



2,4-D Amine 4

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid *47.3%

OTHER INGREDIENTS : 52.7%

TOTAL.....100.0%

* Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275 (13th Edition) 1980

* 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 39.3%. Contains 3.8 lbs. of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

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

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

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

FIRST AID

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN: 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.
- For additional information in case of medical emergency call toll free 1-877-424-7452.

For additional Precautionary Statements see inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 1381-103

EPA Est. No.

**Distributed by
Agrilience, LLC
P.O. Box 64089, St. Paul MN 55164-0089**

NET CONTENTS

Personal Protective Equipment:

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Chemical-resistant footwear and socks.
- Protective eye wear.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning or maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, 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 controls statement:

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not pour product from this container. A mechanical system (pump and probe or spigot) must be used in transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used 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.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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 product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to susceptible plants such as beans and other legumes, flowers, cotton, grapes, ornamental, vegetables, and other plants. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its label. 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 statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply only to those 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 over short sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Keep unprotected persons and pets out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Metal containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

WEED LIST

2,4-D Amine 4 will control these plants and other 2,4-D susceptible species:

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS

Annual fanweed (field pennycress), annual yellow sweet clover, * beggarticks, bull thistle, burdock, carpetweed, chickweed, cocklebur, coffeeweed, common mullein, common evening primrose, cornflower, croton, galinsoga, goatsbeard, hemp, henbit, jewelweed, jimsonweed * knotweed, * kochia, lambsquarters, mallow (Venice, dwarf, little), marshelder, morningglory (common, ivy, woolly) musk thistle, mustards (except blue), pennycress, pepperweed (field), ** pigweeds, poorjoe (woolly plantain), * prickly lettuce, puncturevine, purslane, ragweed (common, giant), rough fleabane, rush, Russian thistle, salsify, sheperdspurse, * stinkweed, smartweeds (annual), sowthistle (annual or spiny), sunflower, tansymustard, tumbleweed, * velvetleaf, vetches, water primrose, * wild carrot, wild lettuce, wild parsnips, wild radish, wild sweet potato.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

* Alfalfa, * bindweeds (hedge, field and European), blue lettuce, * broom snakeweed, buckhorn plantain, buttercup, * Canada thistle, catnip, chamise, chicory, climbing milkweed, common duckweed, curly indigo, dandelion, * docks, * dogbanes, * goldenrod, * ground ivy, * hawkweed (orange), * hoary cress, * Jerusalem artichoke, locoweed * many-flowered aster,

milkvetch, * nettles, nutgrass, plantains, poison ivy, pokeweed, sheep sorrel, sicklepod, sneezeweed (bitter), sowthistle (perennial), * tansy ragwort, * vervains, * wild garlic, * wild onion, witchweed, wormwood, yellow rocket, yellow starthistle.

* BRUSH

Boxelder, buckbrush, coyotebrush, elderberry, manzanita, rabbitbrush, sagebrush (coastal, big, sand), sand shinnery oak, sumac, willow.

AQUATIC WEEDS

Alligatorweed, parrotfeather, waterhyacinth, waterlily, water primrose

* These species may require repeat treatments and/or the higher rate. ** Control of pigweeds in the Texas and Oklahoma High Plains may be difficult.

USE DIRECTIONS

Unless noted otherwise under individual **DIRECTIONS** section, for aerial application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Use more water for both methods when adverse growing conditions are present. **DO NOT** apply with high spray pressures, hollow cone or other nozzle types that produce small spray droplets which may drift. Avoid spray drift by making applications when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. The use of a suitable drift control agent at the proper rate will aid in the reduction of spray drift. Apply when weather is warm and plants are rapidly growing. Cold weather or dry conditions may cause poor results. **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 6 hours. Consult your local agronomist or Extension specialist for specific use and crop tolerance situations. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

WATER BASED SPRAY -- Fill the equipment half full of water, agitate while adding this product, then add the rest of the water.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Weed and feed applications for corn, small grains, grasses grown for seed or grass pastures according to label use rates. - Add half the fertilizer to the tank, and then add recommended label amount of **2,4-D AMINE 4** per acre. Agitate constantly and vigorously and finish filling the spray tank with fertilizer. Apply as soon as possible, agitating constantly. Do not hold spray mixture overnight. If incompatibility is a problem, the use of **COMPLETE COMPATIBILITY**[®] agent at the recommended label rate may correct the problem. Fertilize according to the recommendations of your supplier or your Extension specialist. Herbicide foliage contact burning may occur as a result of fertilizer use. Lower use rates and concentrations will reduce this problem.

