

Formula 40[®]

A Selective Herbicide

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Triisopropanolamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	34.05%
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	21.97%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 43.98%

TOTAL: 100.00%

By Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 36.5%, 3.67 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or
Exposure, Call CHEMTREC
(800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-357

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER / PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or Viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves
- chemical-resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- protective eyewear.

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.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Control Statements:

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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicated the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ 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 or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, grass pastures, rangelands and in certain crops. It may also be applied by injection to control trees.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with 2,4-D susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants: Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

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

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

Crop Injury: Injury to crops may occur when this herbicide is used as approved elsewhere on this label. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, state agricultural extension service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

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

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

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

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Equipment

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Equipment

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

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Violent wind storms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on soil particles and they are blown onto the susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for this product unless appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody perennials without injuring most grasses. Species controlled include the following plus many others:

Bitterweed	Jewelweed	Plantains	Sunflower
Broomweed	Jimsonweed	Poorjoe	Sweetclover
Burdock	Lambsquarter	Florida pusley	Bull thistle
Carpetweed	Loco Bigbend	Common ragweed	Musk thistle
Chicory	Lupine	Wild rape	Russian thistle
Cocklebur	Venice mallow	Yellow rocket,	Velvetleaf
Coffeeweed	Marshelder	Shepherdspurse	Vetch
Croton	Annual Morningglory	Sicklepod	Water plantain
Dandelion	Pennycress (Fanweed)	Annual smartweed	Wild mustard
Dock	Pennywort	Bitter sneezeweed	Witchweed
Galinsoga	Field pepperweed	Annual sowthistle	Wormwood
Wild hemp	Pigweed†	Spanishneedle	

†The control of "hybrid" Pigweeds appears to be less satisfactory from 2,4-D products than formerly experienced on "non-hybrid" varieties. Since 2,4-D herbicides are not as effective on the "hybrid" Pigweeds, it is necessary to apply higher rates of 2,4-D for control, especially later in the growing season. Higher rates injure some crops, so less than satisfactory pigweed control may be experienced by the highest tolerated crop dosages.

Therefore, Nufarm no longer includes Pigweed among the species covered by the performance guarantee statements on the labels for this product. At this time, this disclaimer applies only to the High Plains of Texas and western Oklahoma, including the Panhandles. All other guarantees on these product labels are unchanged by this disclaimer.

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. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY

Mix this product only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

USE WITH LIQUID FERTILIZER

This product may be combined with liquid fertilizers suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of corn, small grains, sorghum and grass pastures in one operation. Use this product in accordance with recommendations for these crops given in the following text and table. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or local extension service specialist. To prepare the spray, this product must first be premixed with water. For liquid nitrogen fertilizer use a premix consisting of 1 part of this product and 4 parts of water; for other liquid fertilizers use 1 part of this product with 50 to 60 parts of water. Add the premix to the fertilizer while maintaining continuous agitation during both mixing and spraying operations. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared; do not store.

Note: Always premix this product with water before adding to the liquid fertilizer.

CROP USES

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Reentry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 TO USE IN CROPS (AIR OR GROUND APPLICATION)

Note: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

Crop	Dosage per Acre	
	Normal Rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher Rates For Special Situations†† (more likely to injure crop)
Small Grains Spring Postemergence wheat, barley, rye, millet oats Preharvest (dough stage) wheat, barley, oats	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints 1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint	
Corn† Preemergence† Emergence† Postemergence† up to 8 inches tall 8 inches to tasselling (use only directed spray) Preharvest	2 pints 1 pint 1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint 1/2 to 1 pint	1-1/2 pints 1-1/2 pints
Sorghum (Milo) Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	2/3 to 1 pint 1 pint	1-1/2 to 2 pints
Rice	1 to 2-1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
Sugarcane Fall, after harvest or planting Spring, once or twice before close-in Summer, up to 6 weeks before harvest	2 to 4 pints 2 to 4 pints 2-1/2 pints	
Asparagus	1-1/2 to 2 quarts	
Strawberries	1 to 1-1/2 quarts	

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

††These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS

See table for recommended use rates. To control Wild Morningglory and certain other broadleaf weeds apply in about 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and about 12 gallons per acre for aircraft application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If 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. Malformed spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ASPARAGUS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 3 days. Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2 quarts of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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

See table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. **Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage.** To control weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CEREAL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, And Millet)

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Postemergence:

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.56 pints of product /acre per application.

Preharvest:

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1 pint of product/acre per application.

Limited to 3.25 pints of product/acre per crop cycle.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN

See table for recommended use rates.

Preemergence: Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Only emerged broadleaf weeds are likely to be controlled. Do not use on very light, sandy soil.

Emergence: Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground.

