2,4-D AM INE
A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

Specimen Label
For control of many broadleaf weeds and brush control in corn, soybeans (preplant), small grains, pastures, rangelands, and other listed crops and in non-crop areas such as lawns, ornamental turf, drainage ditchbanks, fence rows and rights-of-way. Also for aquatic weed control, control of trees by injection, and tank mixes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* ........................................... 46.80%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .......................................................... 53.20%
TOTAL: .............................................................................. 100.00%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 39.3%, 3.8 lbs./gal.

EPA Reg. No. 81927-38
EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001™
EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-002™
EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001™

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks, plus
- Chemical-resistant gloves when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- Goggles or face shield

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements:
Plots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinseate. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infested areas. When treating a two to three week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions. 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. Product should not be used in or near greenhouses.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to cautionary statements and directions. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact treated continuous, dense weed masses. When handling this product, take all precautions listed under personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The restrictions in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Probable mucosal damage may cause contraindication the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO
CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien que sepa el manual.

(REI) of 48 hours.
**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperatures, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

**Droplet Size**

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spining atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

**Wind Speed**

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 1.5 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are no sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the field.

**Temperature Inversions**

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

**Susceptible Plants**

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plants that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for use, sale or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

**Other State and Local Requirements**

Applicants must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

**Equipment**

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

**INFORMATION**

This product is a water dilutable amine especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop or other nearby areas may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. In cropland, 2,4-D is more effective than band treatment, is more effective than band treatment, is more effective than band treatment, and is more effective than band treatment, 3,4-D is more effective than band treatment, it is more effective than band treatment, and it is more effective than band treatment. For late season application in corn, pastures, or other plants that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for use, sale or consumption, susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

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 this product during warm weather when weeds are growing and actively growing. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be from 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with other oils, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. Do not mix this product with other surfactants. The requirement 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 includes when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

For turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area until solution has dried. Sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spining atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 30 microns or greater for spraying atomizer nozzles.

**USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS**

For late season application in corn, pastures, or other plants that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for use, sale or consumption, susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

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 this product during warm weather when weeds are growing and actively growing. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be from 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. Do not mix this product with other surfactants. The requirement 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 includes when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

For turf use, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area until solution has dried. Sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spining atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 30 microns or greater for spraying atomizer nozzles.

**SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS**

**USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS**: For late season application in corn, pastures, or other plants that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for use, sale or consumption, susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

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 this product during warm weather when weeds are growing and actively growing. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be from 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. Do not mix this product with other surfactants. The requirement 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 includes when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
2,4-D AMINE

**Dry Conditions**: 1/2 to 1 pint

**Pre-harvest**: 1 pint

*For Western States- Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming*

Add with recommended amounts of water to make per acre applications. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

**Pre-plant**: Apply in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn. Apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops, such as alfalfa.

**Pre-emergent**: (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds) - Apply in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting, but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

**Emergent** - Apply in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre ground application, 1 to 5 gallons of water by air, just as corn plants are breaking ground.

**Post-emergent** - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1/2 to 1 pint in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Use low rates on inbreds. Best results are usually obtained when weeds have germinated and corn is 4 to 8 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, or beyond the 5-leaf stage, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/4 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. For resistant weeds, use up to 1 pint per acre and corn injury may result. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. Do not use with Atrazine, oil or other adjutants, unless approved by seed company. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University weed specialist for information.

**Post-harvest**: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application on grain, use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 to more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application in the spring when the grain is fully tillered or stickered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high), but before jointing. Do not spray before the tiller stage nor from early boot to dough stage.

Use lower rate of product for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains underseeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds or grasses in the dough stage. Higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions, especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should not be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. In winter grains, use 1 to 2 pints of this product to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds. Fall seeded oats for grain planted in Southern U.S. - apply after full tillering but before the early bud stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

**Small Grains**

**Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rape**, not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rape

Annual Weeds

- **Dry Conditions (Western Stares)**: 1-3 pints

- **Perennial Weeds**: 1 to 2 pints

**Pre-harvest** Average Conditions - 1 pint

- **Oats**: Spring - 1/2 pint and Fall - 1/2 pint

For aerial applications on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 to more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

**Small Grains**

- **Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rape**, not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rape

