



CORNBELT[®] 4 LB. AMINE

**LIQUID
HERBICIDE**

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, grass pastures, rangelands, and in certain crops - also for control of trees by injection.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*..... 46.3%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 53.7%

100.0%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent* 38.4% - 3.8 lb./gal.

*Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO**

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

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

IF INHALED

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for medical treatment

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

DANGER

Causes irreversible eye damage and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are Natural Rubber, Butyl, Nitrile or Neoprene Rubber. 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 postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, 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 applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.**
- **Protective eyewear**

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 Controls Statements:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)].

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as permitted by this label. 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.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

This product may be stored in unheated buildings. Note: Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine exposed to subfreezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40 degrees F and mixed thoroughly before using.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

(For nonrefillable containers with a capacity of 5 gallons or less.)

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(For nonrefillable containers with a capacity greater than 5 gallons.)

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(For refillable containers.)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS
PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.**

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 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**
- . Protective eyewear**

Product Information:

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 Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON CROPS GROWN FOR SEED. SOME INBREDS HAVE A VERY LOW TOLERANCE TO CHEMICALS AND THE USE OF THIS COMPOUND COULD RESULT IN INJURY TO A CROP GROWN FOR SEED.

To Prepare the Spray: Mix Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine Herbicide 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.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists in many states for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

USE PRECAUTIONS

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

Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

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.

For aerial applications:

- a) The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

bitterweed	jewelweed	pigweed	spanishneedles
broomweed	jimsonweed	plantains	sunflower
burdock	kochia	poorjoe	sweetclover
carpet weed	lambsquarter	Florida pusley	tansymustard
wild carrot	bigbend loco	wild radish	bull thistle
chicory	lupines	common ragweed	musk thistle
cocklebur	venice mallow	wild rape	Russia thistle
coffeeweed	marshelder	yellow rocket	tumbleweed
croton	annual morningglory	shepherdspurse	velvetleaf
dandelion	mustards	sicklepod	vetch
dock	pennycress	smartweed	water plantain
flixweed	pennywort	bitter sneezeweed	witchweed
galinsoga	pepperweed	annual sowthistle	wormwood
wild hemp			

**AMOUNT OF CORNBELT 4 LB. AMINE TO USE ON CROPS
(By Air or Ground Application)**

Note: Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROPS	<u>DOSAGE PER ACRE</u>	
	Normal Rate/Acre (usually safe to crops)	Higher Rates/Acre for Special Situations⁽²⁾ (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring postemergence wheat, barley, millet, rye. oats	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints 1/2 to 1 pint	up to 2.5 pints
Preharvest(doughstage) all cereal grains	1 pint	
CORN⁽¹⁾		
Preplant	1 to 2 pints	
Pre-emergence	1 to 2 pints	
Postemergence up to 8" tall	1/2 to 1 pint	
8" to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 pint	
Preharvest (Field Corn and Popcorn Only)	up to 3 pints	
SORGHUM⁽¹⁾		
Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 1 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	3/4 to 1 pint	
RICE	1 to 2 pints	up to 3 pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 pints	

(1) Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

(2) These 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. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye, Wheat):

Restrictions:

- Do not harvest for grain for 14 days after application.
- Do not apply more than 3.68 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (1.75 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Limit use to no more than one post-emergence application and one pre-harvest application per crop season.
- Postemergence: Maximum of 2.63 pt./acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (1.25 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.
- Preharvest: Maximum of 1.05 pt./acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (0.5 lb. of acid equivalent) per application

See table for use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN (Field Corn, Popcorn and Sweet Corn):

Restrictions (Field Corn and Popcorn):

- Do not harvest for grain or fodder within 7 days after application.
- Do not make more than one preplant or preemergence application, one postemergence application and one preharvest application per use season.
- Do not apply more than 6.32 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (3.0 lb of acid equivalent) per use season
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
- Preplant or Preemergence: Maximum of 2.1 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (1 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.
- Postemergence: Maximum of 1.05 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (0.5 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.
- Preharvest: Maximum of 3.16 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (1.5 lb. of acid equivalent) per application

Restrictions (Sweet Corn):

- Do not harvest ears within 45 days after application.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Do not make a postemergence application any less than 21 days after a prior application.
- Do not make more than one preplant or preemergence application and one postemergence application per use season.
- Do not apply more than 3.16 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (1.5 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Preplant or Preemergence: Maximum of 2.1pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (1 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.
- Postemergence: Maximum of 1.05 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (0.5 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.

