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ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION
6/1/2012
New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials
Pesticide Product Registration

DOC ID 531661
Classified for
"RESTRICTED USE"
in New York State
under 6NYCRR Part 326

WEEDestroy® AM-40

AMINE SALT

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

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, right-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.

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.)
SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

0 94922 15732 4

EPA Reg. No. 228-145
EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

Net Contents
2.5 Gal.
(9.46 L)

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Nufarm

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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.

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.
- protective eyewear (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:
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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

This product contains a phenoxy herbicidal chemical. There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Probable mucosal damage may contradict the use of gastric lavage. Over exposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. 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 rinsate.

This product contains a chemical with 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.

For Aquatic Uses: 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 infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 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 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.

Do not reuse measuring utensils for cooking or other household purposes.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) of 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 water-proof material, shoes plus socks, and 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.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, 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 spinning 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 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not 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 treated 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 plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use 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
Applicators 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a water dilutable amine especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity 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 amines for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as Bindweed, Thistle, Smartweed, Wild garlic, Curly dock, Tansy ragwort, and Wild onions. For best results, apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the Western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used.

This product will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alder
Alligator weed
American lotus
Arrowhead
Artichoke
Aster
Austrian fieldcress
Beggartick
Biden
Bindweed
Bittercress
Bitterweed
Bitter wintercress
Blackeyed Susan
Blessed thistle
Blue lettuce
Box elder
Broomweed
Buckhorn
Bullnettle
Bull thistle
Bulrush
Burdock
Bur ragweed
Buttercup
Canada thistle
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Catnip
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Coffeeweed
Common sowthistle
Creeping Jenny
Croton
Curly indigo
Dandelion
Devil's claw
Dock
Dogbane
Duckweed
Elderberry
Flea bane (daisy)
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Goldenrod
Goosefoot
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Horsetail
Indigo
Indiana mallow
Ironweed
Jerusalem artichoke
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Knotweed
Lambsquarter
Locoweed
Lupine
Mallow
Many flowered aster
Marijuana
Marshelder
Mexican weed
Morningglory
Mousetail
Muskthistle
Mustard
Nettle
Nutgrass
Orange hawkweed
Parrot feather
Parsnip
Pennycress
Pennywort
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Plantain
Poison hemlock
Poison ivy
Pokeweed
Poorjoe
Povertyweed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncture vine
Purslane
Ragweed
Red clover
Rush
Russian thistle
Sagebrush
St. Johnswort
Salsify
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Southern wild rose
Sowthistle
Spanishneedle
Spatterdock
Speedwell
Stinging nettle
Stinkweed
Sumac
Sunflower
Sweet clover
Tanweed
Tarweed
Thistle
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvet leaf
Vervain
Vetch
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia creeper
Water hyacinth
Water lily
Water plantain
Water primrose
Water shield
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild onion
Wild parsnip
Wild radish
Wild rape
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow
Witchweed
Wormseed
Yellow rocket

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 young and growing actively. 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 (0.9 to 4.6 quarts of total spray by ground equipment per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same 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. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant's advice.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

COMPATIBILITY: If this product is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Mix this product only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season application in corn, pastures, or small grains in one operation for control of your Smartweed, Cocklebur, Annual morningglory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre (2.2 teaspoons with 1.8 to 2.75 lbs. Nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft.); the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of this product with 2 quarts clean water for each acre (2.2 teaspoons of this product with 3 Tablespoons clean water for each 1,000 sq. ft.) to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and slowly add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3 to 4 inches of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold, near freezing weather.

CORN
(Field, Sweet and Popcorn)

Treatment	Product Per Acre (Pints)	Product Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (teaspoons)
Pre-plant	1 to 2	2.2 to 4.4
Pre-emergent	2	4.4
Emergent	1	2.2
Post-emergent - Average Conditions	0.5 to 1	1.1 to 2.2
Post-emergent - Dry Conditions*	0.5 to 1	1.1 to 2.2
Pre-harvest	1 to 2	2.2 to 4.4
*For Western States - Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming		

All with specified 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 (3 to 6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (3 to 6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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 6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft. ground application), 1 to 5 gallons of water by air, just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-emergent - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 0.5 to 1 pint in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre (1.1 to 2.2 teaspoons in 1.6 to 3 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Use low rates on inbreds. Best results are usually obtained when weeds have germinated and corn is 4 to 18 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 0.5 pint per acre (1.1 teaspoon per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. For resistant weeds, use up to 2 pints per acre (4.4 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) though 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 adjuvants, 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.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 5 to 30 gallons of water by ground equipment (2.2 to 4.4 teaspoons in 1 to 6 pints of water by ground equipment) to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FIELD AND POPCORN

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
Maximum of 6 pints of product per acre (4.4 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per crop cycle.