Postemergence: Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if this product is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. **Note:** Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured, especially sweet corn. 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 before using.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. **Note: Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.**

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CORN (Field and Pop)

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.

Maximum of 6.5 pints of product/acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or Preemergence

Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.15 pints of product /acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint of product/acre per application.

Preharvest

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3.25 pints of product /acre per application.

USE PRECAUTIONS 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 3.25 pints of product /acre per crop cycle.

Preplant or Preemergence

Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
Maximum of 2.15 pints of product /acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint of product/acre per application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO)

See table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply this product under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. **Note:** Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

USE PRECAUTIONS 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.

Postemergence (acid, salts and amines):

Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.15 pints of product/acre per application.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE (Not For Use In California)

See table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot flowering or early heading growth stages. 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR RICE

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

Maximum of 3.25 pints of product /acre per crop cycle.

Preplant

Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2.15 pints of product/acre per preplant application.

Postemergence

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 3.25 pints of product /acre per postemergence application.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE

See table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. **Note:** Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SUGARCANE

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

Do not apply more than 8.5 pints of product/acre per crop cycle.

Preemergence

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 4.25 pints of product/acre per application.

Postemergence

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 4.25 pints of product/acre per application.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES

See table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre 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 Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

Do not apply in California or Florida.

Dormant or after last picking

Limited to one application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 1.5 pints of product/acre per application.

WEED CONTROL IN STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

Apply 3 pints per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds in the orchard floor. Use coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Do not use in light sandy soil. Do not use in California. Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result. Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment. Do not allow spray to drift 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. Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards. Do not make more than two applications per year. Do not harvest stone fruit within 40 days of application or harvest nuts within 60 days of application.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR STONE FRUIT

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.

Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Postemergence

Limited to two applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 4.25 pints of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 75 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NUT ORCHARDS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.

Postemergence

Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.

Maximum of 4.25 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FILBERTS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Limited to 4 applications per year.

Maximum of 2.15 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW LAND

Use 1-1/2 to 2-1/4 quarts per acre on annual broadleaf and perennial species, such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not plant treated fallow land until three months after treatment, or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR FALLOW LAND (crop stubble on idle land, or postharvest to crops, or between crops)

Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application.

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 2.15 quarts of product /acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

RANGELAND, PASTURE, NON-CROP AND FOREST USES

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, CONSERVATION RESERVE, AND RANGELANDS

Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on Bentgrass, Alfalfa, Clover, or other Legumes. When using on Conservation Reserve lands, follow all applicable state and Federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restrictions imposed either by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program, whichever is longest.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR PASTURE AND RANGELAND (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands)

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

Postemergence:

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.15 pints of product /acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.15 pints to 4.25 pints of product/acre per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 4.25 pints of product /acre per application.

Spot treatment: Use 4.25 pints of product/acre. Maximum of two applications per year.

Maximum of 8.5 pints of product/acre per year.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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.

Grazing Restrictions: Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days. Withdraw meat animals from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Control of Southern Wild Rose, Perennial Pepperweed, Hoarse Cress

For rangeland or pasture, the maximum application rate is 2 quarts per acre per application. On roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of this 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. Apply at a maximum rate of 4 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment.

Grazing Restrictions: Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days. Withdraw meat animals from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Spot Treatment in non-Crop Areas

To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint (4 oz.) of this product in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

Tree Injection Treatment

To control unwanted hardwood trees such as Elm, Hickory, Oaks, and Sweetgum in forests and non-crop areas, apply this product by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as Ash, Maples and Dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted product per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season; however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow. Limited to one injection application per year.

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

TURF USES

Use Requirements for Turf Including Sod Farms and Turfgrass grown for Seed

Restricted Entry Interval: When used on sod farms or turf grown for seed, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label. For use on other turf areas, do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Restrictions on Treatment: Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site.

WEED CONTROL IN SOD FARMS

Use 1 to 3 quarts of this product 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 dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

WEED CONTROL IN TURFGRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on Bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. See "Grazing Restrictions" in grass pastures section above.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR TURF (Grown for Seed or Sod)

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4.25 pints of product/acre per application.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND AND ORNAMENTAL TURF GRASS AREAS (Excluding Sod Farms and Turf Grown for Seed: LAWNS (Residential, Industrial and Institutional), PARKS, CEMETERIES, ATHLETIC FIELDS AND GOLF COURSES (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs) AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS AND DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS.

Use 1 to 2 quarts of this product 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 dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-CROPLAND**Postemergence (Annual and Perennial weeds):**

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 2 quarts of product /acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Postemergence (Woody Plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 4 quarts of product /acre per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF GRASS

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 3.25 pints/acre/year.

Maximum seasonal rate is 6.5 pints/acre, excluding spot treatments.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. This product, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Containers 5 gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

OR

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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