Adjuvants for Preemergence and Preplant Applications: A non-ionic surfactant such as **PREFERENCE**[®] or a crop oil concentrate may be added to the spray solution when this product is applied preemergence or preplant to increase control of large or difficult to control weeds. Crop oil concentrates must contain at least 17% emulsifier, and should be used at 1% volume/volume (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Non-ionic surfactants should be used at a 0.25% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Wash spray equipment thoroughly with **PROTANK**[®] cleaner after using this product. When cleaning, do not pour washwater on the ground: spray or drain over a large area away from wells or other water sources. Apply the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre regardless of the amount of diluent used.

APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Do not use in California)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	3 pints	Apply to orchard floor 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.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE UNDER ORCHARD CROPS – Do not use on light, sandy soils. Do not apply to bare ground as crop injury may result, nor apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment. Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result. Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition. Do not apply during bloom and do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Make no more than 2 applications per year with a retreatment interval of at least 75 days. Do not harvest apples and pears within 14 days of application, stone fruit within 40 days of application nor harvest nuts within 60 days of application.

ASPARAGUS

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	3 to 4 pints	Apply in 50 - 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and 12 gallons per acre for aerial application. Apply in the spring on actively growing weeds. If asparagus spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these should be spaced at least one month apart. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. If spears are malformed by spray, cut immediately and discard. Post harvest spraying should be only by ground application using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

CORN – FIELD, SWEET AND POP

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Preplant - Annual and biennial broadleaf seedlings	1 pint	Planting of corn must be delayed a minimum of 7 days after application at rates up to 1 pint per acre, and a minimum of 14 days at rates from 1 to 2 pints per acre. Planting sooner after application than specified on this label may result in unacceptable crop injury.
Perennial weed seedlings and existing cover crops	1 to 2 pints *	
* Use higher rate on hard-to-kill weeds and existing cover crops such as alfalfa. Do not perform tillage for at least 7 days after application. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result.		
Preemergence and reduced tillage. Broadleaf weeds and annual grasses suppression	2 to 3 pints *	Apply after corn is planted but before emergence for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. The seed furrow must be completely closed at application or severe crop injury may result.
* Use higher rate on soils high in organic matter. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result.		
Postemergence Annual broadleaf weeds	½ to 1 pint **	Apply when corn is less than 8 inches tall, but to avoid crop injury do not apply just after leaves have unfolded. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off of corn foliage as much as possible. See additional restrictions below.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 1-1/2 pints **	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible.
** DO NOT apply from 2 weeks before tasseling to dough stage. DO NOT apply to open whorls. To avoid injury, do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Application during high moisture and temperature conditions may cause injury or brittleness. DO NOT cultivate for a week to 10 days after treatment or stalk breakage may occur.		
Late season weed control Preharvest (Field corn and popcorn only)	1 to 2 pints *	Apply after silks are completely brown to reduce weeds that interfere with harvest and reduce weed seed production. Do not apply preharvest to sweet corn.
* Use lower rate for small annual and biennial weeds. Use the higher rate for perennial and larger hard-to-kill annual and biennial weeds.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR FIELD CORN AND POPCORN - Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following applications. Do not apply more than 6.0 pts./acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 per use season.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SWEET CORN – Do not harvest ears within 45 days after application. Do not make a postemergence application any less than 21 days after a prior application. Do not apply more than 3.0 pts./acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 per use season.		

