**2,4-D AMINE 4**

**HERBICIDE**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

EY WT.

Dinitrochlorophenoxyacetic acid* ........................................ 46.6%

**OTHER INGREDIENT:**

63.4%

**TOTAL .......................................................... 100.0%**

*Equivalent 38.9% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 3.8 lb./gal. isomer specific by AGAC method.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER - PELIGRO**

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

**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, the continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF SWALLOWED:**

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Probable mucosal damage may contribute to the use of gastric lavage.

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.**

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Absorb any spill with an absorbent material suitable for the disposal of as indicated under "Accidental Release." Protect from freezing. If stored below freezing, the product must be warmed to at least 70°F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficiency of the product.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

**METAL CONTAINERS:** Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinse to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state or local authorities.

**PLASTIC CONTAINERS:** Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinse to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state or local authorities.

**REFILLABLE CONTAINERS:** If this container has been designated by the supplier as refillable, return empty container to the place of purchase.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any restrictions specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coversalls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
Chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber > 14 mils, or natural rubber > 14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber > mils
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 application operator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment or University Weed Specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.
Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annuals weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. When product is used for weed control in crops, the grown stage of the crop must be considered. Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications.
Application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop use, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended. To do so may reduce herbicide’s effectiveness and could result in crop damage. Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial applications of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making application. This product contains dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D. Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone or small office nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.
Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth. Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.
Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any purpose other until thoroughly cleaned by a chemical cleaner.
Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately 1/2 the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.
Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grasses, or pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions:
Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate clean container, mix the amount of product to be used with an equal amount of water. Add the product mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while containing to agitate. Immediately, immediately, maintain agitation during application until tank is empty. DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.
Note: Pre-mixing the product with an equal amount of water is important.
WHERE TO USE
This product is used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, and sorghum; orchard floors; weeds and brush in rangelands, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses; tree injection and for aquatic weed control.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Glyphosate (usually 2.5 to 5.2 lbs/acre) * Higher Rates for Special Situations</th>
<th>Note: Higher Rates for Special Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small grain</td>
<td>Pre-emergent [applied just before emergence] (usually 1 to 2.5 lbs/acre)</td>
<td>1 to 2.5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Planted Oats</td>
<td>Pre-emergent [applied just before emergence] (usually 1 to 2.5 lbs/acre)</td>
<td>1 to 2.5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Planted Oats</td>
<td>Pre-emergent [applied just before emergence] (usually 1 to 2.5 lbs/acre)</td>
<td>1 to 2.5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems, such as dry conditions in the western states. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult local Extension Service or Agricultural Experiment Station Weed Specialist for recommendations on special conditions.

*Adapted from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When used properly, product will kill or control the following, in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Temple</th>
<th>Hopi</th>
<th>Wester</th>
<th>Eastern</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CROPS
Small grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye, millet), not underseeded with a legume: See table for recommended use rates. Spray when weeds are small at begin growing but before boot stage (typically 4 to 6 inches tall). Do not apply before the filler stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control large weeds that interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.
Small grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye), underseeded with legumes: Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not apply alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated. Preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.
Spring Planted Oats: Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully filled stage, except during the boot to dough stage.
Fall Planted Oats: Apply after full filling but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.
Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured. Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
For Emergency Weed Control In Wheat: Perennial broadleaf weeds-Apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.
Wild Garlic in Grain Stubble: To prevent new growth of garlic following harvest, apply 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre to stubble. Do not forage for 14 days following application.
Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.
Corn: See table for recommended use rates.
Preplant: To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergent: Apply product 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.
Postemergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 5 to 16 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.
Do not sow or cultivate seeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result. Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder to graze treated soybeans to livestock. Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock. Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans or growing crops other than those labeled for 2, 4-D use. Suggest: See label for recommended rate. Apply as a pre- or post-emergent spray in the spring after canes emerge and through July. Consult your local Agricultural Experiment Station Weed Specialist on use of this product to control broadleaf and grass weeds.

Apple, Pear, Stone Fruit, & Nut Orchards & Pistachios: 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 exceed 2 pints per acre. Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result. (2) to newly established young orchards. These trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition, (3) during bloom, (4) more than twice a year, (5) immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and 3 days after treatment. Also, do not apply spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks or exposed roots, as injury may result. Do not graze or feed crops from treated orchards. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application or nuts within 60 days of application. For apple and pear only, (1) do not exceed 2.0 pounds acid equivalent per acre per application, (2) do not apply more than two applications per season, (3) do not retreat for 75 days, and (4) do not harvest within 14 days of application.

