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Aquasweep®

For the control of unwanted trees and brush, as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangeland, pastures, fencerows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas, rights-of-way, ornamental turf, golf courses and sod farms.

For the control of emergent, floating and submerged aquatic weeds in the following aquatic sites: ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, non-irrigation canals and ditches, seasonal irrigation canals and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow and impounded rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Dimethylamine salt*	34.2%
Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid** as the triethylamine salt	15.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.6%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Isomer Specific Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	28.4%, 2.78 lbs./gal.
**Triclopyr acid	10.9%, 1.07 lbs./gal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.
Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty" elsewhere on this label.

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

Doc. ID: 531793

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

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

6/11/12

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Pesticide Product Registration

0 94922 05566 8

EPA Reg. No. 228-316
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. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Pilots must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- shoes and socks

All mixers, loaders, flaggers, and other applicators and handlers must wear:
- protective eyewear (goggles or face shield or shielded safety glasses),
- long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks, and
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

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 Statement:
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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Triclopyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not cut or weld container.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

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 waterproof 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. **Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried or dust has settled.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is for use on fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas, industrial sites, rights-of-way, rangeland, pastures, ornamental turf, and sod farms.

USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

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

Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, cotton, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them. Very small amounts of spray drift may injure susceptible plants, including ornamental trees or shrubs.

Do not use for manufacturing or formulating.

Do not apply to exposed roots of shallow rooted trees or shrubs.

Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto susceptible crops as injury may result.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift. Applications should be made only when hazards from spray drift are at a minimum. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured.

With ground broadcast equipment, drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying no less than 20 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low.

In handgun applications drift can be reduced by using low pressure Teejet flat fan, Raindrop or other drift controlling nozzles. Standard flat fan nozzles may also be used at no more than 20 psi. At this pressure the spray pattern may be narrower.

Foliar sprays should be applied during warm weather when brush and weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Note: Do not use spray equipment for other applications to land planted, or to be planted to susceptible crops or desirable plants, unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thorough cleaning of the equipment.

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) 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.

For aerial application:

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.

For ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

FOR PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For susceptible annual and biannual broadleaf weeds: Do not apply more than 2-3/4 pints of this product (1.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.

Easy-To-Control Species: 3 pints/acre broadcast application or 1 to 1.5% solutions for high-volume foliar applications.

Alder
Ash
Beech
Birch
Blackberry
Black Locust
Boneset
Cascara
Ceanothus spp.
Cherry (except black)
Cottonwood
Dogwood
Elderberry
Hawthorn
Honeysuckle
Maples (except bigleaf and vine*)
Multiflora Rose
Poison Ivy
Poison Oak
Sassafras (top growth)
Scotch broom
Sumac
Sycamore
Tamarack
Wax Myrtle (top growth)
White Oak
Wild Grape
Willow

*basal or dormant stem application only

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not apply more than 5-1/2 pints of this product (2.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.

Harder-To-Control Species: High-volume applications, 1.5% solution, conventional basal or dormant stem applications are recommended.

Buckbrush (*Symphoricarpos* spp.) (suppression)
Common Persimmon (suppression)
Elm (except winged elm)
Hazel
Honeylocust (suppression)
Pine (suppression)
Russian Olive
Salmonberry (suppression)
Sweetgum
Trumpetcreeper (suppression)
Virginia Creeper (suppression)

FOR FENCEROWS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Maximum of 5-1/2 pints of this product (2.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per application for treatment of annual and perennial weeds.

Maximum of 1 gallon, 3-1/2 pints of this product (4.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per application for treatment of woody plants.

FOR PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FENCEROWS AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS

Limited to 1 application per growing season.

14-day pre-harvest interval (PHI) for grass hay.

3-day pre-slaughter interval.

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

Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze on grass forage until the next growing season.