SOYBEANS

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Preplant - emerged broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints *	After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Seed furrow must be completely closed or severe crop injury will result.
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SOYBEANS*. Planting of soybeans must be delayed a minimum of 15 days after application at rates up to 1 pint per acre, and a minimum of 30 days at rates from 1 to 2 pints per acre. Do not perform tillage for at least 7 days after application. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result. Do not replant treated fields in the same growing season with crops that are not labeled for 2,4-D preplant use. Only one application per growing season, regardless of the application rate used, is allowed. Use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 2 gallons per acre for aerial applications.		
Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops. Do not graze or cut soybeans for feed from fields that have had 2,4-D applied as a preplant treatment.		

SMALL GRAINS - Not underseeded with legumes

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence Spring wheat, barley, millet and rye Annual and biennial weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints * 2 to 3 pints **	Apply when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches high) but before boot stage (Zadoks 2 ₅ to 4 ₀) when weeds are small and actively growing. Up to 1-1/3 pints per acre may be used for difficult weed problems, but do not use unless some crop damage is acceptable. Apply only in the spring when crop is fully tillered, but before grain is in boot stage (before Zadoks 4 ₀). For improved control of difficult weeds, apply up to 3 pints per acre.
** DO NOT USE THE HIGHER RATE IF POSSIBLE CROP INJURY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.		
Spring and winter wheat and barley Resistant weeds	2,4-D Amine 4 may be used in combination with "Ally"™, "Harmony Extra"™, "Express"™, "Finesse"™, at their earlier application intervals to control resistant weeds such as kochia and Russian thistle. Follow application directions on each product label.	
Winter wheat and rye Annual weeds	1 to 1-1/3 pints **	Apply only in the spring when crop is fully tillered, but before grain is in boot stage (before Zadoks 4 ₀). For improved control of difficult weeds, apply up to 1-1/3 pints per acre.
** DO NOT USE THE HIGHER RATE IF POSSIBLE CROP DAMAGE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.		
Emergency weed control in wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints **	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after grain dough stage. Do not apply during boot (Zadoks 2 ₅ to 4 ₀) to dough (Zadoks 8 ₃) stage.
** DO NOT USE THIS RATE UNLESS POSSIBLE CROP DAMAGE CAN BE TOLERATED.		
Spring-seeded oats Fall seeded oats grown for grain (Southern)	1/2 to 1 pint* 1 to 1-1/4 pints*	Apply at full tiller, but before early boot stage (Zadoks 2 ₅ to 4 ₀). Apply at full tiller, but before early boot stage (Zadoks 2 ₅ to 4 ₀).
* Difficult to control weeds may require higher rate, but some injury may occur since oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley. DO NOT spray during or just after cold weather.		
Preharvest - Cereal grains	1-1/2 to 2 pints **	Apply when grain is in hard dough stage (Zadoks 8 ₇) to control large weeds that will interfere with harvest. Apply when soil moisture is adequate for weed growth for best results.
* Use the lower rate for small annual and biennial weeds. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or hard-to-kill annual or biennial weeds. The higher rate should be used only where heavy weed infestation is a problem and increased risk of crop damage is acceptable.		

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SMALL GRAINS - Do not feed treated straw to livestock. Do not let dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks of treatment.

GRAIN SORGHUM

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 pint	Apply to plants that are 5 to 15 inches tall. DO NOT treat plants less than 5 inches tall or from boot to early dough stage. Use drop nozzles when crop is 8 inches or taller.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1-1/2 pints	The higher rate may be needed for some weeds, but chances of crop injury may increase.

DO NOT use oil. Some varieties and hybrids are 2,4-D sensitive. Crop injury may also be increased by high moisture and temperature conditions. Check with your seed company and Extension Service for advice.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR GRAIN SORGHUM - Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following applications.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (Do not use in California)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 1-1/2 pints *	Apply to established stands before the seed head comes into the boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage of growth. For seedling grasses - apply in the spring after grass has at least 5 leaves, but before boot stage. Perennial regrowth may be treated in the fall.
Perennial and biennial weeds	2 to 4 pints *	

* Use only the low rate on seedling grasses.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SEED GRASSES - Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of applying.