Annual Weeds

- **Dry Conditions (Western Stares)**: 1-3 pints

- **Perennial Weeds**: 1 to 2 pints

**Pre-harvest** Average Conditions - 1 pint

- **Oats**: Spring - 1/2 pint and Fall - 1/2 pint

For aerial applications on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 to more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

**Small Grains**

- **Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rape**, not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rape

Annual Weeds

- **Dry Conditions (Western Stares)**: 1-3 pints

- **Perennial Weeds**: 1 to 2 pints

**Pre-harvest** Average Conditions - 1 pint

- **Oats**: Spring - 1/2 pint and Fall - 1/2 pint

For aerial applications on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 to more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

**Small Grains**

- **Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rape**, not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rape

Annual Weeds

- **Dry Conditions (Western Stares)**: 1-3 pints

- **Perennial Weeds**: 1 to 2 pints

**Pre-harvest** Average Conditions - 1 pint

- **Oats**: Spring - 1/2 pint and Fall - 1/2 pint

For aerial applications on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 to more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CEREAL GRAINS (wheat, barley, millet, oats, and rye)
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.5 pints of product per acre per application.

Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1 pint of product per acre per application.
Limited to 3.75 pints of product per acre per crop cycle.

SUGARCANE
Pre-emergence: Use 4 pints of product in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.
Post-emergence: Use 1-1/2 to 2 pints in 10 to 30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall.

Consult local Agricultural Experiment or Extension Service weed specialist on specific use of this product or in combination with Dalapon to control broadleaved and grass weeds.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SUGARCANE
Permitted forms of 2.4-D include acid, salts and amines.
Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
Do not apply more than one gallon of product per acre per crop cycle.

Pre-emergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre per application.
Post-emergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 4 pints of product/acre per application.

RICE
Use 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre to control Curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not apply nitrogen during 7 to 21 days before application of 2.4-D. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops.

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2.4-D sprays.

RICE (In Mississippi): Apply this product at the rate of 1-1/2 to 2 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water when rice is in the late tillering stage of development, at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle, boot, or heading stages. Consult your local University or Agricultural Extension Service Specialist for more specific information on weeds controlled, application rates and application timing.

Restrictions: Applications of this product shall not be made to rice if commercial plantings of cotton, tomatoes, grapes or other highly susceptible crops are within 1/4 mile of the application site unless these susceptible crops are owned by the applicator or person for whom the application is being made. Air movement, air stability, and wind directions are to be determined before application by using a smoke generator or other means at or near the site of application. Avoid applications during calm conditions (less than 2 miles per hour). Do not spray when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR RICE
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

Maximum of 3.25 pints of product per acre per crop cycle.

Preplant: Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2.25 pints of product per acre per preplant application.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 3.25 pints per acre per post-emergence application.

CROP STUBBLE: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. To control biennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Spray while Musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the Spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weeds in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead.

NOTE: Do not forage for 14 days following application. Apply to weeds actively growing.

FALLOW LAND: Use 2 to 4 pints of this product in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre for ground application and minimum of 2 gallons for aerial application of water per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 4 pints per acre on established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray Musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or when flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weeds in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FALLOW LAND
(CROP STUBBLE ON IDLE LAND, OR POSTHARVEST TO CROPS, OR BETWEEN CROPS)
Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
Limited to 2 applications per year.
Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre per application.
Minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS
To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

NOTE: Use at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints of product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seeding grass only after the five leaf stage, 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.

GRASSES: IN ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS - Use 1 to 4 pints of this product in 1 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use the lower rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1-1/2 to 2 tablespoons) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before bud stage. Fall or spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatment will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by light application but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. Some chicory, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; velvets are most easily injured. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3 week intervals.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS
Grasses (pastures and rangeland not in agricultural production)
Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Post-emergence: For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 pints per acre per application.
For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints per acre per application.
For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 4 pints per acre per application.
Spot Treatment: Use 4 pints per acre.
Maximum of two applications per year.
Maximum of 4 pints per acre per year.
Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

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

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 to 4.2 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2 to 4.2 pints of this product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre per pre-emergence or post-emergence application.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 4.2 pints of product per acre making three applications, fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring, starting in the late fall or early spring.

Southern Wild Rose: Use a maximum of 4.2 pints of this product plus the recommended rate of a high quality agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed: Two or more treatments may be required.

STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Except in California)
To control annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor, apply 3 pints per acre using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. Do not use on light, sandy soil.

