

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

SELECTIVE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 46.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

*2,4-D-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38.4% = 3.8 lbs/gal Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6 DO1-5

DANGER-PELIGRO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque alguien para que se la explique en detalles.

(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention. **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention. **IF SWALLOWED:** Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. **IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

see side panel for additional Precautionary statements

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers, including persons repairing or cleaning equipment, must wear:

1. Coveralls over short-sleeved shirts and short pants, Waterproof gloves, Chemical-resistant footwear and socks.
 2. Protective eyewear such as face shields or safety glasses (brow and temple protection recommended).
 3. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
 4. A chemical-resistant apron should also be worn when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no other instructions for washing, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash all PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

For containers over 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

Mechanical transfer for containers of 5 or More gallons: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should:**
1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
 2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
 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

Vapors, spray drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target plants. This product may injure cotton, beans, peas, grapes, ornamentals, etc. (coarse sprays are less likely to drift). For terrestrial use, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wastewater.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all directions for use carefully 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.

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: 1. Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and short pants, 2. Waterproof gloves, 3. Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, 4. Protective eyewear, 5. 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, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treated area during application. Do not enter treated area until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for 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, Poojoe, Radish (Wild), Ragweed, Rape (Wild), Redstem, Salsify, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Smartweed, Smartweed Bitter, 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 and 1 to 5 gallons water by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. The lower dosages recommended on this label 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 rates will be needed. 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 to or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D. Do not permit spray mist containing it 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. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; using no more than 20 psi at the nozzles; by using nozzles that produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Aircraft applications should only be made by applicators experienced in the use of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making applications.

NOTE: When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 45° F and mix thoroughly before using.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye

Post-emergence (BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE): Not underseeded with a Legume crop for annual weeds use 1 1/2 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, spraying can be done to control large weeds that interfere with 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.

SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre when plants are 6 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some sensitive varieties should not be sprayed. Consult with your local Extension Service personnel or University Specialist for this information.

RICE

Use 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 the "boot" stage. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at early seeding, 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 local Extension Service personnel or University specialists for rates and timing of sprays.

CORN

Preemergence: Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 TBLs. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.). Applications of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 soil moisture 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.

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 the State recommendations. Use 2 to 4 pints in sufficient water to treat 1 acre.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 1 to 2 pints per acre (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by air or 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

The maximum application rate to pasture and rangeland is 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application site.

NOTE: observe the following; A 7-day pregrazing interval for dairy cattle; a 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; 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 broad-leaf weeds: Use 3 to 4 pints per acre (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.) either pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment.

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

Apply 3 pints per acre (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist through the first cutting.

The Maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

FOR FENCES, DITCHBANKS, ROADSIDES, AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

Apply 2 to 3 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray weeds to point of runoff. Treat as soon in spring as possible, since young actively growing weeds are easier to control.

SPOT TREATMENT OF WEEDS

Mix 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water and apply to control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer. 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.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warrant nor any other warrant of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

Buyer assumes all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of this material not in accordance with the terms of this label.

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL 24 HOURS A DAY:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store product in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Store at temperatures above 32°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate water 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

MINI-BULK and/or 55 GALLON DRUM CONTAINER PRECAUTION - Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage, such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions and damage or worn thread on closure devices. **REFILL ONLY WITH SA-50 Brand 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER.** The contents of this container cannot be completely removed by cleaning, refilling with materials other than SA-50 Brand 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER will result in contamination and may weaken container. After filling and before transporting, check for leaks. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking container. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

If any part of this label is missing, contact your supplier or manufacturer for full labeled uses and requirements.

SA-50 Brand 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

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