| 2,4-D | GROUP 4 | HERBICIDE |
|---|---|---|

# Usha 6

## HERBICIDE

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | WT. BY % |
|---|---|
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt* | 69.75% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 30.25% |
| TOTAL: | 100.00% |

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 57.93% by weight or 6 pounds per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

## WARNING / AVISO

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

**See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

**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 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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** - If in eyes, specialized ophthalmologic attention may be necessary. If swallowed; probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically.

**HOTLINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

**PRIMEROS AUXILIOS - SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS:** • Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. • Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. **SI SE INGIERE:** • Llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. • Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. • No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. • No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento. **SI CAE EN LA PIEL O LA ROPA:** • Quítese la ropa contaminada. • Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15 - 20 minutos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

**NOTA AL MÉDICO** - Si entra en contacto con los ojos, puede ser necesaria atención oftalmológica especializada. Si se ingiere: El probable daño de la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso del lavado gástrico. No existe un antídoto específico; tratar sintomáticamente.

**NÚMERO DE TELÉFONO DIRECTO** - Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el recipiente o la etiqueta del producto. Para información emergencia sobre este producto, llame al centro de control de envenenamientos a **1-800-222-1222**.

**Manufactured For:**
*Sharda USA LLC* (S U)
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

**EPA Reg. No. 83529-147**
**EPA Est. No.** (AG) **72159-GA-001;** (DI) **05905-IA-001;** (MC) **89332-GA-001;** (SC) **39578-TX-001;** (TX) **07401-TX-001**
**The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.**

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, safety glasses or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** for additional requirements.

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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)].

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

**For Terrestrial Uses:** 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 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.

**Mixing and Loading:** Most cases of ground water contamination involving phenoxy herbicides including 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution must 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 any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. 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 regulations.



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**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 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.**

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- 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 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.

**Note:** For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** on this label.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Usha 6** is recommended to kill broadleaf weeds in certain crops, including, asparagus, cereal grain, corn, hops, pome fruit-apples and pears, stone fruit and nut orchards, rice*, wild rice, sorghum, soybeans, strawberries**, sugarcane, fallowland and crop stubble, forestry use, and grassy areas including lawns, fairways, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, along highways, railroad rights-of-way, airfields, pasture lands, sod farms, drainage ditch banks, around farm buildings and waste lands. This product will also control floating weeds on ponds and lakes.

*Not for use in California.

**Not for use in California or Florida.

**Planting in Treated Areas**

**Labeled Crops:** Crops listed as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels may be planted within 29 days of **Usha 6** application. Follow more specific limitations (if listed) provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below must be considered in weighing this risk.

**Other Crops:** All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below must be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

**Degradation Factors:** When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

**Use Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **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.
- Users must note that herbicide treatment of public waters requires a permit from appropriate State agencies in most states. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

**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 (ASABE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.



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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 (ASABE 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 non-target species, non-target 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 ft. 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 ft. above the crop canopy.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

The following weeds are controlled when sprayed in accordance with the directions hereon:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alligatorweed | Chicory | Honeysuckle | Poorjoe | Sumac |
| Arrowhead | Cocklebur | Indigo | Puncturevine | Sunflower |
| Beggarweed | Creeping Jenny | Ironweed | Purslane | Thistles |
| Bindweed | Cudweed | Jimsonweed | Ragweed | Virginia Creeper |
| Bitter Watercress | Curly Indigo | Lambsquarters | Red Sorrel | Water Hyacinth |
| Boxelder | Dichondra | Locoweed | Rush | Waterlily |
| Buckhorn | Dogfennel | Morningglory | Russian Thistle | Water Lettuce |
| Bullthistle | Duckweed | Mullein | Sagebrush | Water Primrose |
| Bullrush | Elderberry | Mustard | Shepherd's Purse | Wild Garlic |
| Burdock | False Dandelion | Parrot Feather | Smartweed | Wild Lettuce |
| Buttercup | Geranium | Pennywort | Sowthistle | Wild Onion |
| Canada Thistle | Goldenrod | Pepperweed | Spanish Needles | Wild Radish |
| Carpetweed | Hemp | Pigweed | Spiny Amaranth | Willow |
| Catnip | Henbit | Poison Ivy | Stinkweed | Witchweed |
| Chickweed | Hoary Cress | Poisonweed | | |