Preplant or pre-emergence:
Limited to one preplant or pre-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2 pints of product per acre (4.4 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

Post-emergence:
Limited to one Post-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1 pint of product per acre (2.2 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

Preharvest:
Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 3.25 pints of product per acre (2.3 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SWEETCORN

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
Minimum of 21 days between applications.
Maximum of 3.25 pints of product per acre (2.3 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per crop cycle.

Preplant or pre-emergence:
Limited to one preplant or pre-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2.25 pints of product per acre (1.6 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

Post-emergence:
Limited to one Post-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of to 1 pint of product per acre (2.2 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

Post-emergent control in average conditions, use 0.66 to 1 pint per acre (1.4 to 2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) when sorghum is 5 to 8 inches tall. Use 1 pint per acre (2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall with suggested volume of 5 gallons of water by air or 6 to 20 gallons with ground equipment to make per acre applications (1.2 to 4 pints with ground equipment to make per 1,000 sq. ft. applications). For dry conditions (Western States), use 0.5 to 1 pint per acre (1.1 to 2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). Apply to sorghum when crop is 5 to 15 inches high to top of canopy with secondary roots well established. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Do not apply during boot, flowering or early dough stage. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. Rates of up to 1 pint per acre (2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with higher rates. Do not use with oil. Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, use lower rate. If it is necessary to apply this product under these conditions, use no more than 0.66 pint per acre (1.4 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for this information.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SORGHUM

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

Post-emergence (acid, salts, and amines):
Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2.25 pints of product per acre (1.6 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

NOTE: Corn & Sorghum Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

SMALL GRAINS

Treatment	Product Per Acre (Pints)	Product Per 1,000 Sq. Ft. (teaspoons)
(Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye), not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rye		
Annual Weeds - Average Conditions	0.5 to 1	1.1 to 2.2
Annual Weeds - Dry Conditions (Western States)	1 to 2	2.2 to 4.4
Perennial Weeds - Average Conditions	1	2.2
Perennial Weeds - Dry Conditions (Western States)	1.25 to 2	2.7 to 4.4
Pre-harvest	1	2.2
Oats - Spring	0.5	1.1
Oats - Fall	0.5 to 1	1.1 to 2.2

For aerial application on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 or more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (2 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

Make application in the spring when the grain is fully tillered or stooled (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, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when grain is 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 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 per acre (2.2 to 4.4 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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.

Spring Post-emergence (under-seeded with legumes) - Apply 0.25 to 0.5 pint per acre (0.5 to 1.1 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated. For the high rates on Spring wheat and barley as well as winter wheat and rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Spring Seeded Oats: Use 0.5 to 1 pint per acre (1.1 to 2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern): Apply 0.25 to 1.25 pints per acre (0.5 to 2.7 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) with recommended amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 1 to 1.25 pints per acre (1.1 to 2.7 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Pre-harvest Treatment: Apply 1 pint with recommended amount of water per acre (2.2 teaspoons with specified amount of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild garlic and Wild onion. For improved control of difficult weeds, including Wild garlic and Wild onion, apply 1 to 2 pints of product per acre (1.1 to 2.2 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.). Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on Spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain and Corn Fields: Following the harvest of small grains and corn, Wild garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2.6 pints of product in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre (1.9 Tablespoons of product in 2 to 4 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild garlic control program. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

For emergency weed control in wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds - Apply 2.6 pints per acre (1.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2.6 pints per acre (1.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. Use lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage. For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre (1 pint of water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

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 2.6 pints of product per acre (1.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

Preharvest:
Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 1 pint of product per acre (1.1 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.
Limited to 3.6 pints of product per acre (2.6 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per crop cycle.

SUGARCANE

Pre-emergence: Use 4 pints in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre (2.9 Tablespoons in 1.5 to 2 quarts of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Post-emergence: Use 1.5 to 2 pints in 10 to 30 gallons of water (1.1 to 1.4 Tablespoons in 1 to 3 quarts 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 (5.8 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per crop cycle.