FOR ROADSIDES

For annual and perennial plants:

Limit to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 5-1/2 pints of this product (2.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

For woody plants:

Limit to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 1 gallon, 3-1/2 pints of this product (4.0 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND APPLICATION RATES

WEEDS CONTROLLED		RATE/ACRE	RATE/1,000 SQUARE FEET
black medic carpet weed catnip chamise chickweeds chicory cinquefoil clovers cocklebur coffeeweed cornflower creeping beggarweed dandelion dayflower docks dwarf beggarweed field bindweed goldenrod	henbit hop clover knawel lambsquarters lespedeza little starwort mallow matchweed plantain purslane speedwell smartweed sowthistle spiderwort spotted catsear Spurweed vetch yarrow	2-1/2 pints	1 fluid ounce or 2 tablespoons
burdock buttercup mustard	poison ivy poison oak wild carrot	3 to 3-1/2 pints	1.3 fluid ounces or 2-1/2 tablespoons
cornspeedwell ground ivy oxalis (stricta and corniculata)	parsley-piert prostrate spurge wild violet	3 pints (2 applications, 4 to 6 weeks apart)	1.3 fluid ounces or 2-1/2 tablespoons (2 applications, 4 to 6 weeks apart)

PREPARING THE SPRAY

Add about one-half the desired amount of clean water to spray tank. Add this product and complete addition of water with agitation running. Mix thoroughly and continue moderate agitation while spraying.

Size of Sprayer (Gallons)	AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT REQUIRED FOR SPRAY MIXTURE		
	1% Solution	1.5% Solution	4% Solution
1	1-1/3 fluid ounces	2 fluid ounces	5-1/3 fluid ounces
3	4 fluid ounces	6 fluid ounces	1 pint
5	6-2/3 fluid ounces	10 fluid ounces	1-2/3 pints
20	2 quarts	3 quarts	2 gallons
100	1 gallon	1.5 gallons	4 gallons

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

TURF

BROADCAST TREATMENT OF ORNAMENTAL TURF, GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product in enough water to make 20 to 200 gallons total spray per acre to control broadleaf weeds growing in perennial bluegrass, tall fescue, or perennial ryegrass. **Do not** use on other grass species, such as bentgrass or St. Augustinegrass, unless injury can be tolerated. Apply from early spring through fall when weeds are actively growing. Broadleaf weed species germinate at different times. Only emerged weeds present at time of application are controlled. Additional applications should be made four weeks apart to minimize grass injury. Newly seeded turf should be mowed two or three times before being treated. Do not water for 24 hours after application. Do not reseed for 3 weeks after application.

SPOT TREATMENT OF ORNAMENTAL TURF, GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS USING PORTABLE SPRAYERS

Mix 1 to 2 fluid ounces of this product in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) and apply at any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible by wetting foliage of undesirable plants to point of runoff.

Ornamental Turf and Sod Farm Restrictions

Limited to 2 applications per year with a 21-day minimum interval.

The maximum application rate for ornamental turf is 4-1/4 pints of this product (1.5 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.

The maximum application rate for sod farm turf is 5-1/2 pints of this product (2 lbs of 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE CONTROL OF EMERGENT, FLOATING AND SUBMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS IN THE FOLLOWING AQUATIC SITES: PONDS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, MARSHES, BAYOUS, NON-IRRIGATION CANALS AND DITCHES, SEASONAL IRRIGATION CANALS AND DITCHES WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CONTINUOUS OUTFLOW AND IMPOUNDED RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage or other plantings that might be damages 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.

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exists or 2) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversion or stable atmospheric conditions.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR AQUATIC AND WETLAND SITES

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.

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.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply to unimpounded rivers and streams.

Do not apply to ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 120 days following treatment or until triclopyr residue levels are determined to be 1.0 ppb triclopyr or less and 100 ppb 2,4-D or less.

RECREATIONAL USE OF WATER IN TREATMENT AREAS

There are no restrictions on the use of treated water for fishing . Do not swim in water treated with this product for (3) hours after treatment.

LIVESTOCK USE OF WATER FROM TREATMENT AREAS

There are no restrictions on consumption of treated water for potable use by livestock, pets or other animals.

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

Application Rate

Apply 44 to 88 ounces of this product per acre to control annual weeds.

Apply 88 ounces of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds and susceptible woody plants.

Specific Use Directions

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.

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 this product 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 92 oz/acre (2.0 lb of 2,4-D acid equivalent) per application or more than 184 oz/acre (4.0 lb of 2,4-D 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.

CONTROL OF EMERGENT AND FLOATING AQUATIC WEEDS:
Including Water Hyacinth (Eichomia crassipe) and Alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR EMERGENT AND FLOATING AQUATIC WEEDS

Application Sites

Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, non-irrigation Canals, impounded Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Application Rate

Apply 88 to 175 oz of this product per acre.

Application Timing

Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. A second application may be made 21 days after the initial application to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use 175 oz/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 175 oz 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 20 gallons per acre. Refer to the "Spray Drift Management" section.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds

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.