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## SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broadleaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this herbicide in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. **DO NOT** use on crops under-seeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

## SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

### ASPARAGUS

Apply 1.87 - 2.4 pts. (1.4 - 1.8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in about 60 gals. of water per acre for ground application and 12 gals. per acre for air application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. If malformed, spears must be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying must be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

**Restrictions - Asparagus:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these must be spaced at least 1-month apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days

### CEREAL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, and Rye)

**Fall-Planted Cereal Grains** - **Post-Emergence:** Use the preferred rate of 1 - 1.5 pts. (0.75 - 1.12 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 5 - 10 gals. of water to cover 1 acre. Apply in early Spring when weeds are small and before the crop has reached the boot stage (Feekes stage 10). **DO NOT** forage or graze treated grain heads within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

**Spring-Planted Cereal Grains** - **Post-Emergence:** Use the preferred rate of 1 pt. (0.75 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 5 - 10 gals. of water to cover 1 acre. Apply after the fully tillered stage (Feekes stage 5). **DO NOT** make post-emergence applications between the boot and dough stage (Feekes Stages 10 - 11.2). Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and must be sprayed in the Spring when well-established; after wheat is tillered and before jointing (between Feekes stages 3 - 8).

**Restrictions - Cereal Grains:**

- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.66 pts. (1.25 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Pre-Harvest:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-harvest application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 pt. (0.5 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.33 pts. (1.75 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** feed treated straw to livestock.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

### CORN (Field Corn, Popcorn, and Sweet Corn)

Use 0.66 - 1.33 pts. (0.5 - 1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 5 - 10 gals. of water to cover 1 acre when weeds are in active growth. Local climatic conditions determine when treatment must be made. Best results are usually obtained when plants are 4" - 10" tall. **DO NOT** cultivate soon after spraying while plants are brittle.

**Restrictions - Corn (Field Corn and Popcorn):**

- **Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-plant or 1 pre-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 pt. (0.5 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Pre-Harvest:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-harvest application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days
- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.



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**Restrictions - Corn (Sweet Corn):**

- **Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-plant or 1 pre-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.66 pt. (0.5 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days
- **Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

## HOPS

Use as a post-emergence application at a rate of 0.66 pts. (0.5 lb. a.e.) per acre of **Usha 6**. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 2 gallons or more per acre by air and 10 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment. Make directed applications to the row middles. Make up to 3 applications at 30 day intervals with the last application before harvest.

**Precautions:** Hop foliage, especially new growth, is susceptible to this product. Take care to avoid spray or drift outside target area. The use of shielded or hooded sprayers, coarse sprays and low pressure (30 psi or less) will minimize contact with foliage and plant injury.

**Restrictions - Hops:**

- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 28 days
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o Limited to 3 applications per crop cycle.
  - o Do not apply more than 0.66 pt. (0.5 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
  - o Do not apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
  - o Minimum 30 days between applications.

When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, **DO NOT** exceed a combined total of 1.5 lbs. a.e. per crop cycle.

## POME FRUIT - APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS
## Non-Bearing Trees (well-established, 1-year or older) and Bearing Tees before and after bloom

Use 1.87 pts. (1.4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 20 - 50 gals. of water per acre of ground sprayed. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early stage).

**Restrictions - Pome Fruit - Apple and Pear Orchards:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- Minimum of 75 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

## STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (including Pistachios)

For control of annual broadleaf weeds in the orchard floor, apply a maximum of 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre. Apply using coarse sprays and low-pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds.

When applying **Usha 6** in orchards, apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation. Use only flat, fan-typed nozzles, and low-pressure - 20 to 30 lbs. Use a fixed-boom application which can be calibrated and will deposit the spray uniformly. Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees and to obtain satisfactory weed control. Application to bare ground may result in injury. Trees must be at least 1-year-old and in vigorous condition before application is made.

**Restrictions - Orchards:**

- **DO NOT** apply around fruit trees with handgun.
- **DO NOT** apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures.
- **DO NOT** use on light, sandy soil.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunk of trees, or exposed roots, as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply during bloom.