Pre-emergence:
Limited to one application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

Post-emergence:
Limited to one application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.

RICE

Use 1.5 to 2.5 pints of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre (1.1 to 1.8 Tablespoons of this product in 1 to 2 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 0.5 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 specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

RICE (In Mississippi): Apply this product at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water (1.1 to 1.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1 to 2 pints 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 pints of product per acre (2.2 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per crop cycle.

Preplant:
Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2 pints of product per acre (1.4 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per preplant application.

Post-emergence:
Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 3 pints per acre (2.2 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per post-emergence application.

CROP STUBBLE: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre (0.7 to 1.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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 (1.4 to 2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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 in the Fall or after flower stalks have developed. To control perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply 1 to 3 quarts per acre (1.4 to 4.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). Spray weeds in bud to bloom stage, or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. To control Wild Garlic and Onion in crop stubble, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre (2.9 to 4.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) to prevent new growth of garlic following harvest.

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 recommended minimum of 10 gallons water per acre (1.4 to 2.9 Tablespoons of this product in a minimum of 1 quart of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) for ground application and recommended minimum of 2 gallons for aerial application of water per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 4 pints per acre (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 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.

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 (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 0.5 to 1 pint per acre (1.1 to 2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (1.4 to 2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground (1 pint of water per 1,000 sq. ft 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 (0.7 to 2.9 Tablespoons of this product in up to 6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft by 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 seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 0.75 to 1 pint per acre (1.6 to 2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (0.7 to 2.9 Tablespoons of this product in 0.2 to 6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 0.75 to 1 fluid ounce (1.5 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. In some dichondra, 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 (2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) at 3 week intervals.

For Pasture and Rangeland: Do not apply more than 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre (5.8 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per year.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Postemergence:

- For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not exceed 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre (1.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.
- For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.
- For spot treatments, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.).
- The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

For program lands, such as Conservation 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 (2.9 to 3.0 Tablespoons of this product in 0.25 to 0.75 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre (1.4 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre (1.4 to 3.0 Tablespoons of this product 0.5 to 2.3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 4.2 pints of product per acre (2.9 to 3.0 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 per acre plus the recommended rate of a high quality agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water (3.0 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. plus the specified rate of a high quality agricultural surfactant per 2.3 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 (2.2 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 and withhold 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 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 60 days.
Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
For filberts, apply a maximum of 2.1 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution per application (1.5 Tablespoons per 2.3 gallons of spray solution per application).

Post-emergence:
Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.
Maximum of 4 pints of product per acre (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 foliar burndown 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 (2 or more of pints water per 1,000 sq. ft in ground equipment).

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

2,4-D Formulation Used	Maximum Rate (per acre)	Maximum Rate (per 1,000 sq. ft.)	When to Apply (Days prior to planting Soybeans)
Weedestroy AM-40 Amine Salt	1 pint (16.8 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. ae/acre)	2.2 teaspoons	NOT LESS THAN 15 DAYS
	2 pints (33.6 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. ae/acre)	4.4 teaspoons	NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

Alfalfa*
Bindweed*
Bullnettle
Bittercress-smallflowered
Buttercup-smallflowered
Carolina geranium
Cinquefoil-common and rough
Clover-red*
Cocklebur-common
Dandelion*
Eveningprimrose-cutleaf
Garlic-wild*
Horseweed or marestail
Ironweed
Lambsquarters-common
Lettuce-prickly
Morningglory-annual
Mousetail
Mustard-wild
Onion-wild*
Pennycress-field
Peppergrass*
Purslane-common
Ragweed-common
Ragweed-giant
Shepherdspurse
Smartweed-Pennsylvania*
Sowthistle-annual
Speedwell
Thistle-Canada*
Thistle-bull
Velvetleaf
Vetch-hairy*
Virginia copperleaf

*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 1.0 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 (0.5 lbs ae) per acre (2.2 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application rate, do not apply more than 2 applications per crop cycle.

For the 2 pint (1.0 lbs ae) per acre (4.4 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) per 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 (4.9 teaspoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.).

