2,4-D AMINE

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

Specimen Label

For control of many broadleaf weeds and brush control in corn (field, pop and sweet), sorghum (Milo), soybeans (preplant), small grains (barley, millet, oats, rye, wheat), rice, sugarcane, fallow land, grasses, stone fruits and nut orchards, brush control, pastures, rangelands, forest management and in non-crop areas such as lawns and ornamental turf, drainage ditches, fence rows and rights-of-way. Also for aquatic weed control, control of trees by injection, and tank mixes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* ........................................... 47.2% OTHER INGREDIENTS: ........................................................................................................ 52.8% TOTAL: ......................................................................................................................... 100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to: *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 39.2%, 3.8 lbs./gal. EPA Reg. No. 81927-38

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

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.

If swallowed: • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: • Take off contaminated clothing.

If inhaled: • Move person to fresh air.

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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
13 N. 8th Street
Opelika, AL 36801

PREGNANCY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - PELIGRO

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes and socks, chemical resistant gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils or viton ≥ 14 mils.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:
• Eye protection (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Shoes plus socks, plus
• Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers), and
• Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Control Statements:

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

USESafety 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 and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This 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.

For Aquatic Uses: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers, other persons, or pets, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Product should not be used in or near greenhouses.

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

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
• Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When this product is applied to rangeland and established pastures not harvested for hay or seed; non-cropland areas, when applied by tree injection method only in forest sites, and when applied in aquatic areas, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperatures, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, aerialboat, 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 median or more fine 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 median 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.
Devil’s claw | Plantain | Wild parsnip
Daisy | Poison hemlock | Wild rape
Dogbane | Poison ivy | Wild strawberry
Duckweed | P o ke w ee d |
Elephantfoot | P o o n i e |
Flea bane (daisy) | Poveryweed | Willow
Flaxweed | P r i c k l y l e t t u c e | Witchweed
Florida pusley | Pinnose | Wormseed
Fremont | Puncture vine | Yellow rocket

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply this product during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be from 1 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. Where product is used for weed control in crops, the growth state of the crop must be considered. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Mix this product only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with agitation.

SPECIFIC LABELED USES:

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

CORN

(Field, Sweet and Popcorn)

Pre-plant - 1 to 2 pints
Pre-emergent - Average Conditions - 2 pints
Emergent - 1 pint
Post-emergent - Average Conditions - 1/2 to 1 pint
Dry Conditions* - 1/2 to 1 pint
Pre-harvest - 1 to 2 pints

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

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

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

Other State and Local Requirements

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 damage susceptible broadleaf plants.

Selective Weeding in Crops

Specimen Label

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 no sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unspayed at the downwind edge of the field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exists, 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 damage susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

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

Equipment

Aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surfactants. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 80% 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 forecast right-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Do not apply at a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.
2,4-D AMINE

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

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

Post-emergent - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply 1/2 to 1 pint in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Use lower rates on inbreds. Best results are usually obtained when weeds have germinated and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 8 inches tall, or beyond the 5-leaf stage, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct sprays over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/2 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. Do not use with Atrazine, oil or other adjuvants, unless approved by seed company. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University weed specialist for information.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR FIELD AND POPCORN
Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days. Maximum of 6 pints of product (3.0 lbs ae) per acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or pre-emergence: Limited to one preplant or pre-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3.16 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per application.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SWEET CORN
Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days. Minimum of 21 days between applications. Maximum of 3.16 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or pre-emergence: Limited to one preplant or pre-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.1 pints of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR GROUNDHOG (Milo)
For post-emergent control in average conditions, use 2/3 to 1 pint when sorghum is 5 to 8 inches tall. Use 1 pint when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall with suggested volume of 5 gallons of water by air or 6 to 20 gallons with ground equipment to make per acre applications. For dry conditions (Western States), use 1/3 to 1 pint. Apply to sorghum when crop is 5 to 15 inches high to top of canopy with secondary roots well established. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with higher rates. Do not use with oil. Because temporary injury may occur if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist, lower rate. If it is necessary to apply this product under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for this information.

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

Post-emergence (acid, salts, and amines): Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.1 pints of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR CEREAL GRAINS
(wheat, barley, millet, oats, and rye)
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days. Limited to 3.6 pints of product (1.75 lbs ae) per acre per crop cycle.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.6 pints of product (1.25 lb ae) per acre per application.

Preharvest: Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

SUGARCANE
Pre-emergence: Use 4 pints of product in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.
Post-emergence: Use 1-1/2 to 2 pints in 10 to 30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall. Consult local Agricultural Experiment or Extension Service weed specialist on specific use of this product or in combination with Dalapon to control broadleaved and grass weeds.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SUGARCANE
Permitted forms of 2,4-D include acid, salts and amine. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than one gallon of product (4.0 lbs ae) per acre per crop cycle.

Pre-emergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints of product (2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application.

Post-emergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints of product (2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application.

RICE
Use 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre to control Curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tilling 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 panicule initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early heading, early panicle, boot, flowering or heading growth stages. Do not apply nitrogen within 7 to 21 days before application of 2,4-D. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops.