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**Restrictions - Stone Fruit:**

- **Post-Emergence: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- Minimum of 75 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 40 days

**Restrictions - Filberts (Not for use in California):**

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per 100 gals. of spray solution per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days

**Restrictions - Pistachios and other Tree Nuts:**

- **Post-Emergence: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days

## RICE
## (Not for use in California.)

For post-emergence applications, use a maximum of 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 5 to 10 gals. of water to cover 1 acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth and it is advisable to delay spraying until second or third week after flooding. Water in the field must be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading. If a pre-plant application is made, the post-emergence application must be reduced to not use any more than the maximum of 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per crop cycle.

**Restrictions - Rice:**

- **Pre-Plant:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 pre-plant application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days

## WILD RICE (Minnesota Only)

Applications to Wild Rice is made in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf to early tillering stage and after Waterplantain has emerged from the water and when Wild Rice is in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf stage.

Use a maximum of 0.33 pt. (0.25 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre. Broadcast in 4 to 10 gallons total spray volume.

For use only on wild rice grown in commercial paddies. 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 species, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has a program to pre-notify landowners where pesticide applications may affect federally listed endangered or threatened species.

**Restrictions - Wild Rice:**

- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 0.33 pt. (0.25 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days
- **DO NOT** spray after wild Rice has reached the boot stage.
- **DO NOT** apply to wild Rice growing in lakes or streams.



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## SORGHUM

Apply 0.33 to 1 pts. per acre of **Usha 6** for plants 4 to 10 inches. Apply 0.5 to 1 pts. per acre of **Usha 6** for plants 10 inches and above.

Apply when Sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall with secondary roots well established. If Sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage.

**Precautions:** Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply this product under these conditions, use no more than 0.66 pint per acre. Sorghum hybrids vary in 2,4-D tolerance. Apply only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult your seed company representative or local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for information on 2,4-D tolerance of Sorghum varieties.

**Restrictions - Sorghum:**

- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 post-emergence application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days
- **DO NOT** harvest grain for 30 days.
- **DO NOT** use with oil or other adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage. Higher rates may be used to control some hard to control weeds.

## SOYBEANS - FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (Pre-Plant Only)

**Usha 6** is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides post-emergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. **Usha 6** may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops including those listed on this label. **Usha 6** must only be applied pre-plant to soybeans in situations including reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

**Application Procedures**

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gals. of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gals. of spray mixture per acre for ground equipment.

**Mixing Instructions**

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of **Usha 6** on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

**Restrictions - Soybeans:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts.(1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per pre-plant application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** use any tillage operations between application of **Usha 6** and planting of soybeans.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

## STRAWBERRIES (Established Planting Only)
## (Not for use in California or Florida.)

To control broadleaf weeds in established strawberry plantings, apply 1.2 - 2 pts. (0.93 - 1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 25 - 50 gals. of water per acre. Apply in early Spring when strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Follow State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialist specifications in your area.

**Restrictions - Strawberries:**

- **DO NOT** apply in California or Florida.
- **DO NOT** apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.

## SUGARCANE

Use 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre as Fall and Spring drill (or band) sprays, and 2.5 pts. (1.8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre as blanket spray immediately after lay-by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaved weeds.



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**Restrictions - Sugarcane:**

- **Pre-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.33 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

## SUGARCANE (Hawaii Only)

Apply 0.37 - 0.75 pt. (0.28 - 0.56 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application as required.

**Restrictions - Sugarcane:**

- **Pre-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
  - o Lay-by applications may be made, but crop damage may occur in some sugarcane cultivars.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.33 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in a manner that allows spray to drift from the application target site and/or harm to humans, animals, or other non-target sites.

