



# 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

## SELECTIVE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D-Dichloro- phenoxyacetic acid*	46.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	53.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

\*2,4-D-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38.4% = 3.8 lbs/gal  
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6 D01-5

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

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

See inside of label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements,  
First Aid, and Directions for Use.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840.

FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN:  
PASTURES AND RANGELAND, LAWNS,  
GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS,  
AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF, FOR  
FENCES, DITCHBANKS,



ROADSIDES,  
INDUSTRIAL SITES,  
AND OTHER  
LISTED  
SITES

Distributed By: **Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.**

PALMETTO, FL. 34220

HENDERSONVILLE, N.C. 28793

BOONE, N.C. 28607

EPA Reg. No. 48273-4-829

J5

EPA Est. No. 829-FL-1

**Net Contents Liquid: 1 Gallon (3.785 liters)**

### FIRST AID

**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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor 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. Immediately rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center. **IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

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

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER:** Corrosive; causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

**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 protective eyewear \* chemical resistant gloves, when applying post harvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate \*chemical resistant apron when applying post harvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise exposed to the concentrate. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no other instructions for washing, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash all PPE separately from other laundry. See engineering controls for additional requirements.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:** 1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then thoroughly wash and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. 3. 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

**For Terrestrial Uses:** This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as permitted by this label. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Carefully read all directions for use before applying.

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

**Do not apply by aircraft.**



### 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), restricted-entry intervals. 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 allow people (or pets ) to enter treated area until sprays have dried.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for the control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. **A partial list of weeds controlled:** Beggarticks, Bitterweed, Blueweed Texas, Broomweed, Buckwheat Wild, Burdock, Burhead, Carpetweed, Catnip, Chicory, Cocklebur, Coffeeweed, Cornflower, Croton, Dandelion, Docks, Dogfennel, Fanweed, Galinsoga, Garlic (Wild), Goatsbeard, Halogeton, Hemp (Wild), Jewelweed, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Lambsquarter, Mallow Venice, Marshelder, Mildvetch, Morningglory (Annual), Mustards, Nettles, Onion (Wild), Pennycress, Pepperweed (Field), Pigweed, Plantains, Poorjoe, Radish (Wild), Ragweed, Rape (Wild), Redstem, Salsify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Smartweed Bit-

ter, Sowthistle (Annual), Spanishneedles, Sunflower, Sweetclover, Tansymustard, Tansyragwort, Thistle Bull, Thistle Musk, Thistle Russian, Velvetleaf, Vervains, Vetch, Water Plantain, Witchweed, Wormwood, Yellow Rocket, Yellow Starthistle.

## HOW TO MIX

Fill the spray tank half full, then add the required amount of this product and continue filling the tank with the balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling the tank and during spray operations. Apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Treatment during drought periods often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons water per acre by ground equipment. Use higher gallonage to improve spray coverage. Use the lower dosages for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. Use the higher rate for less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult. Do not mix with oil, atrazine, surfactant or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada Thistle and Field Bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for best control. Do not use in a Greenhouses. Do not use the same equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants that are 2,4-D sensitive. Do not permit spray mist to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 psi with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; by not spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.



## 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, or airblast) 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 ground equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

**Additional requirement for ground boom application:** Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

## SMALL GRAINS

### Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye

**Post-emergence (BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE):** Not underseeded with a Legume crop for annual weeds use 1 1/3 pints per acre. For perennial weeds use 2 pints per acre. For general weed control however use 2 pints per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot up to the milk stage.

**For Post-emergence weed control on OATS** use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For pre-harvest treatment when grain is in the soft to hard dough stage, spray to control large weeds that interfere with harvest operation. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Use only when weeds threaten the harvest operation. Do not graze or feed treated forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

### SMALL GRAINS USE PRECAUTIONS

**Post-emergence:** Limited to one post-emergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 1/2 pints per acre per application. Limited to 3 2/3 per acre per crop cycle.

**Preharvest:** Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lbs. ae/per acre) per application. The preharvest interval is 14 days.

### SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply 2/3 pint per acre when plants are 6 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for some weeds but the chance of crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before plants are 5 inches tall nor during boot, flowering or early dough stages. If plants are taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to treat crop at this time, use 2/3 pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Do not spray sensitive varieties. Consult with your local Extension Service personnel or University Specialist for this information.

### SORGHUM (MILO) USE PRECAUTIONS

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:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints/acre per application.

## RICE

Use 1 to 2-1/2 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, 7 to 10 weeks after planting or when rice is fully tillered but not yet in "boot" stage. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1-1/2 inches at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages.

**NOTE:** some rice varieties can be injured by 2,4-D under certain conditions; therefore consult your local Extension Service personnel or a University specialist for rates and timing of sprays.