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

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR RICE
The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Maximum of 3 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per crop cycle. Preplant: Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per preplant application.

Post-emergence: Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per post-emergence application.

CROP STUBBLE: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. To control biennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Summer or other biennial species are in the seeding to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the Spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the Fall or after flower stalks have developed. To control perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Spray weeds in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. To control Wild Garlic and Onion in crop stubble, apply 2 quarts per acre to prevent new growth of garlic following harvest.

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR FALLOW LAND
(CROP STUBBLE ON IDEAL LAND, OR POST-HARVEST TO CROPS, OR BETWEEN CROPS)
Plant only crops labeled for use on Alligator 2,4-D Amine within 29 days following application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 4 pints of product (2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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

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

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

Restrictions: Turf grown for seed: Maximum of 4 pints of product (2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 21 days between applications.

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

For Pasture and Rangeland: Do not apply more than 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS
Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Post-emergence:
• For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 pints (1.0 lbs ae) per application.
• For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application.
• For spot treatments, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs ae) per acre.
• The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.
• Limited to two applications per year.

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

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

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

Weed control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2 to 4.2 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

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

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

STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Except in California)
Stone Fruit – Crop Group 12: Apricot, Sweet Cherry, Tart Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune (fresh/processed).

Bitternut, Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (bush nut), Pecan, Black and English (Persian) Walnut.

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

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

For the 1 pint (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application rate, do not apply more than 2 treatments per crop cycle.

For the 2 pint (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application rate, do not apply more than once per crop cycle.

**ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS**

Lawns (Residential, Industrial and Institutional), Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields and Golf Courses (Excluding Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Farms).

Use 2 to 3.16 pints of product (1.0-1.5 lbs ae) per acre per application for control of annual broadleaf weeds. Use 3.16 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per application for control of biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.

**SPOT TREATMENT IN ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS** (Parks, Cemeteries, Athletic Fields and Golf Courses, Turfgrass (excluding sod farms)).

To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of this product in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Do not exceed 4 pints of this product (2.0 lbs ae) per acre.

**USE RESTRICTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS**

Golf courses, cemeteries, parks, sports fields, turfgrass, lawns and other grass areas

Post-emergence: Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured by this treatment. Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 3.16 pints of product (1.5 lbs ae) per acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 6.25 pints of product (3.0 lbs ae) per acre, excluding spot treatments.

**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD FARMS**

Grasses Grown for Seed (Postemergence Use)

Seeding grass (five-leaf stage or later): Apply 3/4-1 pint of product (0.36-0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

Well-established grasses: Apply 1-4 pints of product (0.5-2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application.

Sod Farms (Postemergence): Apply 2.0-4.0 pints of product (1.0-2.0 lbs ae) per acre per application.

Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. When grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints of product per acre may be applied for control of hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds.

Deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application.

Reseeding: Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and with fall application, reseed in the spring.

**USE RESTRICTIONS FOR GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD FARMS**

Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment. Do not use on injury-sensitive southern grasses such as St. Augustinegrass.

Do not apply on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Legumes may be damaged or killed. Do not reaply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application. Do not graze or cut forage for hay within 7 days after application. Do not apply more than 8 pints of product (4.0 lbs ae) per acre per year. Limited to 2 applications per year.

**NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPPED AREAS**

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

Use 1/2 gallon of product per acre. Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage. Apply when most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing near the bud stage, but before flowering. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. For best results on Tansy ragwort and Milk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. Treat Wild onion or garlic in early Spring and in Fall when they are young and growing actively. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 4 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials such as Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial clover, Thistle, Blue lettuce, Nettle, Bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D may require repeat applications to kill. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days.

For chemical mowing applications on roadside and utility rights-of-way, use low volume spray equipment such as the “Lucas” 64 system use 1/2 gallon of this product in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre.

**Control of Southern Wild Roses**

On roadsides and fencerows, use 1/2 gallon of this product plus the recommended rate of a high quality surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required.

**APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES**

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

**WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

- Alfalfa *
- Barnyardgrass
- Bidens
- Bittercress-smallflowered
- Bullnettle
- Dandelion *
- Eveningprimrose-cutleaf
- Garlic-wild *
- Grocery
- Horseweed or marestail
- Ironweed
- Lambsquarters-common
- Lettuce-prickly
- Morningglory-
- Mustrad-wild
- Onion-wild
- Purslane-common
- Ragweed-common
- Ragweed-giant
- Shepardsperse
- Smartweed-
- Speedwell
- Thistle-Canada
- Thistle-bull
- Vetch-hairy
- Virginia coppeleaf

*These species are only partially controlled.

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

**APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SOYBEAN**

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

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

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

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

In fields treated with this product, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

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

Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.
Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

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

Site Preparation: (As Budbreak Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 4 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after Alder budbreak but before foliage is ¼ full size. Application may be made by air or ground. (As Foliage Spray) - For control of Alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water after most Alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates, may be added to spray mixture.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT

Broadcast application: Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Maximum of 8.25 pints of product (4.0 lbs) per acre per broadcast application.

Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill: Limited to one basal spray or cut surface application per year. Maximum of 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Injection: Limit to one injection application per year. Maximum of 2 mL of 4.0 lbs ae formulation per injection site.

AQUATIC USES

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

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

Target Plants | Allegare 2,4-D Amine (pts./acre) | Specific Use Directions
--- | --- | ---
Annual Weeds | 2 to 4 | Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using a pressure powered spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is slow, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Cross-stream spraying to oppose banks is not permitted and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination.

Biennial and perennial broadleaf and susceptible woodland plants | 4 | Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before stands 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 water solution 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.
- Do not apply more than 4.21 pts./acre (2.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) per application or more than 8.42 pts./acre (4.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Do not apply more than 4.21 pts./acre (2.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) per application or more than 8.42 pts./acre (4.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) per use season.
- Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

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

For ditchbank weeds: Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.
**2,4-D AMINE**

For shoreline weeds: Bomb 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, MARSHEYS, BAYOUS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, NON-IRRIGATION CANALS, RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT ARE SLOW MOVING, INCLUDING PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.**

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

**EMERGENT AND FLOATING AQUATIC WEEDS:**

- **Including Water Hycanth (Eichornia crassipes)**

  **Application Rate:** 2 to 4 qts./acre.

  **SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**

  **Application Timing:** Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat application as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use 4 qts./acre rate when plants are mature or when water 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 drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

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

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

- Do not exceed 8-42 qts./acre (4.0 lbs. of acid equivalent) per surface acre per use season. Do not make 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:**
   - 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 any time after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   - 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 treated with 2,4-D aquatic application are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
     - A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
     - A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
     - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 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):**
   - 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 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

   **B. For floating and emergent weed applications,** the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

   **C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application,** the party responsible for safe drinking water supply or to individual private water user. 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 same information 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 posting of notification which convey the same information may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

   **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:
   - A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
   - A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
   - An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 7 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, 505, or other methods as specified in Title 40 CFR, Part 141, 24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. 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.

**SUBMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS:**

- **Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Site</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rate</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Weed Control in: Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Floodplains, Drainage Ditches, Non-Irrigation Canals, Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>2.84 gallons (10.8 lbs. of acid equivalent) per acre foot</td>
<td>Application Timing: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when 2,4-D 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surface Subs on application:** Apply this product undirected directly to the water through a standard distribution system. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift.

**Surface Application:** Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. Rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. Apply to a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).

*All 2,4-D Amine contains 3.8 lbs. of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface Area</th>
<th>Average Depth</th>
<th>For typical conditions (2,4-D ae/acre)</th>
<th>For typical conditions (2,4-D Ae/acre)</th>
<th>For difficult conditions (2,4-D Ae/acre)</th>
<th>For difficult conditions (2,4-D Ae/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td>11.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ft.</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>14.21</td>
<td>14.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Restrictions and Limitations for Aquatic Sites with Submersed Weeds**

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

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

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

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

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

**WATER USE:**

1. **Water for irrigation or sprays:**
   - If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are

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**Table 1. Amount of 2,4-D to 2.4-D for an Applied Substrate Concentration**
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 aquaculture application.

B. Due to potential phototoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable. If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must be used within the timeframe of the following restrictions has been observed:

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

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

ii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppm (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 ppm. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppm at the time of consumption.

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

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is used for the application, applicators or the authorized organization must provide a drinking water notification and an assurance to shut off all potable water intakes within 50 feet of the 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 conditions when this pesticide 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 at 250 to 500 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting flowing surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water is functioning as potable water intake is a setback distance greater than 300 feet from the treated area and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppm 2,4-D (100 ppm 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 ppm (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur on successive days after the application. See 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 515.1-D or 245.1-C as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. Note:

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

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

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

4. Potable water intakes within 400 feet of a treated area may be irrigated or rinsed if the concentration of 2,4-D in the water does not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

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

6. Specimen Label

7. Precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

8. Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage:

Always store pesticides in a secure warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, warm to 40°F and remix thoroughly before using. This decreases the product's effectiveness.

Ventilate. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard boxes more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal:

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

Container Disposal:

Nonrefillable containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refillable container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Nonrefillable container < 5 gallons: 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 if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Nonrefillable > 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Containers:

Refill 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 a 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

Limited Warranty, Terms of Sale, and Limitation of Liability

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

Warranty: Allcare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. The Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, no such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

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

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, or any such claims at law or in equity. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages. The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

EPA 20150918

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance (feet) from Functioning Potable Water Intake</th>
<th>1 ppm</th>
<th>2 ppm</th>
<th>3 ppm</th>
<th>4 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed Weed Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake</th>
<th>1 ppm</th>
<th>2 ppm</th>
<th>3 ppm</th>
<th>4 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the manufacturer's label requirements of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements associated with use, geographic and other restrictions. If these requirements conflict with this product's label, do not use as a tank mix with this product. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).