**Islands of Maui and Kauai**

For the Islands of Maui and Kauai, the general wind restriction is raised to 20 MPH. When applying in winds in excess of 15 MPH, the following requirements are in effect:

- **Aerial Applications - Aerial applicators must:**
  - o No application shall be made within a distance of 1,000 ft. of sensitive areas including Nature Preserves, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Rivers, Streams, Non-irrigation Canals, Natural Ponds, Estuaries, Wetlands, Intertidal Areas, Ecologically Significant Grasslands, homes, public or private buildings, or fields with crops other than sugarcane whenever these sensitive areas are downwind from the spray areas and subject to possible spray drift. In instances where these sensitive areas are upwind from the spray area, the minimum restricted distance shall be 300 ft.
  - o Apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572 or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns).
  - o Use a spray drift retardant and/or other measures known to control drift.
- **Ground Broadcast Applications - Ground applicators must:**
  - o Apply by ground boom with nozzle height no more than 2 ft. above ground (pre-emergence) or crop canopy (post-emergent broadcast) applications or, for directed sprays, no more than 1 ft. above the ground, or 1.25 ft. (15 inches) for better spray patterns without boom levelers on uneven terrain.
  - o Apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns.
  - o Use spray drift retardants and/or other measures known to control drift.
- Applications techniques to reduce off-site drift include, but are not limited to, the use of hooded or shielded sprayers or other means to reduce drift.

## GRASSES

In established turf and lawns, use 0.5 - 2 pts. (0.37 - 1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre (the lower rate on more easily injured grasses). For small areas, use 0.25 - 1 fl. oz. (0.5 - 2 tablespoons) of **Usha 6** per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 - 5 gals. of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or Spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds, although the limit on turf broadcast applications is 2 per year. Retreatment may be needed the following year. Treatments will kill or injure legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments may kill it (limit on turf broadcast applications is 2 per year). In some areas bentgrasses, carpetgrass, buffalograss, St. Augustine grass and dichondra may be injured. Usually the colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than the creeping types; and the velvetgrasses are most easily injured.

**Restrictions - Grasses:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per season, excluding spot treatments.

**Restrictions - Turf, ornamental (Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Sports Fields, Turfgrass, Lawns, and Other Grass Areas):**

- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per season, excluding spot treatments.



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**Grass Grown for Seed or Sod:** In grass seed fields, use 1 - 2 pts. (0.75 - 1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre, using the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in Spring before head comes into boot. Newly seeded turf must not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage must be used.

**Restrictions - Grass Grown for Seed or Sod:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pts. (1.5 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pts. (3 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per season, excluding spot treatments.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.
- **DO NOT** graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
- **DO NOT** cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

## FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

Apply 0.6 - 1.8 pts. (0.45 - 1.35 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre on established perennial species. Apply to actively growing weeds. See **Planting in Treated Areas** section.

**Restrictions - Fallowland and Crop Stubble:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.
- **DO NOT** graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
- **DO NOT** cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

## FORESTRY USE
## (Forest Site Preparation, Forest Roadsides, Brush Control, Established Conifer Release, Including Christmas Trees, and Reforestation Areas)

**Forest Site Preparation**

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 2.6 - 5.3 pts. (1.95 - 3.98 lbs. a.e.) **Usha 6** in 5 - 25 gals. of water, per acre. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exists.

- **Broadcast Application:** To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 2.6 - 5.3 pts. (1.95 - 3.98 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** in 5 - 25 gals. of water, per acre. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exists.

**Forest Conifer Release**

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in conifer plantations, apply 1.2 - 3.7 pts. (0.93 - 2.8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre in a minimum of 5 gals. spray mixture per acre. For best results, apply in the Spring before budbreak or after bud-set in late Summer to help reduce risk of conifer injury. Certain conifer species are less tolerant to 2,4-D and injury will occur with application. Consult your local university or Agricultural Extension Service Specialist for more specific information on rates and timing of applications.

**Forestry - Tree Injection**

For controlling species including alder, aspen, birch, blackgum, cherry, oak, poplar spp., sweetgum, and tulip poplar, make injections or cuts around the tree or stem, using 1 injection or cut per inch of trunk diameter. For resistant species including hickory, injection cuts must touch. For best results, injections must be made during the growing season, May 15th to October 15th.

- **For Concentrate Injections or Stump Treatments (Injections):** Use 0.6 - 1.3 mL of undiluted **Usha 6** (no more than 4 lbs. a.e.) formulation per injection site. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.
- **Basal Spray, Cut Surface - Stumps and Frill:** Limit of 1 basal spray or cut surface application per year. Maximum of 10.6 pts. (8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per 100 gals. of spray solution.