FALLOW GROUND AND CROP STUBBLE

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	Use the lower rate for small actively growing weeds. Use the higher rate on larger or weather-stressed weeds.
Biennial weeds	2 to 4 pints	Use the lower rate in the spring on biennial weeds such as the musk thistle during the rosette stage before stalks have formed. Use the higher rate after stalk formation or in the fall.
Perennial weeds	2 to 6 pints	Apply during the bloom to bud stage while weeds are actively growing. Do not till for 2 weeks after treatment or until the weeds start to die.
Wild onions and garlic	4 to 6 pints	Apply to regrowth in fall after harvest.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR FALLOW GROUND AND CROP STUBBLE - Do not graze treated areas for 7 days after treatment. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days before slaughter. Do not replant treated areas for 3 months after application or until chemical has disappeared from the soil.

HOPS

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 pint (0.5 lbs. ae)	Make directed applications to the row middles. Make up to 3 applications at 30-day intervals with the last application before harvest.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR HOPS: Limited to 3 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint product/acre (0.5 lbs. ae/A) per application. Maximum of 3 pints product/acre (1.5 lbs. ae/A) per crop cycle. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Observe the preharvest interval (PHI) of 28 days.

PRECAUTIONS: Hop foliage, especially new growth, is susceptible to this product. Take care to avoid spray or drift outside target area. The use of shielded or hooded sprayers, coarse sprays and low pressure (30 psi or less) will minimize contact with foliage and plant injury.

PASTURES, RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND SET-ASIDE ACRES

WEEDS AND BRUSH	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial weeds*	1 quart 1 to 2 quarts	Do not apply after heads for or when grass is in boot to milk stage when a seed crop is desired. DO NOT use on alfalfa, clover, other legumes, or newly seeded pastures. For aerial application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
Buckbrush, coyotebrush, rabbitbrush, sagebrush, and other chaparral species	2 quarts	Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water plus 1-2 quarts of a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers, per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water - (1 quart per 100 gallons of water) per acre.
Sand shinnery oak	2 quarts**	Apply 4 gallons of water plus 1-2 quarts of a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers, per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water - (1 quart per 100 gallons of water) per acre.
Southern wild rose	1 gallon	On roadsides and fencerows, use one gallon of product plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required.

* Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require the higher rate or repeated treatments. ** Woody plants and any regrowth may require repeat treatments.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND PROGRAM AREAS - Do not allow dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Remove meat animals from treated pastures or rangeland 3 days before slaughter.

RICE (Do not use in California)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Preplant – annual and biennial weeds	1 to 2 pints	Apply 4 or more weeks prior to planting
Postemergence – annual and biennial weeds	1 to 2-1/2 pints	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 seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages.
Perennial and hard-to-kill weeds	2 to 3 pints*	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR RICE – Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Consult with appropriate agencies prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control. *DO NOT use this rate unless possible crop damage can be tolerated.

WILD RICE (For use in Minnesota only)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Common waterplantain	1/2 pint (0.25 lbs. ae)	Broadcast in 4 to 10 gallons total spray volume. Apply after waterplantain has emerged from the water and when wild rice is in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf to early tillering stage. Do not spray after wild rice has reached the boot stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR WILD RICE – For use only on wild rice grown in commercial paddies. Do not apply to wild rice growing in lakes, rivers or streams. Water that is drained out of wild rice paddies is not to be used to irrigate other crops. In order to protect federally listed endangered or threatened species, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has a program to pre-notify landowners where pesticide applications may affect federally listed endangered or threatened species. Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Do not apply more than 1/2 pint/acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 (0.25 lbs. ae/A) per use season.

Observe the preharvest interval (PHI) of 60 days.

STRAWBERRIES (Established plantings only)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds - In established strawberry plantings only	2 to 3 pints	Apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Apply in early spring when strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Horticultural Specialist in the area.