See Table for use rates. Preplant --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 less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Pre-emergence -- Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Post-emergence -- Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. Preharvest (Field Corn and Popcorn Only) --Apply after corn is in hard dough (or denting) stage. Note: 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 Specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (Grain Sorghum (Milo) and Forage Sorghum):

Restrictions:

- Do not harvest grain for 30 days after application.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage within 30 days after application.
- Do not apply more than 2.1 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (1.0 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Do not apply more than one postemergence application per use season.

See Table for use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. If crop is taller than 8 inches use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. Note: 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.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE:

Restrictions:

- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than one preplant and one postemergence application per use season.
- Do not apply more than 3.16 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (1.5 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.

See Table for use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. Note: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE:

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 8.42 pt./acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per use season
- Do not harvest cane prior to maturity
- Do not make more than one preemergence and one postemergence application per season
- Preemergence: Maximum of 4.2 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (2 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.
- Postemergence: Maximum of 4.2 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (2 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.

See Table for use rates. Apply as pre-emergence or post-emergence spray in accordance with State recommendations.

WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS (Preplant Application Only):

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

- **Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such 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 at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.**
- Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
- Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used
- Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.
- Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields. Livestock must be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
- In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to insure that planted seed is adequately covered.
- Do not apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine herbicide as a preplant application in soybeans unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.
- During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine herbicide.
- Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine herbicide may be used for postemergence control of many 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. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems: Apply 1 pint of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per acre not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans or apply 2 pints of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per acre not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixtures to increase the herbicidal effectiveness of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine herbicide on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

Weeds Controlled

alfalfa*	mousetail
bindweed*	mustard, wild
bullnettle	onion, wild*
bittercress, smallflowered	pennycress, field
buttercup, smallflowered	peppergrass*
cinquefoil, common & rough	plantains
clover, red*	purslane, common
cocklebur, common	ragweed, common
dandelion*	ragweed, giant
dock, curly*	sheperdspurse
eveningprimrose, cutleaf	smartweed, Pennsylvania*
garlic, wild*	sowthistle, annual
geranium, Carolina	speedwell
horseweed or maretail	thistle, Canada*
ironweed	thistle, bull
lambsquarters, common	velvetleaf
lettuce, prickly	vetch, hairy*
morningglory, annual	Virginia copperleaf

*These weed species are only partially controlled.

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or state agricultural extension specialist or crop consultant for advice.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE:

Restrictions:

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- Do not apply more than 8.4 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Do not apply more than two times per year.
- Maximum of 4.2 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (2 lb of acid equivalent) per application.

Use 1 to 2 pints of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and 2 to 4 pints per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing.

Planting in Treated Areas

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days after an application of this product, plant only those crops listed on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more stringent limitations, if any, provided in directions for specific crops. Labeled crops may be at risk of crop injury or loss if planted soon after application, especially during the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days after application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid breakdown of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local agricultural extension service for information about susceptible crops and typical conditions in your area.

ORCHARD FLOORS OF POME FRUITS¹, STONE FRUITS², TREE NUTS³ (EXCLUDING FILBERTS), AND PISTACHIOS

¹ Pome fruits including apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, oriental pear, quince

² Stone fruits including apricot, chickasaw plum, damson plum, fresh prune, Japanese plum, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, sweet cherry, tart cherry

³ Tree nuts: including almond, beech nut, black walnut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, English walnut, hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), pecan

Application Timing	Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (pint/acre)	Specific Use Directions
<p>postemergence</p> <p>annual and biennial weeds</p> <p>perennial weeds</p>	<p>1 -2</p> <p>up to 4</p>	<p>For application to orchard floors, use coarse, low pressure sprays and sufficient water for thorough coverage of weeds.</p> <p>Apply to annual weeds when small and actively growing.</p> <p>Apply to perennial weeds from bud to bloom stage.</p>

Precautions:

- To avoid tree injury, do not allow spray drift to contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks or trees or exposed roots.
- Avoid application immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for two days before and three days after application.
- Newly established trees or young orchards are more susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Apply only to orchards that have been established for at least one year and are in vigorous growth condition.

