

WEEDestroy® AM-40

AMINE SALT A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For control of many broadleaf weeds and brush control in corn, soybeans (preplant), cereal grains, pastures, rangelands and in non-crop areas including lawns, ornamental turf, drainage ditchbanks, fence rows, rights-of-way. Also for aquatic weed control, control of trees by injection, and tank mixes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt*	46.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	53.2%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 38.9% by weight or 3.8 pounds per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC method No. 978.05

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.

Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: This product contains a phenoxy herbicidal chemical. There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

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

EPA Reg. No. 228-145



Net Contents
1 Gal.
(3.78 L)

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



Grow a better tomorrow.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER / PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves, including barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or Viton (except for applicators using ground boom equipment),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- protective eyewear.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users Should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants.

For Terrestrial Uses: Do not apply directly to water, or 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 washwater or rinsate.

This product contains a chemical with 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.

For Aquatic Uses: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes (except as specifically listed on this label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes or other susceptible plants are grown.

Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.

Do not apply this product directly to, or permit to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2,4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by this product sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction.

MIXING AND LOADING: Most cases of ground water 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 ground water 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 ground water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry 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 water-proof material, shoes plus socks, 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.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

INJURY TO CROPS FROM THIS HERBICIDE MAY OCCUR. IF YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT SOME DEGREE OF CROP INJURY DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Certain states have restrictions pertaining to application distances from susceptible crops. The applicator should become familiar with these laws, rules or regulations and follow them exactly.

WEED RESISTANCE

Any weed population may contain plants that are naturally resistant to 2,4-D, the active ingredient in this product, and to other herbicides with the same mode of action. **ATTENTION:** These resistant weed biotypes will not be controlled by this product. Consult advisors such as your local agricultural extension service for agronomic management practices to minimize the occurrence of glyphosate resistance and considerations for supplemental control measures.

Weed Management

To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant biotypes, observe the following general weed management practices:

- Scout application site before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean application site, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.
- Utilize the specified label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture directions that encourage application rates of this product below the label directions.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Nufarm representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Management of Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Add about one-half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation and finally the rest of water with continuing agitation.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactants to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds but also may reduce selectivity to crops, resulting in crop damage.

COMPATIBILITY

If this product is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage, except as otherwise directed on this label. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons of water per acre for ground application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Droplet Size

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

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

Wind Speed

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Susceptible Plants

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

Other State and Local Requirements

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

Equipment

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

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

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

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

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

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

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

SMALL QUANTITY DILUTION TABLE

To spray small areas use the following dilution table.

If Dosage on Label Shows Following Rate Per Acre	Use this Amount for each Gallon of Water Per 1,000 Square Feet
2 pints (1 quart)	0.72 ounces (4.3 teaspoons)
3 pints (1-1/2 quarts)	1.1 ounces (2 tablespoons)
4 pints (2 quarts)	1.4 ounces (2.8 tablespoons)
6 pints (3 quarts)	2.2 ounces (4.4 tablespoons)

WEED LIST

Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks*	Morningglory (common, ivy, woolly)	Russian thistle*
Bullthistle	Musk thistle* (***)	Salsify (western or common)
Coffeeweed	Mustards (except blue mustard)	Smartweeds* (annual species)
Common cocklebur	Pepper weeds (except perennial)	Sowthistle (annual or spiny)
Common burdock	Pigweeds** (Amaranthus spp.)	Sunflower
Common evening primrose	Prickly lettuce	Vervains*
Common lambsquarters	Ragweed (common or giant)	Vetches
Hairy galinsoga	Rough fleabane	Wild carrot
Jimsonweed		Wild lettuce
Knotweed*		Wild parsnips
Mallow* (venice or little)		
Marshelder		

Perennial Weeds

Bindweed* (hedge, field, European)	Dogbane*	Nettles* (including stinging)
Blue lettuce	Goldenrod*	Orange hawkweed*
Canada thistle*	Healall	Plantains
Catnip	Ground ivy*	Sowthistle (perennial)
Chicory	Hoary cress*	Vervains*
Dandelion	Ironweed*	Wild garlic*
Docks*	Jerusalem artichoke	Wild onion*
	Many flowered aster	

*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

**Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

***Not registered for control of musk thistle in California.

CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (EXCEPT FILBERTS)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	3 pints	For control of weeds on the orchard floor, apply using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (EXCEPT FILBERTS)

- Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result.
- Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result.
- Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.
- Do not apply during bloom.
- Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 4.2 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest apples and pears within 14 days of application, stone fruit within 40 days of application and nuts within 60 days of application.
- For apples, pears and stone fruits, allow at least 75 days between applications.
- For tree nuts, allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

FILBERTS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2.1 pints	Apply a maximum of 2.1 pints (1.0 lb. ae) in 100 gallons of spray solution per acre.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FILBERTS

- Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result.
- Do not use on light sandy soil.
- Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result.
- Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.
- Do not apply during bloom.
- Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 2.1 pints (1.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest filberts with 45 days of application.
- Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

CEREAL GRAINS

(Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye and Triticale)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Not underseeded with legumes Postemergence Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 2 pints* 1 to 2 pints*	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.
Underseeded with legumes	1/4 to 1/2 pint*	Apply after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.