NOTE: Do not apply (1) to bare ground as injury may result; (2) to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition, (3) during bloom, (4) more than twice a year, (5) immediately before irrigation for 2 days before and 3 days after treatment. Also, do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees
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or exposed roots as injury may result. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.

Pre-harvest intervals: Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application nor nuts within 60 days of application.

No-Till Application: This product may be used in the broadcast method with a normal boom or with direct pipes set 12 inches apart in 36 inch rows. When using this product, refer to specific rate directions for the individual crop sites. Maintain uniform pressure and speed when applying.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR STONE FRUITS AND NUT ORCHARDS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days for stone fruits and 60 days for nut orchards. Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Post-emergence: Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre per application; for application to filberts – apply a maximum of 2 pints of product per 100 gallons of spray solution per application. Minimum of 75 days between applications.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

GENERAL INFORMATION: This product is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide tiller burnout control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. This product should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of this product and planting soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2,4-D Formulation Used</th>
<th>Maximum Rate (per acre)</th>
<th>When to Apply (Days prior to planting Soybeans)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligare 2,4-D Amine</td>
<td>1 pint (16.8 fl. oz.)</td>
<td>NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5 lb. a.e./acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 pints (33.6 fl. oz.)</td>
<td>NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.0 lb. a.e./acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

*These species are only partially controlled.

Alfalfa  Mustard-wild
Bindweed*  Onion-wild
Bullhead  Pennycress-field
Bittercress-smallflowered  Peppergrass*
Carolina geranium  Purslane-common
Cinquefoil-common and rough  Ragweed-common
Clover-red  Ragweed-giant
Cocklebur-common  Shepherdspurse
Dandelion*  Smarterweed-Pennsylvana*
Eveningprimrose-cutleaf  Sowthistle-annual
Garlic-wild*  Speckled
Horseweed or marestail  Thistle-Canada*
Ironweed  Thistle-bull
Lambsquarters-common  Velvetleaf
Lettuce-prickly  Vetch-hairy*
Morningglory-annual  Virginia copperleaf
M Housteal

*These species are only partially controlled.

For best weed control at time of treatment, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species to this product is variable. Consult your local County or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SOYBEAN

Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with this product may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Do not use on low organic sandy soils (<1.0%).

Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields treated with this product, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

For the 1 pint per acre application rate, do not apply more than 2 applications per crop cycle.

For the 2 pint per acre application rate, do not apply more than once per crop cycle.

The maximum rate per crop cycle is 2.25 pints of product per acre.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN NON-CROP AREAS

ORNAMENTAL TURF LAWNS  (Residential, Industrial, and Institutional), Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Sod Farms and similar turf areas. Use 2 to 4.2 pints of product per acre per application per site in 40 to 180 gallons of water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually 4 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. The maximum number of broadleaf applications per treatment site is 2 per year. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated spot treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds, but doing so may reduce selectivity. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. 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.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of this product in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF LAWNS

(golf courses, cemeteries, parks, sports fields, turfgrass, lawns and other grass areas)

Intended for use by applicators who are authorized/licensed by the state for this type of application.

Post-emergence: Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 3.25 pints of product per acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 6.25 pints of product per acre, excluding spot treatments.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL

(Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditchbanks, Fencerows, Industrial Sites, Rights-of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads, and similar areas)

Use ½ gallon of product per acre. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. For best results on Tansy ragwort and Milk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. Treat Wild onion or garlic in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 4 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials such as Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial sowthistle, Blue lettuce, Nettle, Bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D may require repeat applications to kill. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days.

For chemical mowing applications on roadside and utility rights-of-way, using low volume spray equipment such as the “Lucas” 64 system use ½ gallon of this product in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For the 1 pint per acre application rate, do not apply more than 2 applications per crop cycle. For the 2 pint per acre application rate, do not apply more than once per crop cycle.

The maximum rate per crop cycle is 2.25 pints of product per acre.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GENERAL WEED CONTROL

(airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditchbanks, fencerows, industrial sites, rights-of-way, utility power lines, railroads, and similar areas)

Post-emergence (annual and perennial weeds):

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4.25 pints of product per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Post-emergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 8.25 pints of product per acre per year.

