

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

Perennial Weeds

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

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.	500 sq. ft.
2 Tablespoons	1 fl. oz.	1,000 sq. ft.
4 Tablespoons	2 fl. oz.	2,000 sq. ft.
6 Tablespoons	3 fl. oz.	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 preemergent 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* | Mousetail |
| Bindweed* | Mustard, wild |
| Bullnettle | Onion, wild* |
| Bittercress, smallflowered | Pennycress, field |
| Buttercup, smallflowered | Plantain |
| Carolina geranium | Purslane, common |
| Cinquefoil, common and rough | Ragweed, common |
| Clover, red* | Ragweed, giant |
| Cocklebur, common | Shepherd's purse |
| Dandelion | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Dock, curly* | Sowthistle, annual |
| Eveningprimrose, cutleaf | Speedwell |
| Garlic, wild* | Thistle, Canada* |
| Horseweed or Marestail | Thistle, bull |
| Ironweed | Velvetleaf |
| Lambsquarters, common | Vetch, hairy* |
| Lettuce, prickly | Virginia copperleaf |
| Morningglory, annual | |

*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