(continued)

CEREAL GRAINS *(continued)*
(Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye and Triticale)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED DESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Emergency weed control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	2.6 pints	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage . Do not spray during the boot to dough stage . The 2.6 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS

- For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 14 days of application.
- Limit to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Limit to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
- **Postemergence:** Maximum of 2.6 pints (1.25 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:** Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Limit to 3.6 pints product (1.75 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.

CORN AND SORGHUM

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
CORN (Field corn, popcorn and sweet corn) Preplant Preemergence Postemergence Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
	2 pints	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
	1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.
Grain Sorghum (Milo) Postemergence	1 pint	Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage.

CORN (FIELD CORN, POPCORN AND SWEET CORN) AND SORGHUM RESTRICTIONS

Field Corn and Popcorn Restrictions

- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 7 days of application.
- **(PGI)** Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Limited to one Preplant, one Postemergence and one Preharvest application per crop cycle.
 - **Preplant or Preemergence:** Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre.
 - **Postemergence:** Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre.
 - **Preharvest:** Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre.
 - Maximum of 6 pints (3.0 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.

Sweet Corn Restrictions

- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 45 days of application.
- **(PGI)** Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Limited to one Preplant and one Postemergence application per crop cycle.
 - **Preplant or Preemergence:** Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre.
 - **Postemergence:** Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre.
 - Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.
 - Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Sorghum Restrictions

- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 30 days of application.
- **(PGI)** Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Limited to one Postemergence application per crop cycle.
 - **Postemergence:** Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per crop cycle.

HOPS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 pint	Make directed applications to the row middles. Make up to 3 applications at 30-day intervals with the last application before harvest. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR HOPS

- Limited to 3 applications per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 28 days of application.

RICE

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant	1 to 2 pints	Apply four or more weeks prior to planting rice. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Postemergence	1 to 2-1/2 pints	Apply when rice is in the late tillering stage of development at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot or heading stages. Consult local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN RICE

- Do not apply more than a total of 2-1/2 pints per acre of this product to rice per growing season.
- Do not use on rice in California without an approved Supplemental Label allowing the use.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 60 days of application.
- **Preplant:** Limited to 1 preplant application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per preplant application.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 1 postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per postemergence application.

WILD RICE (For Use In Minnesota Only)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Common water plantain	1/2 pint	Broadcast in 4 to 10 gallons total spray volume. Apply after water plantain has emerged from the water and when wild rice is in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf to early tillering stage. Do not spray after wild rice has reached the boot stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN WILD RICE

- For use only on wild rice grown in commercial paddies.
- Do not apply to wild rice growing in lakes, rivers or streams.
- Water that is drained out of wild rice paddies is not to be used to irrigate other crops. In order to protect federally listed endangered or threatened species, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has a program to pre-notify landowners where pesticide applications may affect federally listed endangered or threatened species.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- Do not apply more than 1/2 pint per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 (0.25 lb. ae/A) per use season.
- **(PHI)** Do not harvest within 60 days of application.

RED POTATOES*

(Only for Use on Red Potatoes Intended for Fresh Market)

APPLICATION TIMING	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	2.35 fl. oz.	Red Potatoes: Properly timed applications of this product generally enhance red color, aid in storage retention of red color, improve skin appearance, increase tuber set, and improve tuber size uniformity (fewer jumbos). Crop response may vary depending on variety, stress factors, and local conditions. Varieties with naturally dark red color generally benefit less from treatment.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ON RED POTATOES

- Make first application when potatoes are in the pre-bud stage (about 7 to 10 inches high) and make a second application about 10 to 14 days later.
- Consult with Agricultural Extension Service and other qualified crop advisors for local recommendations.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON RED POTATOES

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Minimum of 10 days between applications.
- Postemergence
 - Limited to two postemergence application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 2.35 fluid ounces (0.07 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per application.
- Apply 2.35 fluid ounces of this product per acre in 5 to 25 gallons of water using ground or aerial equipment. The specific spray volume selected should be sufficient for good coverage of plants.

*Not currently registered in California.

SOYBEANS* (Preplant Only)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED DESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	3/4 to 1 pint	Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present.
	>1 to 2 pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are actively growing.

