U.S.A. MANUFACTURED
GORDON'S
SINCE 1924

Amine 400

2,4-D WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 46.47%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 53.53%
TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
3.7 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 38.6%
Isomer Specific By AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER – PELIGRO

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

STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, natural rubber blends and laminates. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:
- protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield),
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements
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/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations
- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should 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.
- Users should 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 15-20 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 on skin or on 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.
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 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 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 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

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

Environmental Hazards
This pesticide is 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.

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.

Directions for use by aerial application are not included on this label, therefore this product should not be applied as an aerial application. Aquatic use sites are not included on this label, therefore this product should not be applied to aquatic use sites.

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 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.

(cont. on next page)

Agricultural Use Requirements *(cont.)*
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 water-proof 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.

1. Use Precautions

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply in tank mixtures with other 2,4-D products. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 90°F and humidity is high.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks
Bitterweed
Broomweed
Bull thistle
Burdock
Carpetweed
Cinquefoil
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffeeweed
Croton
Devil's claw
Fleabane (daisy)
Flixweed
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
Goosefoot
Gumweed
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Kochia
Knotweed
Lambsquarters
Lettuce (wild)
Mallow
Marshelder
Marijuana
Morningglory (annual)
Musk thistle
Mustard
Parsnip
Pennycress
Peppergrass
Pigweed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncturevine
Radish (wild)
Ragweed (common)
Russian thistle
Shepherd's purse
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Sowthistle (common)
Spanish needle
Sunflower
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervain
Vetch
Wild carrot
Wild parsnip
Witchweed
Wormwood
Yellow starthistle

Perennial Weeds

Artichoke
Aster
Austrian fieldcress
Bindweed
Blackeyed Susan
Blue lettuce
Canada thistle
Catnip
Chicory
Clover (many types)
Dandelion
Dock
Dogbane
Goldenrod
Ground ivy
Healall
Hoary cress
Horsetail
Ironweed
Locoweed
Nettle
Orange hawkweed
Plantain
Povertyweed
Rushes
Southern wild rose
Sowthistle
Stinging nettle
Strawberry (wild)
Tall buttercup
Tanweed
Toadflax
Vervain
Yellow rocket
Wild garlic
Wild onion
Wild sweet potato

2. 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) 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 application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

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

3. Pasture and Rangeland

Application rates for Pasture and Rangeland such as established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP).

Weed Types	Rate per Application	When to Apply
Susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 quart/A (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during active growth.
Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 to 2.0 quarts/A (1.0 to 2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during seedling to rosette stage.
For difficult to control weeds and woody plants	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	Spring or fall during bud to bloom stage. A second application may be required.
Spot treatment	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not use on alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on pasture and rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands, not in agricultural production such as Conservation Reserve program (CRP)).

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post-emergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal./A	0 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1 gallon (4.0 lb. 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of the previous application. Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. If grass is to be cut for hay, the Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) are applicable. For program lands such as the 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 labeling must be followed.

4. Woody Plants or Brush and Broadleaf Weeds

For control of woody plants or brush and broadleaf weeds on roadsides, drainage ditchbanks, rights-of-way, railroads, firebreaks, fencerows, industrial sites, and other similar noncropland areas. Applications to noncropland 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.

DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN NON-CROPLAND
Broadcast applications to annual and perennial weeds: Apply to emerged weeds. For best results, treat when weeds are young and

actively growing. The maximum application rate to general noncropland sites is 1/2 gallon (4 pints) of product per acre per application per site. When multiple applications of up to 2.0 lbs. acid equivalent per acre are utilized to reach the maximum seasonal use rate, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of the previous application. Minimum spray volume: Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Number of applications: Limited to 2 applications per year.

Broadcast applications to woody plants: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Up to 1.0 gallon of product per acre (4.0 lb. acid equivalent per acre) may be applied in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants. The maximum noncropland application rate for tree, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

Target Species	Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume
Annual and perennial weeds	Broadcast	1/2 gal./A or 4 pints/A (2.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal./A
Woody plants	Broadcast and high volume foliar	1.0 gal./A or 8 pints/A (4.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	N/A	See Tables 1-2.

High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons spray solution per acre):
Apply 0.25 to 1.0 gallon of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 0.25 to 1.0% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage of solid stands of mixed brush can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray-to-wet basis is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Instructions for preparing 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Spray Solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
100 gal./A	0.25 gal.	0.33 gal.	0.5 gal.	**1.0 gal.**
200 gal./A	0.50 gal.	0.67 gal.	**1.0 gal.**	—
300 gal./A	0.75 gal.	**1.00 gal.**	—	—
400 gal./A	**1.00 gal.**	—	—	—

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl. oz. The maximum seasonal application rate for trees, brush and woody plant control is 1.0 gallon of product per acre per application per site.

For Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, and hand-pressurized pump sprayers

Table 2. Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons of Water	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
1	2 teaspoons	3 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	8 teaspoons
2	4 teaspoons	2 Tablespoons	3 Tablespoons	6 Tablespoons
3	2 Tablespoons	3 Tablespoons	4 Tablespoons	8 Tablespoons

Equal measures: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 teaspoons (tsp.)

TANK MIXTURES FOR NONCROPLAND
Utility & Pipeline Rights-of-Way: Use 1/2 to 1 gallon of Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer in tank mix combinations with other herbicides labeled for rights-of-way sites and apply in spray volumes 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer can be applied as a tank mixture with other recommended herbicides such as Garlon®, Tordon®, and Banvel® to broaden the spectrum of control. In order to assure maximum safety and weed control, follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer. Where a rate range is given, the rate should be varied according to the density and target species.