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

SPECIMEN LABEL

PREPARATION OF MIXTURES

Preliminary: Adjust rate of 2,4-D AMINE to the rate specified in the table below. Mix all ingredients and reagent per application:

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

2,4-D Formulation Used  Maximum Rate (per acre)  When to Apply (Days prior to planting Soybeans)

Alligare 2,4-D Amine  1 pint (16.8 fl. oz.)  NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS
(0.5 lb. a.e./acre)  2 pints (33.6 fl. oz.)  NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS
(1.0 lb. a.e./acre)
BRUSH CONTROL

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas such as rights-of-way, fence rows, roadsides and along ditches. Use 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 30 to 100 gallons of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as a DirecTracker, Wobbler, or Sprimeter. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after Spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volume of water for 2 to 3 quarts of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Spraying can be effective at anytime up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-Summer during hot, dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. A wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

SAND SHINNERY OAK AND SASKATOON: On the oak, use 2-1/4 to 3 quarts of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. After early June 15. On the saskatoon, use 2-1/4 to 3 quarts of water per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

BIG SAGEBRUSH AND RABBITBUSH: Use 2-1/4 to 6-3/4 quarts in 2 to 3 gallons of water. For rabbitbrush, the 6-3/4 pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and certain Chamaelirian species: Use 2-1/4 to 3-3/4 pints of water. 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. Consult State or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

CATTAILS, TULE (BULRUSH), AND OTHER RUSHES: Mix 4 pints of this product and 100 gallons of water (1-1/2 to 2-1/2 quarts of this product in 400 to 800 gallons of spray per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Spray to wet all foliage. Re-spray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Conifer Release: For control of Alder, apply 1-1/2 to 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water. For Casca, manzanita, and Oregon White oak, apply 1-1/2 to 2 gallons of water. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the growth of conifer shrub species should be killed. Do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or State herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted product in a concentrated tree injector calibrated to apply 1 to 2 ml per injection. Space injections 2 inches apart edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red Maple, Blue Beech and Ash, make injections 1 to 1-1/2 inches apart edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 to October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of this product in 19 gallons of water.

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as Alder, Pecan, Poplar and Service Berry, apply up to 3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as False dandelion, Klamath weed, Plantain, Tansy ragwort, apply 1 to 3 quarts of product in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation: (As Budbreak Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 3/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground. (As Foliage Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates, may be added to spray mixture.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON - BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: This product may be applied through week applicators or conventional ground sprayers. NOTE: WHEN IRRIGATING WITH OVERHEAD SPRINKLERS, DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT BEFORE AN IRRIGATION AND WITHHOLD IRRIGATION FOR 2 DAYS BEFORE AND 3 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT. Do not allow this product to contact leaves or green bark of the tree. Use 1/4 pint to 3 pints per acre in enough water to provide uniform coverage prior to or after planting of Poplar/Cottonwood trees. Application during warm weather is preferred. Apply when weeds are actively growing, preferably before bud stage. Repeat treatment may be necessary for less susceptible weeds; re-apply as needed. Alligare Glyphosate 4 Plus may be mixed with this product to increase weed control. Follow both labels to determine correct rates. Two quarts or more of Wilbur-Ellis R-11 Spreader Activator per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT

Broadcast application: Limited to 1 broadcast application per year.

Maximum of 8.25 pints of product per acre per broadcast application.

Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill: Limit of one basal spray or out surface application per year.

Maximum of 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Injection: Limit to one injection application per year.

Maximum of 2 mL of product per injection site.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

WEED AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon of this product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod. Spraying instruction: Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on truck, tractor or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm; 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes. Boom spraying onto water surfaces must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH

Post-emergence: Limited to 2 applications per season.

Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Spot treatment permitted.

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

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

For ditchbank weeds: Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.

Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

For AQUATIC WEEDS SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH IN WATERS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING (LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, CANALS, RIVERS, BAYOUS, STREAMS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, MARSHES, ETC.): Consult your State Game and Fish Department or water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS

Maximum of 4.0 lbs. ae/surface acre per application (8.25 pints Alligare 2,4-D Amine/surface acre per application).

Timing of application: Maximum of 2 applications per season.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Spot treatments are permitted.