Do not exceed 184 oz/acre (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre per use season. Limited to 2 applications per season.

Do not make a broadcast application within 21 days of previous broadcast application. Spot treatments are permitted.

CONTROL OF SUBMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS:
Including Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR EMERGENT AND FLOATING AQUATIC WEEDS

Application Sites

Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, non-irrigation Canals, impounded Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Application Rate

Apply up to 3.88 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot.

This product contains 2.78 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent and 1.07 lbs of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Application Timing

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.

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.

Subsurface Application

Apply this product 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.

Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm 2,4-D and 0.75 to 1.5 ppm triclopyr (see table below).

Amount of 2,4-D and Triclopyr to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration					
2,4-D ae ppm	**2**	**2.5**	**3**	**3.5***	**4***
Triclopyr ae ppm	**0.75**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.3***	**1.5***
Avg Depth (ft)	**This product gallons per surface acre at specified depth**				
1	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9
2	3.9	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8
3	5.8	7.3	8.7	10.2	11.7
4	7.8	9.7	11.7	13.6	15.5
5	9.7	12.1	14.6	17.0	19.4

* For difficult conditions, for example, spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

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 this product in a total spray volume of 12 to 20 gallons per acre. Refer to the “Spray Drift Management” section.

Restrictions and Limitations for Aquatic Sites with Submersed Weeds

Do not exceed 10.8 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent and 6.9 lbs triclopyr 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 slow moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D and triclopyr downstream from the application.

WATER USE

Drinking water (potable water)

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACKS FOR CONTROL OF SUBMERGED WEEDS – LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of this product must be observed when controlling submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds.

Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

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.

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 triclopyr in water is less than 400 ppb and the concentration of 2,4-D in 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 the triclopyr and 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 400 ppb and 70 ppb, respectively, at the time of consumption.

For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in the following table.

Drinking water setback distance for submersed weed applications				
application concentration and minimum setback distance (ft) from functioning potable water table intake				
2,4-D ae ppm	**≤ 0.5**	**0.6 to 1**	**1.1 to 2**	**2.1 to 4**
Triclopyr ae ppm	**≤ 0.2**	**0.2 to 0.4**	**0.5 to 0.7**	**0.8 to 1.5**
Minimum Setback Distance (ft)	**600**	**1200**	**1800**	**2400**

If no setback distance from the above Drinking Water Setback Distance Table 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 water sample collected at the intake shows that the concentration of triclopyr in water is 400 ppb or less and the 2,4-D is 70 ppb or less, or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first. Use the *Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications Table* below to determine the minimum numbers of days to wait between application and water sampling for a given application target concentration.

Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested and is demonstrated by assay to contain triclopyr concentrations of 400 ppb or less and concentrations of 2,4-D of 70 ppb or less. Use the *Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications Table* above to determine the minimum numbers of days to wait between application and water sampling for a given application target concentration.

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

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 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

iii. An approved assay indicates that the concentration of triclopyr is 400 ppb or less and the concentration of 2,4-D is 70 ppb or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications Table above. 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.

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

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

Minimum days after application before initial water sampling at the functioning potable water intake			
2,4-D ae ppm	≤ 0.5	0.6 to 2	2.1 to 4
Triclopyr ae ppm	≤ 0.2	0.3 to 0.7	0.8 to 1.5
Minimum Days	5	10	14

Note: These are general guidelines; the amount of time required for residues to reach concentrations acceptable for drinking or irrigation will depend on the total acres treated relative to water body size, application rates, water exchange rates, weed density, and various other factors.

WATER USE
Irrigation Purposes

Irrigation:

Do not use water treated with the product for irrigating greenhouse or nursery plants unless the triclopyr and 2,4-D residues are confirmed to be less than 1 ppb by laboratory analysis.

Do not use water treated with this product for irrigating hydroponic crops.

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage or other plantings that might be damages 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.

Do not use treated water for irrigation for 120 days following application or until residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb triclopyr or less and 100 ppb 2,4-D or less.

There is no restriction on use of water from the treatment area to irrigate established grasses. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters:

This product may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonal basis, provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying this product and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb triclopyr or less and 100 ppb 2,4-D or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches:

Do not apply this product to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120 day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1.0 ppb triclopyr or less and 100 ppb 2,4-D or less.

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 vs. EPA, C01-0132C, (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: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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