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 (1.4 to 3.0 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. per application per site in 1 to 4 gallons of water) to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Usually 4 pints per acre (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) provides good weed control under average conditions. The maximum number of broadcast 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 to turf resulting in turf damage. 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 0.25 pint of this product in 3 gallons of water per acre (0.5 teaspoons of this product in 0.6 pints of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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)

Post-emergence:
Limited to 2 applications per year.
Maximum of 3.25 pints of product per acre (2.3 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per application.
The maximum seasonal rate is 6.25 pints of product per acre (4.5 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.), 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 0.5 gallon of product per acre (2.9 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.). 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 Musk 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 (2.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 0.5 gallon of this product in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre (2.9 Tablespoons of this product in 0.2 to 1 pints water per 1,000 sq. ft.).

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 0.5 gallon of this product plus the recommended rate of a high quality surfactant per 100 gallons of water (2.9 Tablespoons of this product plus the specified rate of a high quality surfactant per 2.3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required.

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 (3.1 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (6.0 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per year.

Ditchbank: For shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

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.

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 ditchbanks, use 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 30 to 100 gallons of water (2.9 to 4.4 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft. in 0.7 to 2.3 gallons of water). Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, or Spirometer. 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 volumes of up to 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre (7 to 11.5 gallons of spray per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 SAND SAGEBRUSH: On the oak, use 2.25 pints of this product in 5 gallons of water per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 2.25 pints in 3 gallons of water per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

BIG SAGEBRUSH AND RABBITBRUSH: Use 2.25 to 6.75 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of water (1.6 to 4.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft. in 0.4 to 0.6 pints of water). For rabbitbrush, the 6.75 pints per acre rate (4.9 Tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft. 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 other Chaparral Species: Use 2.25 to 6.75 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water (1.6 to 4.9 Tablespoons per

1,000 sq. ft. in 1 to 2 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 (1.5 to 2.5 quarts of this product in 400 to 800 gallons of spray per acre) (2.9 Tablespoons of this product and 2.3 gallons of water (1.1 to 1.8 Tablespoons of this product in 10 to 20 gallons of spray per 1,000 sq. ft.)). 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 1.5 to 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water (2.2 to 2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1.6 to 4.8 pints of water), and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying. To control susceptible brush species such as ceanothus spp., chinquapin, madrone, manzanita, oak and tanoak and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply 3 quarts of product per acre (4.4 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long.

To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply 3 quarts of this product per acre (4.4 Tablespoons of this product per 1,000 sq. ft.) before pine growth begins in Spring.

To increase performance, add suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

After Northern conifers, Jack Pine, Red Pine, Black Spruce, and White Spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July), a spray of 1.5 to 3 quarts of product in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, and Willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, 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 this product in a concentrate 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 (1 Tablespoons of this product in 19 Tablespoons of water).

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as Alder, Cascara, Cherry Poplar and Service Berry, apply up to 3 quarts of product per acre (4.4 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 per acre (1.4 to 4.4 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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 (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1.6 to 4.8 pints 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 (2.9 to 5.8 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1.6 to 4.8 pints of water), after Alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 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 (2.9 Tablespoons of product per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1.6 to 4.8 pints 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 wick 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 0.5 to 3 pints per acre (1.1 to 6.6 teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft.) 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. Razor Pro 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 (2.9 Tablespoons or more Wilbur-Ellis R-11 Spreader Activator per 2.3 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 2 ml of 8.25 pints of formulation per injection site.

Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill:
Limit of one basal spray or cut surface application per year.
Maximum of 2 gallons per 100 gallons (5.8 Tablespoons per 2.3 gallons) of spray solution.

Injection:
Limit to one injection application per year.

Maximum of 2 ml of 8.25 pints of formulation per injection site.

AQUATIC USES

Use Requirements for Aquatic Areas: When this product is applied to aquatic areas, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AND BRUSH ON BANKS OF IRRIGATION CANALS AND DITCHES

Target Plants	Weedestroy AM-40 (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Annual Weeds	2 to 4	Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using power operated spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is low, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Cross-stream spraying to opposite banks is not permitted and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible wood plants	4	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 stalks appear. For hard-to-control weeds, a repeat application after 30 days at the same rate may be needed. For woody species and patches of perennial weeds, mix 1 gallon of Weedestroy AM-40 per 64 to 150 gallons of total spray. Wet foliage by applying about 3 to 4 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft (10.5 x 10.5 steps).