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of assurance or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.
WATER USE

1. Water for Irrigation or sprays:
   a. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are
      labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the
      treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime
      after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   b. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:
      i. If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in con-
         tintanal nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for
         direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following
         restrictions has been observed:
         - a setback distance from functional water intake of greater than or equal to 600
           ft. was used for the application, or,
         - a waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
         - an approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or
           less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling
           at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):
   a. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product
      to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. Consult with the
      water authority for restrictions on use of treated water.

   b. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents such as Lo-Drift™ mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of this product through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For Microfoil® drift control spray systems apply this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL (Myriophyllum spicatum) CONTROL:

This product may only be applied by Federal; State; local public agency personnel
which includes Eurasian Water Milfoil programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system; or personnel contracted by and
under direct control and/or supervision of the aforementioned agencies.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

This product will control water milfoil with surface; and air applications. Do not apply to estu-
aries or brackish waters or where crayfish farming is performed; nor within 1500 feet of
potable or irrigation water intakes. Please read above sections on Fish Toxicity, Wind Velocity, Irrigation and Potable Water before applying this product.

How to Use - To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is rec-
ommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix
per acre. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid
aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not conta-
minate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas - To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amount to Use - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of concentrate per acre. The higher rate is used in
areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When to Apply - For best results, apply in Spring or early Summer when milfoil starts to
grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with
weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of this product per acre in a minimum spray
volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Surface Application - Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons of this product per acre in a minimum spray
volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application - Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents such as Lo-Drift™
mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 10 gallons per acre of this product through stand-
ard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For Microfoil®
drift control spray systems, apply 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

SUBMERSED WEEDS SUCH AS EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL (1 gallon of product con-
tains 3.8 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent)

Maximum of 10.8 lbs ae/acre-foot per application. Limit use to 100 acres per inch of water
depth. This product will control Eurasian water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of
concentrate per acre is recommended. Use this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix
per acre. Do not apply to estuarine or brackish waters or areas where crayfish farming
is performed; nor within 1500 feet of potable or irrigation water intakes. Please read above
sections on Fish Toxicity, Wind Velocity, Irrigation and Potable Water before applying this
product.
2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this product are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For submerged weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance.

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example:

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

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

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

i. A setback distance described for the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,

ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays); however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Always mix Ally in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant. Always add surfactant last.

Using this product and Glean® for post-emergent weed control in wheat, barley and oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Glean are recommended when weeds are large and/or stressed due to adverse environmental conditions (cold temperature, low soil moisture, dry, cold field conditions) when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use ¼ to ½ pound active ingredients 2,4-D plus ½ to ¾ pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use ½ pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Glean in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant.

Using this product and Express® tank mixtures for weed control in wheat and barley: Use Express Plus 1½ to 3½ pound active ingredient 2,4-D. Surfactant may be added at 0.125 to 0.25% vol/vol (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume) however, the addition of surfactant may increase the rate of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with 1/8 to 1/4 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Express in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant.

Using this product and Bladex® for pre-emergent weed control in wheat, barley and oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Bladex may be used where broadleaf weeds are present or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use ½ to ¾ pound active ingredient 2,4-D plus 1/6 to 1/3 ounce/A of Bladex. Surfactant may be added at ½, 1, or 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Always mix Bladex in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant.

Using this product and Tahoe® 4E for pre-emergent weed control in wheat, barley and oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Tahoe may be used where broadleaf weeds are present or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use ½ to ¾ pound active ingredient 2,4-D plus 2 to 6 pints of Tahoe (at 3 acres/A). For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply at 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Using this product and Buctril® ME4 for weed control on cranberry (cranberry, barley, and rye): Buctril ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed with this product for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cranberry areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use to 1 pint of this product plus ½ to 1 pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use ½ to 1 pint of this product plus ¼ to ½ pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. First mix this product in water then add the Buctril ME4. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds. This product and Buctril ME4 can also be tank mixed for field and popcorn. See both product labels for rates of application.

Using this product and Tahoe® 4E for pre-emergent weed control in wheat, barley and oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Tahoe may be used where broadleaf weeds are present or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use ½ to ¾ pound active ingredient 2,4-D plus 3 to 5 pints per acre of Tahoe (at 3 acres/A). For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply at 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Using this product and Tahoe® 4E for pre-emergent weed control in wheat, barley and oats: Mixtures of 2,4-D and Tahoe may be used where broadleaf weeds are present or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use ½ to ¾ pound active ingredient 2,4-D plus 3 to 5 pints per acre of Tahoe (at 3 acres/A). For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply at 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Reading and following the manufacturer’s label recommendation of each tank mix product used for pre-emergent weed control, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product’s label, do not use as a tank mix with this product.