Products	Rates
Amine 400 + Garlon® 3A Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 1 gallon/A
Amine 400 + Garlon® 4E Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 2 to 4 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Tordon® K Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1/2 to 2 quarts/A
Amine 400 + Banvel® Herbicide	1/2 to 1 gallon/A + 1 quart/A

5. Ornamental Turf

FOR USE ON RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER TURF SITES EXCLUDING SOD FARMS
To control weeds in established lawns and other ornamental turfgrass such as bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fescue. Apply in spring, summer or fall when weeds are actively growing. Spray to give a uniform application. Delay mowing before and after treatment. Do not use on newly seeded areas or on grass seedlings. Do not use on new lawns until mowed twice. Creeping grasses such as zoysiagrass, bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, dichondra, and clovers may be injured severely by this product; only spot treat weeds on these types of grasses. Do not use on bentgrass golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous groundcovers. Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications.

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year
Ornamental turfgrass	1.5 quarts/A (1.1 fl. oz. /1,000 sq. ft.) (1.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	2
The maximum seasonal rate is 3 quarts of product per acre (3.0 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.		

For spot treatments and small areas: Mix 1.0 fluid ounce per 1.0 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Spray emerged weeds that are actively growing at any time of the season.

Use Rates In Ornamental Lawns And Turf With Hand Operated Sprayers			
Amount of Product		Amount of Water	Area to be Treated
1 Tablespoons	0.5 fl. oz.	0.5 gallon	500 sq. ft.
2 Tablespoons	1 fl. oz.	1 gallon	1,000 sq. ft.
4 Tablespoons	2 fl. oz.	2 gallons	2,000 sq. ft.
6 Tablespoons	3 fl. oz.	3 gallons	3,000 sq. ft.

6. Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats)

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Winter Grains		
Annual and biennial weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other crops and should be sprayed in spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; (use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre). Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Spring Grains		
Annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 2* pints/A	Apply after crop is fully tillered (about 4" to 8" high) and before jointing. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2* pints/A	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray crop in boot to dough stage.

***Notes About The Above:** Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problems. Use the higher rate if weeds present are in the hard-to-control categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of crop injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the crop damage risk. Spray volumes should be 8 gallons/A or more for ground application.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats, and rye)				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post Emergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	14 Days
Preharvest	1.0 pint /A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	14 Days
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3.0 pints (1.5 lb. 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.				

7. Corn (Field and Sweet)

Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Instructions
Preplant or Preemergent	2 pints/A	Apply before corn emerges.
Postemergent annual broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1 pint/A	Apply when most weeds have germinated. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves. Do not spray during this period. Do not spray corn during the tassel to hard dough stages. Use drop nozzles when corn is 8 inches tall to place spray below its leaves. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.
Postemergent Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 pint/A	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. Use drop nozzles after corn is 8 inches tall. Do not spray corn during the tassel to hard dough stages. 2,4-D may cause brittleness to corn. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage while brittle. Certain single cross corn hybrids may be more susceptible to 2,4-D injury than others.
Preplant and premergent applications: To control emerged broadleaf weeds or existing cover crops, apply before the crop emerges. Post emergent applications: Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8-inches in height. For corn taller than 8-inches, use drop nozzles.		

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on field corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	NA	NA
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	7 Days	7 Days
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest for grain for 7 days following application.					

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on sweet corn					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	7 Days	45 Days
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	7 Days	45 Days
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3 pints (1.5 lb. 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not make a postemergent application less than 21 days following a preplant or preemergent application. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest within 45 days following application.					

8. Grain Sorghum

Application Schedule	Application Rate	Instructions
Postemergent	1 pint/A	Apply when sorghum is 4 inches to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off sorghum plants, when sorghum is over 10 inches tall.

Limitations on 2,4-D use on grain sorghum				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	30 Days
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1.0 pint (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not harvest grain for 30 days following application. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following applications.				

9. Soybeans (Preplant Only)

GENERAL INFORMATION: Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer is a phenoxy type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Apply using ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

Limitations on 2,4-D applications (single and sequential) to soybeans				
Application Schedule – Preplant	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Planting Interval before planting Soybeans
Single Application	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	15 Days
Single Application	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal./A	30 Days
Two or Sequential Applications	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	2	2 gal./A	30 Days
ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.0 pints (1.0 lb. 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.				

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alfalfa*
Bindweed*
Bullnettle
Bittercress, smallflowered
Buttercup, smallflowered
Carolina geranium
Cinquefoil, common and rough
Clover, red*
Cocklebur, common
Dandelion
Dock, curly*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf
Garlic, wild*
Horseweed or Marestail
Ironweed
Lambsquarters, common
Lettuce, prickly
Morningglory, annual
Mousetail
Mustard, wild
Onion, wild*
Pennycress, field
Plantain
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Shepherd's purse
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Sowthistle, annual
Speedwell
Thistle, Canada*
Thistle, bull
Velvetleaf
Vetch, hairy*
Virginia copperleaf

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer is variable. Consult your local county or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will

depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Do not apply Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer when weather conditions such as air temperature inversions or wind favors drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

In fields previously treated with 2,4-D plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches deep. Adjust the press wheel of the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:
CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or 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 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.

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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:
CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or 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.

For Refillable Containers:
CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: 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.

(cont. on next column)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(cont.)*

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 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

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