TURF USES

Use Requirements for Turf Including Sod Farms and Grass Seed Crops Restricted Entry Interval: When used on sod farms or grass seed crops, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the“Grass Ues Requirements” section of this label. For use on other turf areas, follow reentry instructions in the “Non-Agricultural Use Requirements” section. Weed Control in Sod Farms (except California): Use 1 to 3 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on ditches and other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent grass except for spot treating on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding should be delayed following treatment. Wait until spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not apply to perennial weed species such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications. Grass Seed Crops: Apply 1 to 4 pints of product per acre in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 2 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre can be used to control hard-to-control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent grass unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Ornamental Turf such as lawns, golf courses, cemeteries, and parks: Apply 2 to 4 pints on annual broadleaf weeds and 4 pints on biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds. Use enough water to give good coverage. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage but not flowering at application. 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, lespediza, and dichondra may be injured by this treatment. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas: To control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use ½ 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 or suppress 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 lower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Note: Suggest at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. 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. Fallow Land: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to 3 quarts of product per acre. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2, 4-D has disappeared from soil. Established Pasture and Rangelands: Use 1 to 4 pints of product in sufficient water to give coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to dry dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meist animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter. In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pogoniligrass, and stargrass (Cynodon spp.), use 1.5 to 3 pints of 2, 4-D Amino 4 per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting.
vegetative propagules (stolons) of hybrid Bermuda grass. In addition to those weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label, this rate of 2,4-D Amine 4 will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and Goosegrass. Apply this product at the gnaminating stage of weeds for best results. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1-inch in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

When applying weed control to perennial weeds, spot treatments are effective. Spotting, moving and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications. For pasture renovations, wait 2 weeks per pint of 2,4-D Amine 4 per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fences, use 1 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. One gallon per 1000 square feet of area per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

General Weed Control: (Airfield, Roadside, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch Banks, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas): Use 1 to 3 quarts of product per acre. Usually 2 quarts per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous grassy cover or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay resowing for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Rights-of-Way: Apply up to 2 gallons of product per acre for the control of perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody species. For less susceptible perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control woody species, use a combination of 2 gallons of product plus 1 to 4 quarts of glyphosate@ 416 herbicide per acre. For ground application, apply in 20 to 400 gallons of water, depending on the height of the weeds and brush. Use the higher volumes of water to 400 gallons per acre for taller or larger plants. For aerial application, use 10 to 30 gallons per acre total spray volume.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the bush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet tall. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard-to-control species may require re-treatment next season.

Poplar/Cottonwood Trees Grown for Pulp-Broadleaf Weed Control: 2,4-D Amine 4 may be applied through wick applicators or conventional ground sprayers (excluding irrigation systems). Do not allow 2,4-D Amine 4 to contact leaves of the tree. Use ½ pint to 3 quarts per acre prior to planting or after planting. Two quarts or more of a spreader activator per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance. Accord® may be mixed with 2,4-D Amine 4 to increase weed control. Tree Injection: For the control of unwarted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweet gum in forest and non-crop areas, apply undiluted product by injecting 1 ml through the bark, using one injection of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4-12 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 2 ml of undiluted product per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maple should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

No water/Work Standard Water restrictions or water notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants. For Diffuse Injection: Mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water for dilute injection.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS

Weeds and Brush on Irrigation Canal Ditchbanks: Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates.

Appy no more than 2 treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix one gallon of product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly, using approximately 1 gallon of spray solution per square rod.

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 contamination of chemical into water. Spray when the air is calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying on water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shallower streams, allow no more than 6-foot over-spray or water with an average of less than 1-foot over-spray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be finished. For Aquatic Weeds in Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs, Bayous, Canals, Streams, Drainage Ditches, and Marshes: Use 2-1/2 to 4-1/2 quarts of product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage. Thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed, above the water line, and plants are actively growing. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will assist you in determining the treated bottom. Awaiting Ditches, and Marshes. Do not apply to more than 15% of to a lake or pond in any one month because excessive decreasing vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water and kill fish.

Do not contaminate water interceded for irrigation purposes except as indicated in directions for use on irrigation ditches.

Perennial and hard-to-control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control. Potable Water: Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a period of three weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than 0.1 ppm 2,4-D Amine 4.

Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes): 2,4-D Amine 4 will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications. Use 2 to 4 quarts (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 quarts when plants are mature or when the weed mass is dense. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hydranth plants missed in the previous operation. Surface Application: Use power sprays operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECCTA-SPR™ operation use 2,4-D Amine 4 with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control recommendation included with the drift control agent.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1 gallon per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOL@ drift control systems, apply 2,4-D Amine 4 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent 1/2 lb. 1 lb. 2 lbs. 3 lbs. 4 lbs.
2,4-D Amine 4 1 pt. 2 pts. 3 pts. 4 pts.

Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum): For Eurasian Water Milfoil in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system. 2,4-D Amine 4 will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications. For control water milfoil where more than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within ½ mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure of fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds. Amount To Use: Apply 2-1/2 to 10 gallons of 2,4-D Amine 4 per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application. When to Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil start to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2-1/2 to 10 gallons of 2,4-D Amine 4 per acre as a complete directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems. Surface Application: Apply 2-1/2 to 10 gallons of 2,4-D Amine 4 per acre in a minimum spray volume of 6 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2-1/2 to 10 gallons per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 through standard boom system with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOL® drift control spray systems apply 2,4-D Amine 4 in 12 to 15 gallons of spray mix per acre.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC. or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors and the Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE subject to the inherent risks referred to above. NEITHER ALBAUGH, INC. NOR ITS SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTORS MAKE ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS.
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