Restrictions and Limitations:
- Do not apply more than 2 treatments per season or reapply within 30 days.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- Do not apply more than 4.21 pt/acre (2.0 lb of acid equivalent) per application or more than 8.42 pt/acre (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CF) 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 spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.

For shoreline weeds: Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL IN PONDS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, MARSHES, BAYOUS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, CANALS, RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING, INCLUDING PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Notice to Applicators: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter or agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

EMERGENT AND FLOATING AQUATIC WEEDS: Including Water Hyacinth (*Eichomia crassipe*)

Application Rate: 2 to 4 qt/acre.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Application Timing: Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat application as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use 4 qt/acre rate when plants are mature or when weed mass is dense.

Surface Application: Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 1 gallon of this product per acre using standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil (r) - drift control spray systems, apply this product in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds

- Do not exceed 8.42 pt/acre (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre per use season.
- Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted.

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 infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement 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:

      If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial 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:

      i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,

      ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 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. The potable water use restrictions on this label 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 floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.
   C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. 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 water 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 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

      Text of notification: Wait 7 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 at least 3 days after application 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 from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or

      ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

SUBMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS: Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Treatment Site	Maximum Application Rate†	Specific Use Directions
Aquatic Weed Control In: **Ponds,** **Lakes,** **Reservoirs,** **Marshes,** **Bayous,** **Drainage Ditches,** **Canals,** **Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority**	2.84 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot	**Application Timing:** For best results, apply in spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas. **Subsurface Application:** Apply Weedestroy AM-40 undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift. **Surface Application:** Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. **Aerial Application:** Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil (r) drift control spray systems, apply Weedestroy AM-40 in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).

†Weedestroy AM-40 contains 3.8 lb of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

Surface Area	Average Depth	For typical conditions - 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For typical conditions - 2 ppm (Weedestroy AM-40 gal/acre)	For difficult conditions - 4 ppm* (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For difficult conditions - 4 ppm* (Weedestroy AM-40 gal/acre)
1 acre	1 ft.	5.4	1.42	10.8	2.84
	2 ft.	10.8	2.84	21.6	5.68
	3 ft.	16.2	4.26	32.4	8.53
	4 ft.	21.6	5.68	43.2	11.37
	5 ft.	27.0	7.10	54.0	14.21

*Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR AQUATIC SITES WITH SUBMERSED WEEDS

Do not exceed 10.8 lbs. acid equivalent per acre foot.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not disturbed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. Limited to 2 applications per season.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

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 and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:

     If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

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

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

     iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the 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. The potable water use restrictions on this label 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 submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
   - C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table (Table 2) is to be 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 water 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 should 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 (below) 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 in 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 (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
   - E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
   - F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications			
APPLICATION RATE AND MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCE (FEET) FROM FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	**2 ppm***	**3 ppm***	**4 ppm***
600	1200	1800	2400
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications			
MINIMUM DAYS AFTER APPLICATION BEFORE INITIAL WATER SAMPLING AT THE FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	**2 ppm***	**3 ppm***	**4 ppm***
5	10	10	14
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, 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.

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 1/8 to 3/8 pound active ingredient 2,4-D. Surfactant may be added 0.125 to 0.25% vol/vol (1 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray volume); however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Use the 1 pint rate of surfactant with 1/4 to 3/8 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) - also for resistant weed management: Use Ally at 1/10 ounce/A plus 1/4 to 1/2 pound 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.

Using this product and **Express®** tank mixtures for weed control in wheat and barley: Use Express plus 1/8 to 3/8 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 chance of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with 1/8 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Use the 1 pint rate of surfactant with 1/4 to 3/8 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 **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, dusty field conditions) or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use 1/4 to 1/2 pound active ingredients 2,4-D plus 1/6 to 1/3 ounce/A of Glean. Surfactant may be added at 1/2, but not more than 1 quart/100 gallons of spray; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Glean should be mixed in water with agitator running prior to adding 2,4-D. For resistant weed management, see Glean label rates for different regional applications.