TANK MIXES

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Using this product and Harmony® or Harmony Extra® for selective post-emergence control of certain weeds on wheat (including Durum) and barley: Use Harmony Extra plus 1½ to 3½ pound active ingredient 2,4-D. Surfactant may be added at 0.125 to 0.25% vol/vol (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume) however, the addition of surfactant may increase the rate of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with 1/8 to 1/4 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Harmony Extra or Harmony in water prior to adding 2,4-D. Always add surfactant last.

Using this product and Ally® for selective weed control in wheat (including Durum), barley and in grasses in acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) for resistant weed management: Use Ally at 1¼ to 1½ ounces plus ½ to 1¾ pounds active ingredient 2,4-D. Surfactant may be added at one to two pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Always mix Ally in water prior to adding 2,4-D and surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root or stem plants to be controlled. Woody Plant Control Aerial Application (Helicopter only) - Use 1 gallon of this product per acre plus 3 to 4 quarts of Tahoe 4E (or 4 to 6 quarts of Tahoe 3A). Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled. This may require 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfoil boom or an appropriately designed and sized rig or a drift-aided agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Using this product and Diablo Herbicide tank mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Annual broadleaf weeds. Use 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 1 to 1 1/2 pints of Diablo. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants - Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem and bark. This may require 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds. Use 3 to 6 pints of this product per acre plus 1 to 6 pints Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem and bark. This may require 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rootose diameter. Use the higher rates for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. Woody Plant Control Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial application - Use 1 gallon of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts of Diablo. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerosol in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem and bark. This may require 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfoil Boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Tank mixing 2,4-D with Diablo Herbicide will improve control of late, post-emergent applications in corn, fall and spring seeded wheat, fall seeded barley, pastures, rangelands, non-crop use, turf and lawns.

This product may be tank mixed with Banvel SG® for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds in fall seeded wheat and barley. This product may be tank mixed with Veteran 720 for broader spectrum control for non-crop uses (e.g. railroad, highway, pipelines, etc. including forest management applications). Add water to spray tank prior to addition of this product. Do not mix with other herbicides. Since Veteran 720 contains 2,4-D, do not exceed 16 lbs. total 2,4-D acid equivalent per treated acre growing season. Use Ranger® or Telar® for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Ranger alone plus the following broadleaf weeds: Lambquarters, Prickly lettuce, Red root, Pigweed, Russian thistle, Velvet leaf. Fallow and reduced tillage areas only. Apply 12 to 16 ounces of Ranger plus 1/2 pound acid equivalent of this product plus 1/2 to 1 nonionic surfactant by total spray volume per acre to control dense populations of the aforementioned weeds when less than 6 inches in height. Follow use directions as given in the “low-volume broadcast application” section of the Ranger label.

For high-volume broadcast applications: When weeds are less than 6 inches tall, increase the quantity of Ranger to 1 quart; when weeds are over 6 inches tall, use 1-1/2 quarts of Ranger per acre. In both instances, water volumes should be 10 to 40 gallons per acre for ground applications. If weeds have been mowed, grazed, or cut, allow adequate time for new growth to recommended stages prior to treatment. These rates will also provide control of weeds listed in the low-volume broadcast application section in addition to the following: Fivehock blassia, Broom fiddleneck, Flaxleaf fleabane, Fleabane, Kochia, Balsam Apple, apply with hand-held equipment only. A tank mix of Veteran 720 contains 2,4-D, do not exceed 16 lbs. total 2,4-D acid equivalent per treated acre growing season. For control of Quackgrass and listed weeds in annual cropping systems, pastures and sods, this product may be mixed with Ranger® - refer to specific product label for use rates.

This product may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K. For use on areas having mixed species in non-cropland range, pasture wheat, barley, oats and fallow cropland. Using this product and Razor® will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for the product label plus the following broadleaf weeds. Do not use with other herbicides. Since Veteran 720 contains 2,4-D, do not exceed 16 lbs. total 2,4-D acid equivalent per treated acre growing season.

For control of Quackgrass and listed weeds in annual cropping systems, pastures and sods, this product may be mixed with Ranger® - refer to specific product label for use rates.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinse into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its side and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling available or 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.

LIMITED WARRANTY, TERMS OF SALE, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

Warranty: Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is sold, subject to the exceptions herein. This warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company’s behalf.

Terms of Sale: The Company’s directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company’s control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

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