SUGARCANE

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Preemergence – broadleaf weeds	2 quarts	Apply to emerged weeds before canes appear.
Postemergence – Annual and biennial weeds	2 quarts	Apply in the spring after canes emerge and through layby.

NON-CROP AREAS - Drainage Ditch Banks, Fence Rows, Roadsides, Rights-of-Way, Airfields, Railroad, Highway and Utility Rights-of-Way, and Other Non-Crop Areas

Spot Treatment: To control broadleaf weeds or brush in small non-cropland areas, apply 6 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water, mixing thoroughly, and spray to run-off. This high dosage rate may only be used where injury may be tolerated.

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Apply when weeds are young and growing vigorously.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 quarts	Spray perennial weeds when near the bud stage, but not flowering. Do not use on St. Augustine grass. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeated treatments.
Tansy ragwort and musk thistle		Apply in rosette stage before bolting.
Wild onion and wild garlic		Treat in the early spring and fall when young and actively growing.
TREE, BRUSH, WOODY PLANTS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Southern wild rose	1 gallon	On roadsides and fencerows, apply with 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed.
Woody plants - Ground application	3 quarts	Apply in 20 to 100 gallons of water. For increased effectiveness, add a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers at 1-2 quarts per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water -- 1 quart per 100 gallons of water. Spray volumes of up to 500 gallons per acre may be needed for control if brush is dense.
Woody plants - Aerial application	2 to 4 quarts	For solid stands of susceptible brush, apply in 3 to 12 gallons volume per acre. 2 to 4 quarts of fuel oil may be included in this mixture.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR NON-CROP AREAS - Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. The maximum seasonal application rate for weed control in non-crop areas is 2 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent (2 qts. of this product) per acre per application site. The maximum seasonal application rate for woody plants is 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent (4 qts. of this product) per acre per application site.

GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES, TURF GRASS, AND OTHER LAWN AND GRASS AREAS

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 pints	Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Where bentgrass predominates, apply 2 times using a 1 pint per acre rate at 3 week intervals. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Bentgrass, dichondra, legumes and clover may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial weeds	2 to 4 pints *	
* Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat treatments.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES, TURF GRASS, AND OTHER LAWN AND GRASS AREAS - The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.		

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCH BANKS

For use in the following seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Low pressure (10 to 40 PSI) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when air is calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use for small canals (less than 10 CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than a 2-foot over spray onto water with an average of less than one-foot over spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into water.

WEEDS AND BRUSH	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 quart	Apply in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage.
Perennial weeds	1 to 2 quarts*	
Brush and patches of perennial weeds	1 gallon	Apply in 150 gallons of water. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage, using about 1 gallon of spray solution per square rod.
* A repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates. Apply no more than 2 treatments per season.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR IRRIGATION CANAL DITCH BANKS		
Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days before slaughter. Water within treated banks should not be fished.		

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT**Conifer Release**

BRUSH, HARDWOODS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Alder	1-1/2 to 2 quarts	Apply in 8 to 25 gallons of water as a foliar spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full-sized leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. Treatment may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but firs should overcome this during the second year after spraying.
Ceanothus spp., chinquapin, madrone, manzanita, oak and tanoak	3 quarts	To release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply in 8 to 25 gallons of water before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply before pine growth begins

		in spring. To increase performance, add suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.
Alder, aspen, birch, willow, other competing hardwood species	1-1/2 to 3 quarts	After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July), apply in 8 to 25 gallons of water by air. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult regional or extension forester or State herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Tree Injections (Pine Release)

HARDWOODS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Oak, hickory, maple, pecan, elm, sumac, sweetgum, hawthorn, dogwood, blue beech, and ash	1 to 2 mL	Apply 1 to 2 mL undiluted product in a concentrate tree injector. Space injections 2 inches apart edge-to-edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as hickory, dogwood, red maple, blue beech and ash, make injections 1 to 1-1/2 inches apart, edge-to-edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 to October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water.