**Restrictions - Forestry Use:**

- **Broadcast Application:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 5.33 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per year.
- **Concentrate Injections or Stump Treatments (Injections):**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 4 lbs. a.e. of **Usha 6** per gallon formulation per injection site.
- **Basal Spray, Cut Surface - Stumps and Frill:**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
  - o **DO NOT** apply more than 10.6 pts. (8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per 100 gals. of spray solution.



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## PASTURE AND RANGELAND
## (Established Grass Pastures, Rangeland, and Perennial Grasslands Not in Agricultural Production)

Apply 1.33 pts. of **Usha 6** per acre on annual broadleaf weeds. Apply 1.33 to 2.66 pts. of **Usha 6** per acre on biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.

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 new 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.

**Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Post-Emergence:**
  - o For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, use 1.33 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
  - o For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, use 1.33 - 2.66 pts. (1 - 2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
  - o For difficult to control weeds and woody plants, use 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - o Use 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.33 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** 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.

## NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION - NON-CROPLAND
## (Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Ditches, Rights-Of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads, Airports, and Industrial Sites)

**Restrictions - Non-Selective Weed Control and Prevention of Seed - NON-CROPLAND:**

- **Post-Emergence (Annual and Perennial Weeds):**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
  - o Use a maximum of 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per application.
  - o Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **Post-Emergence (Woody Plants):**
  - o **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
  - o Use a maximum of 5.33 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** per acre per year.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

**ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS:** Use 1.3 to 2.66 pints of **Usha 6** per acre. **DO NOT** use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bentgrass. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. **DO NOT** use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

**WOODY PLANT CONTROL:** To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as alder, buckbrush, elderberry, sumac, and willow on non-crop areas, use 2.66 to 5.33 pints of **Usha 6** per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of run off. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early Fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season.

**TREE INJECTION:** For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted **Usha 6** by injecting 2/3 mL through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4 1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 1-1/3 mL of undiluted **Usha 6** per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

## AQUATIC USES - PONDS AND LAKES

**Aquatic Weed Control**

The herbicidal action is quick with effects being visible in a few days. For instance, where a body of water is clogged with alligatorweed, 2.66 pts. (42.5 fl. oz.) (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** is used in 100 gals. of water and applied to an acre of surface, wetting the weed thoroughly. The weed will turn brown and begin to sink by the third week. It must be sprayed again to control the sprouts that have emerged from the nodes which exist between the stem and branches of the weed. These nodes are not connected to the vascular system of the plant and were not present at the original spraying. This application also controls water hyacinths and water lettuce. Ground spraying equipment is suggested. When aerial applications are made, they must be made with the approval of the local environmental agency. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.



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Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard treat 1/3 - 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 - 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

**Ditch-Bank Application**

**Post-Emergence:** Limited to 2 applications per season. Use a maximum of 2.66 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** 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 ft. 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.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

**For Ditch-Bank 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 ft. overspray onto water.

**Floating and Emergent Weeds:** Use a maximum of 5.3 pts. (4 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** 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 including pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at any time 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:
      • A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or
      • A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or
      • 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 **Usha 6** 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 must 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 **Usha 6** 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 must be located every 250 ft. including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 ft. 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 no more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .
   D. Following each application of **Usha 6**, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      • A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or
      • A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or
      • 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 must 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, including 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.



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**Submersed Weeds**

Use a maximum of 14.3 pts. (10.8 lbs. a.e.) of **Usha 6** 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.

**Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration**

| Surface Area | Average Depth | For Typical Conditions - 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e. per Acre-Foot) | For Difficult Conditions - 4 ppm* (2,4-D a.e. per Acre-Foot) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 acre | 1 ft. | 5.4 | 10.8 |
| | 2 ft. | 10.8 | 21.6 |
| | 3 ft. | 16.2 | 32.4 |
| | 4 ft. | 21.6 | 43.2 |
| | 5 ft. | 27 | 54 |
| *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 including pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at any time 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, non-crop 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:
- A setback distance described in the **Drinking Water Setback Table** was used for the application, or
- A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or
- An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See **Table 2** 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 must 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 1. Drinking Water Setback Distance** (below).