In addition to those weeds found on the GENERAL WEED LIST, this product will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: alfalfa*, bullnettle, smallflowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, smallflowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover*, horseweed or mare's tail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, velvetleaf, and Virginia copperleaf. * These weeds are only partially controlled.

Apply no more than 2.0 pints of this product in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied pre-plant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast[®], Poast Plus[®], Roundup[®], Roundup D-Pak[®], Honcho[®], Gramoxone Extra[®], Prowl[®], Pursuit Plus[®], Scepter[®], Scepter 70 DG, Squadron[®] and others that are registered for pre-plant soybean use.

NOTE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with this product may occur and the extent of injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of application and the emergence of the soybean plant.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS (PREPLANT)

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Apply no more than 2.0 pints (1.0 lb. ae) of this product per acre in one season prior to planting soybeans.

- Only one application per growing season, regardless of the application rate used, is allowed.
- Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D pre-plant use.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.
- Do not apply this product pre-plant to soybeans in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the percent organic matter is <1.0%.
- Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.

***Not currently registered for use in California.**

SUGARCANE

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED DESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preemergence	4 pints	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Postemergence	1-1/2 to 4 pints	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by. DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 pints (4.0 lb. ae) of this product to sugarcane per acre per growing season.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- **Preemergence:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds In young grasses In established grasses	1/2 to 1 pint 1/2 to 2 pints	Apply to actively growing annual broadleaf weeds. Use 1/2 to 1 pint when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Do not apply to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to tillering, as excessive injury may result. Do not apply more than 1 pint until grasses are well established as excessive injury may result.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds In established grasses	2 to 4 pints	Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Apply to actively growing weeds.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

- Use at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground.
- Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Postemergence:**
 - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not exceed 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
 - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
 - Spot treatments do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
 - Maximum of 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) 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.
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS CUT FOR HAY

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEED DESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS CUT FOR HAY

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Postemergence:**
 - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not exceed 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
 - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
 - Spot treatments do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
 - Maximum of 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) 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.

FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

Idle Land, or Postharvest to Crops, or Between Crops

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	4 pints	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, corn or grain sorghum.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

- Limit to two applications per year.
- Maximum single rate application of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
- Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

- Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-CROPLAND

(Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Ditches, Right-of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads and Industrial Sites)

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROPLAND

- 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.

- **Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):**
 - Limit 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
 - Minimum 30 days between applications.
- **Postemergence (woody plants):**
 - Limit 1 application per year.
 - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS

Mix 2 to 3 fluid ounces of this product in 3 gallons of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are actively growing.

ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Turfgrass, and Other Grass Areas

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEDESTROY AM-40 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 3 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

- Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.
- Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site. This does not exclude spot treatments.
- Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Maximum of 6 pints (3.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year, excluding spot treatments.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

This product may be applied through wick applicators or conventional ground sprayers. (Excluding irrigation systems) Do not allow this product to contact leaves or green bark of the tree. Use 1/2 pint to 3 pints per acre in enough water to provide uniform coverage prior to or after planting of Poplar/Cottonwood trees. Application during warm weather is preferred. Apply when weeds are actively growing, preferably before bud stage. Repeat

treatment may be necessary for less susceptible weeds; re-apply as needed. Accord® may be mixed with this product to increase weed control. Follow both labels to determine correct rates. Two quarts or more of a spreader - activator per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

- Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per broadcast application.

BIOENERGY CROPS - GRASSES

WEED CONTROL IN GIANT REEDGRASS (*Arundo donax*), SWITCHGRASS (*Panicum virgatum*), GIANT MISCANTHUS (*Miscanthus x giganteus*) AND OTHER NON-FOOD PERENNIAL GRASS BIOENERGY CROPS.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be applied for broadleaf weed control in giant reedgrass (*Arundo donax*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) giant Miscanthus (*Miscanthus x giganteus*) and other non-food perennial grass bioenergy crops.

For perennial grasses, apply no earlier than 4-leaf stage. Apply 1/2 to 2 pints per acre to seedling grasses with ground or air equipment. A rate of 1 to 4 pints per acre should be used when grasses are well established.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Limited to 2 broadcast applications per year.
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage. Minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre for aerial application and 10 or more for ground application is recommended.
- Do not spray immediately before irrigation and withhold above-ground irrigation for 3 days after application.
- Treated plantings not to be consumed by human or animal.

BIOENERGY CROPS - TREES

WEED CONTROL IN HYBRID POPLAR TREES, COTTONWOOD TREES AND WILLOW TREES GROWN AS BIOENERGY CROPS

USE INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be used in hybrid poplar trees, cottonwood trees and willow trees grown as bioenergy crops. Application during warm weather is preferred. Apply when weeds are actively growing, preferably before bud stage. Repeat treatment may be necessary for less susceptible weeds; re-apply as needed.