### RICE USE PRECAUTIONS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days. Maximum of 3 pints per acre per crop cycle. **Postemergence:** Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3 pints per acre per postemergence application.

## CORN

**Preemergence:** Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre (1 1/2 - 3 TBS. per 1000 sq. ft.) to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soils.

**Post-emergence:** After emergence of corn plants use 1/2 pint per acre (1 1/8 tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.). Applications of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre (1 1/8 to 2 1/4 tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to the dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high moisture soil conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivations for 8 to 10 days after treatment.

**NOTE:** Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact the seed company or the Agricultural Experiment Station weed specialists for this information.

### CORN USE PRECAUTIONS

**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 pints per acre per crop cycle.

**Preplant or preemergence:** Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints per acre per application. **Postemergence:** Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint per acre per application.

**Corn (Sweet)** 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 pints per acre per crop cycle. **Preplant or preemergence:** Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints per acre per application.

**Postemergence:** Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1 pint per acre per application

## SUGAR CANE

Apply as a pre-emergence application before canes appear or as a post-emergence spray in the spring after the canes emerge and then through the layby stage in accordance with the State recommendations. Use 2 to 4 pints in sufficient water to treat 1 acre.

### SUGAR CANE USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity. Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per crop cycle.

**Preemergence:** Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints per acre per application. **Postemergence:** Limited to one application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints per acre per application.

## GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 1 to 2 pints per acre (2 1/4 to 4 1/2 tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by ground application. Apply to established stands in the spring from the tiller to the early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at the higher rate.

## PASTURES AND RANGELAND

**Observe the following:** A 7 day pregrazing interval for dairy cattle and a pre-slaughter interval for meat animals of 3 days. Do not use on bent grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when the grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

**For Bitterweed, Broomweed, Docks, Kochia,**

**Marshelder, and other broadleaf weeds:** Use 3 to 4 pints per acre (6 ½ to 9 tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) to control most species; if weeds are young and actively growing, 2 to 3 pints per acre (4 ½ to 6 ½ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) may control same species. Deep rooted perennials may require repeated treatments "fall-spring-fall" or "spring-fall-spring." In newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass apply 2 to 3 pints per acre (4 ½ to 6 ½ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) either pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment.

#### **PASTURES AND RANGELAND USE PRECAUTIONS**

**Postemergence:** For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 pints per acre per application.

**For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds:** Use 2 to 4 pints per application. **For difficult to control weeds and woody plants:** Use 4 pints per acre per application. **Spot treatment:** Use 4 pints per acre.

Maximum of two applications per year.

Maximum of 8 pints per 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.

### **LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF**

Apply 3 pints per acre (6 ½ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gals. water per 1,000 sq. ft.) Increase this to 4 pints per acre (3 Tablespoons per 1000 sq. ft.) if hard to kill weeds (Spurge) are present. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, Carpetgrass, Centipedegrass, Dichondra, and Clovers. After weeds have died remove all dead vegetation. Prepare the seed bed by addition of top soil, peat moss or other soil amendments. Work into the topsoil. Wait 2 weeks then seed the area at 1 ½ times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist through the first cutting.

### **LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF**

#### **Postemergence:**

Limited to 2 applications per year. Maximum of 3 pints per acre per application. The maximum seasonal rate is 6 pints per acre, excluding spot treatments.

### **FOR FENCES, DITCHBANKS, ROAD- SIDES, AND INDUSTRIAL SITES**

#### **Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):**

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

#### **Postemergence (woody plants):**

Limited to 1 application per year

Maximum of 8 pints per 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.

### **SPOT TREATMENT OF WEEDS**

Mix 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water and apply with a hand sprayer to control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas. Add a suitable, approved surfactant to the spray mixture to insure better coverage of target weeds. Do not use the same sprayer for insecticides or fungicides.

## **LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AND SIMILAR ORNAMENTAL TURF**

Apply 3 pints per acre ( 6 1 / 2 tsp = 1.08 ounces. water per 1,000 sq. ft.) Increase this to 4 pints per acre (3 Tablespoons = .5 ounces. per 1,000 sq. ft.) in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft.) if hard to kill weeds (Spurge) are present. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, Carpetgrass, Centipedegrass, Dichondra, and Clovers. After weeds have died remove all dead vegetation. Prepare the seedbed by addition of topsoil, peat moss or other soil amendments. Work into the topsoil. Wait 2 weeks then seed the area at 1 1 / 2 times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist through the first cutting.

**WARRANTY AND CONDITIONS OF SALE:** Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use and handling of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and handling of this material when such use and handling are contrary to label instructions.

**DIY Pest and Lawn - 386-774-2847**

**2417 Enterprise Rd., Orange City, FL, 32763**

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