C. If no setback distance from the **Drinking Water Setback Distance** table (**Table 1**) 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 must be located every 250 ft. including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 ft. 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 no sooner than stated in **Table 2** (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 2**) and is demonstrated by assay to contain no more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

D. Following each application of **Usha 6**, 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 (**Table 1**) was used for the application, or
- A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or
- 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 must occur no sooner than stated in **Table 2**. 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, including 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.



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**Table 1. 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 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,400 |
| *ppm acid equivalent target water concentration. | | | |

**Table 2. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submersed 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. | | | |

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not store below temperature of 45°F. If frozen, warm to 90°F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel must use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**Greater Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**



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## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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# DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

## RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

### AVISO

Puede ser letal si se ingiere. Causa lesiones oculares severas pero temporales. Dañino si se absorbe por la piel. No permita que caiga en los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Lávese con abundante agua y jabón luego de manejar (pesticidas) y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle o usar tabaco. Quítese y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

### EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)

**Los mezcladores, cargadores, aplicadores, bandereros y otros manipuladores deben usar:**

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Gafas protectoras (gafas de seguridad, gafas protectoras o pantalla facial)
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos fabricados con laminados impermeables; goma de butilo ≥ 14 mils; goma de nitrilo ≥ 14 mils; goma de neopreno ≥ 14 mils; goma natural ≥ 14 mils; polietileno, cloruro de polivinilo ≥ 14 mils, o Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Delantal resistente a productos químicos cuando se mezcle o se cargue, se limpien derrames o el equipo o cuando se pueda estar expuesto al producto concentrado.

Consulte a declaración de medidas de **CONTROLES DE INGENIERÍA** para conocer los requisitos adicionales.

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

### CONTROLES DE INGENIERÍA

Los pilotos deben utilizar una cabina que cumpla con los requisitos establecidos en la Ley de Protección al Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)].

### RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

Este pesticida puede ser tóxico para los peces y los invertebrados acuáticos.

**Para usos terrestres:** No Aplique directamente a cuerpos de agua, en áreas donde haya aguas superficiales, o en áreas intermareales que se encuentren bajo el nivel de altura máxima promedio del agua. La deriva o el rociado y las escorrentías pueden ser peligrosas para los organismos acuáticos en aguas adyacentes a las áreas tratadas. No Contamine cuerpos de agua cuando disponga de las aguas de lavado de equipo o aguas de enjuague.

Este producto contiene un químico con propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. Su uso en suelos permeables, especialmente en aguas subterráneas poco profundas, puede provocar su contaminación. La aplicación alrededor de una cisterna o un pozo puede causar la contaminación de agua potable o subterránea.

**Para usos acuáticos:** Los peces respiran oxígeno disuelto en el agua y las malezas en descomposición también consumen oxígeno. Al tratar continuamente masas densas de malezas, puede ser adecuado tratar solo una parte de la infestación a la vez. Por ejemplo, aplique el producto en franjas separadas por zonas no tratadas que pueden ser tratadas después de que la vegetación en las franjas tratadas se haya desintegrado. Durante la temporada de crecimiento, las malezas se descomponen en un período de 2 a 3 semanas después del tratamiento. Comience el tratamiento a lo largo de la orilla y avance hacia afuera en bandas para permitir que los peces se desplacen a áreas no tratadas. Las aguas con infestaciones limitadas de malezas menos densas, pueden no requerir tratamientos parciales.

**Mezcla y carga:** La mayoría de los casos de contaminación de aguas subterráneas con fenoxi herbicidas como el 2,4-D están asociados con lugares de mezcla/carga y eliminación. Es importante tener precaución al manipular pesticidas 2,4-D en estos lugares para evitar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas. Usar sistemas cerrados para mezclar o transferir este pesticida reducirá la probabilidad de derrames. La colocación del equipo de mezcla/carga sobre una plataforma impermeable para contener derrames ayudará a prevenir la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.



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# ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

No contamine agua, comida ni forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho.

**ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS:** No almacene por debajo de 45°F. Si está congelado, caliéntelo a 90 °F y vuelva a disolverlo antes de usarlo haciendo girar o agitando el recipiente. Conservar de forma segura. Conservar únicamente en el envase original. Almacenar en un lugar fresco y seco. Mantenga el envase bien cerrado cuando no esté en uso. Reducir la altura de apilamiento donde las condiciones locales puedan afectar la resistencia del paquete. El personal debe utilizar ropa y equipo adecuados para el buen manejo de pesticidas. No lo almacene en condiciones que puedan afectar negativamente al envase o su capacidad para funcionar correctamente.

**DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS:** Los residuos de pesticidas son tóxicos. La disposición inadecuada del pesticida sobrante, mezcla de aerosol o aguas de enjuague de contenedores, constituye una violación de la Ley Federal y puede contaminar las aguas subterráneas. Si estos residuos no pueden ser eliminados de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, contacte la agencia para el manejo de pesticidas o control ambiental de su estado, o el representante para el Manejo de Residuos Peligrosos de la Oficina Regional de la EPA más cercana para obtener indicaciones del proceso a seguir para su disposición mediante métodos de eliminación adecuados.

**MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES:**

**Menor o igual a 5 galones:** Recipiente no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente) el recipiente inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Llene el envase 1/4 lleno con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Vierta el líquido de enjuague (rinsate) en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible o el reacondicionado si está adecuado, o perfore y deseche en un área adecuada para desechos sanitarios o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales o mediante incineración.

**Más de 5 galones:** Recipiente no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Ofrezca para el reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente) el recipiente inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezclar. Llene el recipiente 1/4 lleno con agua. Reemplace y asegure los cierres. Vuelque el recipiente al lado y hágalo rodar por 30 segundos, asegurando por lo menos una revolución completa. Ponga el recipiente vertical e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta al recipiente hacia el lado opuesto e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Eche el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezclar, o almacene el enjuague para uso más tarde o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Deseche el recipiente vacío en un vertedero sanitario o mediante incineración.

**Para contenedores y mini-contenedores a granel:** Recipiente rellenable. Rellene este recipiente únicamente con pesticida. No reutilice este recipiente para ningún otro propósito. La limpieza del recipiente antes de su eliminación final es la responsabilidad de la persona que se deshace del recipiente. La limpieza antes de rellenar es la responsabilidad de la persona que lo va a rellenar. Para limpiar el recipiente antes de su eliminación final, vacíe el contenido restante de este recipiente en el equipo de aplicación o en el tanque de mezcla. Llene el recipiente con un 10% de agua. Agitar vigorosamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante 2 minutos. Vierta o bombee el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de agua de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Después, ofrezca el envase para reciclaje, si el servicio está disponible, o perfórelo y deshágase del mismo en un vertedero sanitario, o mediante incineración, o quémelo si las autoridades locales y estatales lo permiten.

**¡EL RECIPIENTE NO ES SEGURO PARA ALIMENTOS, FORRAJES, NI AGUA POTABLE!**



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OPEN HERE

| 2,4-D | GROUP 4 | HERBICIDE |
|---|---|---|

# Usha 6

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | WT. BY % |
|---|---|
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt* | 69.75% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 30.25% |
| TOTAL: | 100.00% |

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 57.93% by weight or 6 pounds per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## WARNING / AVISO

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

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| **IF IN EYES:** | • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.<br>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF SWALLOWED:** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** | |
| If in eyes, specialized ophthalmologic attention may be necessary. If swallowed; probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically. | |
| **HOTLINE NUMBER** | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. | |

**See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - WARNING.** May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **For Terrestrial Uses:** 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 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. **Mixing and Loading:** Most cases of ground water contamination involving phenoxy herbicides including 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution must 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 any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. 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 regulations.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foods, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not store below temperature of 45°F. If frozen, warm to 90°F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel must use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities. **Greater Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**

**Manufactured For:** Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

**EPA Reg. No. 83529-147**

**EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; DI 05905-IA-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001**

**The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.**

Net Contents: **2.5 Gals.*** ☐ **265 Gals.**

*Unless alternate checked