Using this product and **Bladex® 4L** or **Bladex® 90DF** tank mixtures for early preplant or pre-emergence weed control for land going into production of corn under conservation tillage programs when burning down existing weeds: Where weeds are present at the time of application, add this product plus Ortho X-77 surfactant at 1 quart/100 gallons of diluted spray, or other suitable surfactant at its recommended rate. At planting time, this product and Bladex can also be used in combination when heavy crop residue exists. See pre-emergence section of Bladex label for appropriate rates. Tank mixes of this product with Bladex 90DF can be used where broadleaf weeds are present at the above rate for Early Preplant or Post-Harvest weed control in continuous Winter wheat and for fallow cropland. Use the high rate when weeds are over 4 inches tall or for control of hard-to-kill weed species, such as perennials. In all instances, add the 2,4-D to the spray tank last. See directions for corn for the recommended application rates of this product.

Using this product and **Buctril® ME4** for weed control on cereal grains (wheat, 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 cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Buctril ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 3/4 to 1 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** or **Tahoe® 3A** tank mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf Weed Control - Use 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 2 to 6 pints of Tahoe 4E (or 3 to 8 pints of Tahoe 3A) per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing.

Woody Plant total Broadcast Foliar Spray - Use 1 gallon of this product plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 quarts of Tahoe 3A) per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to adequately wet foliage. This may require 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. Woody Plant Control High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment - Use 1 gallon of this product per acre plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints of Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 16 pints of Tahoe 3A). Mix 1 to 3 quarts of this product per acre plus 1-1/2 to 3 pints of Tahoe 4E (or 2 to 4 pints of Tahoe 3A) in enough water to wet all parts of the brush foliage, stem and bark. This may require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of 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 effective drift control 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 1/2 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 1/2 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 rosette 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 water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially 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 the 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, turfs and lawns.

This product may be tank mixed with **Banvel SGF®** 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 tank mix products. Do not pre-mix concentrates. Since **Veteran 720** contains 2,4-D, do not exceed 16 lbs. total 2,4-D acid equivalent per treated acre per 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 Razor alone plus the following broadleaf weeds: Lambsquarter, Prickly lettuce, Red root, Pigweed, Russian thistle, Velvet leaf. Fallow and reduced tillage areas only. Apply 12 to 16 ounces of Razor 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 Razor label.

For high-volume broadcast applications:

When weeds are less than 6 inches tall, increase the quantity of Razor to 1 quart; when weeds are over 6 inches tall, use 1-1/2 quarts of Razor per acre. In both instances, water volumes should be 10 to 40 gallons per acre for ground applications. If weeds have been mowed, grated, 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: Fivehook bassia, Broom fiddleneck, Flaxleaf fleabane, Fleabane, Kochia, Prickly lettuce, Panicum, Common ragweed, Giant ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, Annual sowthistle, Sunflower, Russian thistle, Velvetleaf. For Balsam Apple, apply with hand-held equipment only. A tank mix of Razor and this product will also control most perennial weeds. See Razor label for specifics. For additional tank mixes in fallow and reduced tillage systems for control of annual weeds prior to emergence of crops, please see Round Up RT label.

For additional non-crop weed control benefits, up to 1-1/2 quarts per acre of this product may be added to tank mixes of Razor plus Telar®, Razor plus Spyder®, Razor plus Patriot® for the suppression of tall Fescue growth and seed heads and control, or partial control, of some annual weeds. For the suppression of Smooth brome growth and seed heads and control or partial control of some annual weeds, 1-1/2 quarts per acre this product may be added to a tank mix of Razor plus Spyder.

Using this product and **Acclaim® 1 EC Herbicide** may be made to provide broadleaf weed and annual grassy weed control in Turfgrass including sod farms, commercial and residential turf. Apply before grassy weed tillering at a rate of 32 ounces of Acclaim per acre (or 0.73 ounces per 1,000 square feet) when mixing with this product at a rate of 3/4 to 3 pints per acre (or 0.9 - 1.1 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Apply by means of a pressurized hydraulic sprayer using 30 to 60 psi and 30 to 60 gpa. Thorough spray coverage is important. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Always follow use directions in accordance with respective labels. No label dosage rates should be exceeded.

Using this product and **Patriot®**, **Spyder®** and **Telar®**: To improve control of some target species, this product may also be tank mixed with Patriot, Spyder, and Telar herbicides for non-crop, post-emergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

NOTE: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

This product will either kill, control or suppress the weeds listed in the label booklet for this product. Some of these species may require repeat spot applications even under ideal conditions.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: http://www.epa.gov/espp.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32° F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40° F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Local conditions may affect the uses of this chemical as shown on this label. Consult State Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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