Restrictions:**• Preharvest Interval:**

Pome Fruits: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Stone Fruits: Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.

Tree Nuts and Pistachios: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days after application.
- Do not make more than two applications per year.
- Stone Fruits and Pome Fruits: Allow at least 75 days between applications.
- Tree Nuts and Pistachios: Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
- Do not apply when orchards are blooming.
- Do not make orchard floor applications in areas with light sandy soils.

RANGELAND, ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES (INCLUDING PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUCH AS CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES):**Restrictions:**

- Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application
- Do not harvest forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine (2.0 lb of acid equivalent) per application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- Do not apply more than 8.42 pts/acre (4.0 lbs of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine per use season

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds use 2 pts./acre (1.0 lb of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds use 2 to 4 pts./acre (1.0 to 2.0 lbs of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants use 4 pts./acre (2.0 lbs of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine. For spot treatment use 4 pts./acre (2.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years. 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.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT:

Restrictions:

- Limit to one injection application per year

To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maple and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season; however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow..

Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS:

Restrictions:

- Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.
- Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 4.2 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (2 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.

Use 1 to 4 pints per acre 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 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

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.

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS (INCLUDING FENCEROWS, HEDGEGROWS, ROADSIDES, DITCHES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY POWER LINES, RAILROADS, AIRPORTS, AND INDUSTRIAL SITES):

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not reapply to a treated area within 30 days of a previous application.
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established
- Maximum of 4.2 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (2 lb of acid equivalent) per application.

Apply 2 to 4 pts/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a handsprayer, use 1.28 fl oz of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per gallon of spray solution and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

ORNAMENTAL TURF (INCLUDING GOLF COURSES, CEMETARIES, PARKS, SPORTS FIELDS, TURFGRASS, LAWNS):

Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established (five leaf stage or later).
- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except for spot treating
- Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers; legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not make more than 2 broadcast applications per treatment site per year (does not include spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than 6.32 pts./acre (3.0 lbs of acid equivalent) of Cornbelt 4 lb Amine per season.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 3.16 pt./acre Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine (1.5 lb. of acid equivalent) per application.

On seedling grass (five leaf stage or later) apply 3/4 to 1 pt/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine. On well-established grasses apply 2 to 3 pts/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine. For biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds apply 3 pts/acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

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

Restrictions:

- 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.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 pints of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 30 days using the same rates may be needed for maximum results.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 1 gallon of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less.

Do not use on small canals 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 - State and Local Coordination: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds: Including Water Hyacinth (Eichornia crassipie):

Amount to Use: 2 to 4 quarts per acre. Use 4 quarts when plants are mature or when the weed mass is dense.

Specific Use Directions

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

When to Apply: Spray the weed mass only. Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in the previous operation.

Surface Application: Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foilage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal./A of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTASPRAY™ operation use Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems, apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

Restrictions and Limitations for Surface Applications to Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds

- Do not exceed 8.42 pt/acre (4.0 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 600 ft.

- C. If no setback distance of ≥ 600 ft. is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users. 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 a water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of 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 ≥ 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
 - ii. A waiting period of at least 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 40CFR, 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.

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

Submerged Aquatic Weeds: Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Amount To Use: Apply up to 2.84 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot.

Specific Use Directions

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

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

Subsurface Application: Apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine undiluted directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by sub-surface injection applied 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 into the spray solution. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Amine in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below)

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

* Examples include spot treatments 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 per application.
- Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

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.

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, non-crop 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 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 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 40CFR, 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.

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

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

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Seller, to the extent consistent with applicable law, warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of Merchantability or Fitness for a Particular Purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

**Manufactured by Van Diest Supply Co.
Webster City, Iowa 50595**

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Webster City, Iowa**

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