Dormant Application (other than pine)

BRUSH	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Alder, cascara, cherry poplar, and serviceberry	3 quarts	Apply product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer budbreak

Pine Only

BRUSH, HARDWOODS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Alder, cascara, cherry poplar and serviceberry	2 quarts	Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 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

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
False dandelion, klamath weed, plantain, tansy ragwort	1 to 3 quarts	To control over-wintering weeds, apply in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present.
Hazel brush and similar species (Lake States area)	2 quarts	Apply in 8 to 25 gallons of water when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

Site Preparation

BRUSH	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Alder	2 to 4 quarts	As budbreak spray: Prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 4 quarts in 8 to 25 gallons of water after alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground. As foliage spray: Prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts 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. Do not exceed a combined application rate of 4 quarts of this product per acre per site per season.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR ALL FORESTRY USES: The maximum seasonal application rate is 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent (4 qts. of this product) per acre per application site.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
See the general weeds controlled list	1/2 to 3 pints	Apply through wick applicators or conventional ground sprayers. Note: When irrigating with overhead sprinklers, do not apply this product before an irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and 3 days after treatment. Do not allow product to contact leaves or green bark of the tree. Apply in enough water to provide uniform coverage prior to or after planting of poplar/cottonwood trees. Application during warm weather is preferred. Apply when weeds are actively growing, preferably before bud stage. Repeat treatment may be necessary for less susceptible weeds. Reapply as needed. Accord® may be mixed with this product to increase weed control. Follow both labels to determine correct rates. Two quarts or more of Preference Spreader Activator per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance. Accord® is a trademark of Monsanto Company.

AQUATIC WEEDS, SUCH AS WATER HYACINTH, IN QUIESCENT OR SLOW-MOVING WATERS (RIVERS, STREAMS, LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, CANALS AND MARSHES)

WEEDS	Amount Per Acre	DIRECTIONS
Surface Application	2-1/2 to 4-1/4 pints	Apply in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed, above water line and plants are actively growing. Avoid spray drift to sensitive crops with low pressure and large nozzles or by using drift control or thickening agents.
Aerial Application	1 gallon	Apply in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre.

DO NOT apply to more than 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in any one month because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water and kill fish. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. For large bodies of weed infested waters, leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous application.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR RIVERS, STREAMS, LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, CANALS AND MARSHES - Your State Conservation Department or Fish and Game Commission may require permits for aquatic applications. Check with appropriate agencies. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes except as indicated in directions for irrigation ditch banks. Delay use of treated waters for domestic purposes or irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless testing shows that the water does not contain more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not use water from treated irrigation ditches to overhead sprinkle irrigate susceptible crops such as grapes, tomatoes, and cotton.

Notice of Warranty

Seller 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. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR IS ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF SELLER AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY SUCH WARRANTY OR MODIFY THESE TERMS. This warranty does not extend to the storage, handling or 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 storage, handling or use. Seller shall not be responsible for incidental or consequential damages, if any, resulting from a breach of warranty.

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NOTES TO THE FILE

October 23, 2003: Changed waterproof gloves to chemical-resistant under PPE and in early re-entry, added "Some of the materials that are chem.-resistant..." revised aquatic applications to include rivers and streams, added uses in forest management, cottonwood/poplar trees grown for pulp, and southern wild rose control.

August 25, 2004: Revised label per EPA's letter dated August 16, 2004.

November 3, 2004: Revised label (forestry and non-crop uses) per Larry Hammond's letter dated Oct. 14, 2004.

January 6, 2005: Add popcorn to the section "Corn – Field and Sweet." Prohibit preharvest application to sweet corn. Expand "Restrictions and Limitations for Corn."

August 19, 2005: Added hops and wild rice.

On next amendment, add horseweed to weed list and plantback restriction under Fallowland and Crop Stubble, to wit:
"All Other Crops: Those not listed on any 2,4-D product label 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 these crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under average 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 risk of crop injury prior to planting into treated fields in your area." From Dow's DMA 6 Weed Killer, 62719-2.