, non-cropland and non-crop turf areas; also for control of trees by injection.

Apply Formula 40 IVM as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or woody plants are actively growing. Application under drought conditions will often give poor results. Use low sprays pressure to minimize drift. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less susceptible species and under conditions where control is more difficult, use higher recommended rates. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for satisfactory control. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

General 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.

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

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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

Avoiding 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 may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for Formula 40 IVM 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.

Spray Drift Precautions for Ground Application

Drift from ground application may be reduced by:

1. Applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage.
2. By increasing the volume of spray mix per acre.
3. By decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips.
4. By using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern.
5. By not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or valuable plants.

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.

Aerial Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decision to apply this product.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications.

1. The distance between the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel to the air stream and never downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

(Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory)

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing

Add about half of the required spray volume to the mixing tank. Start agitation and then add the Formula 40 IVM. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to required volume and during application.

Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity resulting in damage to non-target plants.

Tank Mixing: When tank mixing, read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, and geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

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

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

Application

Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre by air and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment. Where states have regulations which specify minimum spray volumes, they should be observed. In general, spray volume should be increased as plant canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage. **Do not apply less than 3 gallons total spray volume per acre.**

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1,000 sq ft as indicated below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Formula 40 IVM. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on the application rate for an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Formula 40 IVM (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Formula 40 IVM required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the thousands of sq ft to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Rate/Volume Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

Label Broadcast Rate					
1 pt/acre	2 pt/acre	3 pt/acre	4 pt/acre	6 pt/acre	8 pt/acre
Equivalent Amount of Formula 40 IVM per 1000 sq ft (Spot Treatment) (Mix in 1 to 3 Gallons of Spray)					
3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	3/4 fl oz (22 ml)	1.1 fl oz (33 ml)	1.5 fl oz (44 ml)	2.2 fl oz (65 ml)	3.0 fl oz (88 ml)

† Conversion factors: 1 pt - 16 fl oz.; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Weeds Controlled**Annual or Biennial Weeds**

Beggarticks †	mousetail
Bittercress, smallflowered	mustards (except blue mustard)
bitterweed	parsnip, wild
broomweed, common †	Pennycress, field
burdock, common	Pepperweed †
buttercup, smallflowered †	pigweeds (Amaranthus spp.) †
carpetweed	poorjoe
cinquefoil, common	primrose, common
cinquefoil, rough	purslane, common
cocklebur, common	pusley, Florida
coffeeweed	radish, wild
copperleaf, Virginia	ragweed, common
croton, Texas	ragweed, giant
croton, woolly	rape, wild
flixweed	rocket, yellow
galinsoga	salsify, common †
geranium, Carolina	salsify, western †
hemp, wild	shepherdspurse
horseweed (marestail)	sicklepod
jewelweed	smartweed (annual species) †
jimsonweed	sneezeweed, bitter
knotweed †	sowthistle, annual
kochia	sowthistle, spiny
lambsquarters, common	spanishneedles
lettuce, prickly †	sunflower
lettuce, wild	sweetclover
lupines	tansymustard
mallow, little †	thistle, bull
mallow, Venice †	thistle, musk †
marshelder	thistle, Russian (tumbleweed) †
morningglory, annual	velvetleaf
morningglory, ivy	vetches
morningglory, woolly	

Perennial Weeds

Alfalfa †	eveningprimrose, cutleaf
artichoke, Jerusalem †	garlic, wild †
aster, many-flower †	hawkweed, orange †
Austrian fieldcress †	healal
bindweed (hedge, field and European) †	ironweed, western
blue lettuce	ivy, ground †
blueweed, Texas	Jerusalem-artichoke
broomweed	loco, bigbend
bullnettle †	nettles (including stinging) †
carrot, wild †	onion, wild †
catnip	pennywort
chicory	plantains
	ragwort, tansy †

clover, red †	sowthistle, perennial
cofeeweed	thistle, Canada †
cress, hoary †	vervains †
dandelion †	waterplantain
docks †	wormwood
dogbanes †	
goldenrod	

† These weeds are only partially controlled and may require repeat applications and/or use of higher recommended rates of this product even under ideal conditions of application.

Generally, the lower dosages given 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. Apply Formula 40 during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

Labeled Uses

Forests

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

Use Requirements for Forest Areas: When used in forests, except for tree injection application, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

Treatment Site Method of Application	Application Rate	Specific Use Directions
Annual Weeds	2 to 4 pt/acre	Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 1 gallon Formula 40 IVM Herbicide and 1 to 4 qt. Garlon* 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, make application in early spring before budbreak of conifers when weeds are small and actively growing.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	4 to 8 pt/acre	
Spot Treatment to control broadleaf weeds	See Instructions for "Spot Treatment"	Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rates recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. See rate conversion table and instructions for "Spot Treatment" and use of hand-held sprayers under "Application".

Conifer Release: Species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, balsam fir and Douglas fir	1 ½ to 3 qt/acre	To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mid to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. For alder, apply in early spring after alder leaf expansion but prior to conifer bud break. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete plant. Because this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated.
Directed Spray: Conifer plantations including pine	4 qt/100 gal	Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.
Surface of Cut Stumps (May also be used in non-cropland)	2.6 fl oz/gal of water	Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly wet the cambium layer of the cut surface being careful to wet the entire circumference.
Tree Injections Application (May also be used in non-cropland)	(1 to 2 ml per injection)	To control and prevent subsequent resprouting of unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 ml of undiluted Formula 40 IVM per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (dbh), measured about 4 1/2 ft above the ground. For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted Formula 40 IVM per injection site or double the number of 1 ml injections. Make applications as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year's new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seed beds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where larch is among the desired species.
- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than 8.0 pt/acre of Formula 40 IVM (4.0 lb acid equivalent) per 12 month period.

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Non-cropland and Non-crop Turf Areas

Such as fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads and other non-cropland areas including associated non-cropland turf areas such as cemeteries, airfields, roadsides, and vacant lots

Use Requirements for Non-cropland, Non-crop Turf Areas, and Tree Injection Application on Forest Sites: When this product is applied to non-cropland, non-crop turf, and by tree injection on forest sites, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Non-agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

Not for use in sod farms or grasses grown for seed.

In turf, do not apply more than 4 pints (2 lb ae) per acre per application and make no more than 2 broadcast applications per year.

Treatment Site Method of Application	Application Rate	Specific Use Directions
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pt/acre	Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 1 gallon Formula 40 IVM Herbicide and 1 to 4 qt. Garlon* 3A herbicide per acre. For ground application: (High volume) apply a total of 100 to 400 gal per acre; (low volume) apply a total of 10 to 100 gal per acre. For helicopter: Apply a total of 5 to 30 gal per acre spray volume. Tree injection: See Forestry section for tree injection method and rates for woody species.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	4 to 8 pt/acre	
Spot Treatment to control broadleaf weeds	See Instructions for "Spot Treatment"	Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rates recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. See rate conversion table and instructions for "Spot Treatment" and use of hand-held sprayers under "Application".
Basal Spray Surface of Cut Stumps Tree Injection		See Forestry Section for specific use directions.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.

Additional restrictions for non-cropland areas which lie within or intersect rangeland or established grass pastures:

- If grazing of meat or dairy animals or hay harvest is desired in non-crop areas, do not apply more than 4.0 pt/acre of Formula 40 IVM (2 lb acid equivalent).
- Withdraw meat animals from treated forage within 3 days before slaughter.
- Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days.
- Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

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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