For hybrid poplar, cottonwood and willow make application prior to or after planting. For ground spray equipment, use 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. Apply 1 to 4 pints per acre using wick type applicators that treat weeds directly. Crop injury may result if the wick, wick solution or spray solution contact leaves or green bark of the crop trees.

NOTE: Extreme care should be exercised to avoid contact of the spray solution, spray, drift, or mist with tree foliage, green bark of trunks, stems or exposed roots of the poplar, cottonwood and willow trees. Contact of the spray solution to these parts can result in serious damage. Even when using extreme care in application of this product, injury to crops from this herbicide may occur. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product.

TANK MIXTURES

This product may be tank mixed with Credit 41 Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 71368-20) to provide broader spectrum of control.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Limited to 1 broadcast applications per year.
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage, but a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for broadcast application.
- Do not apply this product by air for use of weed control in hybrid poplar tree, cottonwood trees and willow trees grown as bioenergy crops.
- Do not use this product in or near greenhouses, for use of weed control in hybrid poplar tree, cottonwood trees and willow trees grown as bioenergy crops.
- Do not spray immediately before irrigation and withhold above-ground irrigation for 3 days after application.
- Treated plantings not to be consumed by human or animal.

FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION

For Controlling Species Such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, Blackgum, Cherry, Oak, Sweetgum, and Tulip Poplar

Make injections as near to the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of trunk dbh (4-1/2 feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season, May 15th through October 15th.

For Dilute Injection

Mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

For Concentrate Injections

Use 1 to 2 ml of concentrate WEEDESTROY AM-40 per injection. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION

Limited to 1 injection application per year. Maximum of 2 ml of 4.0 lbs. ae formulation per injection site.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

(Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

For Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 30 days using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For Woody Brush and Patches of Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Mix 1/2 gallon of product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

Spraying Instructions

Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

- Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying.
- Water within treated banks should not be fished.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 2 applications per season. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatment permitted.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance.

Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

$$\text{Average Width (ft.)} \times \text{Average Depth (ft.)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft. per sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

For ditchbank weeds:

- Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
- Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

- Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

For Use in Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Non-Irrigation Canals, Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving.

NOTICE TO APPLICATORS**State and Local Coordination**

Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Wind Velocity - Ground or Surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. **Air Application:** Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs.

WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crasipe*) - Directions For Use

This product will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

Amounts to Use: 2 to 4 quarts (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. **Spray the weed mass only.** Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense.

When To Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

How To Use - Surface Application: Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal. per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTA-SPRA™ operation use this product with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of this product through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems, apply this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent	1/2 pound	1 pound	2 pounds	3 pounds	4 pounds
WEDESTROY AM-40	1 pint	2 pints	2 quarts	3 quarts	4 quarts

RESTRICTIONS

FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS:

- Maximum of 8 pints per surface acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Spot treatments are permitted.

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

WATER USE

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

- A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
- B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
 - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
 - ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.

- C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under State or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or
 - ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
 - iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) - Directions For Use

This product will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications.

How To Use: To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by sub-surface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amounts To Use: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When To Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems.

Surface Application: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons per acre of this product through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems apply this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

RESTRICTIONS

SUBMERSED AQUATIC WEEDS:

- Maximum of 22.7 pints (10.8 lbs. ae) per acre-foot per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.

Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Coordination and approval of local and State authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

TABLE 1. AMOUNT OF 2,4-D TO APPLY FOR A TARGET SUBSURFACE CONCENTRATION

SURFACE AREA	Average Depth	For Typical Conditions 2 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot	For Difficult Conditions* 4 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot
1 Acre	1 ft.	5.4 lbs. (11.3 pts. product)	10.8 lbs. (22.7 pts. product)
	2 ft.	10.8 lbs. (22.7 pts. product)	21.6 lbs. (45.4 pts. product)
	3 ft.	16.2 lbs. (34.1 pts. product)	32.4 lbs. (68.2 pts. product)
	4 ft.	21.6 lbs. (45.4 pts. product)	43.2 lbs. (90.9 pts. product)
	5 ft.	27.0 lbs. (56.8 pts. product)	54.0 lbs. (113.6 pts. product)

* Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

WATER USE

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:

If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

- i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
- ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

- A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
- B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
- C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under State or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

- D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
- A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or
 - A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

- iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
- E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
- F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications			
APPLICATION RATE AND MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCE (FEET) FROM FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submerged Weed Applications			
MINIMUM DAYS AFTER APPLICATION BEFORE INITIAL WATER SAMPLING AT THE FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C01 32C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry, secured storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store at temperature above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, warm to at least 40°F and remix before using. Freezing does not alter this product.

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

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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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