

**DRY SOLUBLE HERBICIDE**

GROUP	<b>4</b>	HERBICIDE
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**SAVAGE®****Water Soluble Broadleaf Herbicide Crystals****ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

*Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid	95.0%
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OTHER INGREDIENTS:	5.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Contains 78.9% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent (AE) by weight.

\*Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER—PELIGRO**

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

**FIRST AID**

<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment

**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.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-606

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-001

NET CONTENTS 10.0 LB (4.53 KG)

022715 V1D 09W16

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER—PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Do not get on skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton. If you want more options follow the instructions for category "A" on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical resistant footwear and socks,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Protective eyewear,
- Chemical resistant apron must be worn when applying as a spray to citrus, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- Chemical resistant headgear if overhead exposure.

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.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

**Engineering controls statements:**

**Enclosed Cockpits:** Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

**Water-soluble packets (WSP):** When used correctly WSP qualify as a closed loading system under the WPS. Mixers and loaders using water-soluble packets (1) must wear the PPE specified above for mixers and loaders, and (2) must be provided, have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown NIOSH approved particulate respirator with a N, R, or P combination filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84 A; or a NIOSH approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

**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. 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.

**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 except as permitted by this label. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

**Aquatic Weed Control:** 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.

**Groundwater Contamination:** Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Exercise caution when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of

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groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**READ AND FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS AND USE PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL PRIOR TO APPLICATIONS.**

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 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof 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 (WPS) 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 treated area until sprays have dried.**

For grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program, fallowland, crop stubble, and noncrop areas: **Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.** For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

For ornamental turf uses (golf courses, cemeteries, parks and other turf grass areas): **Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.**

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a water soluble crystalline 2,4-D phenoxy herbicide useful in controlling susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Many states have laws regarding application of phenoxy herbicides. Because this product is a 2,4-D phenoxy herbicide, it is subject to local application laws and governmental requirements or restriction. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making application. Consult your Agricultural Extension Specialist for advice in selecting treatments which best fit local conditions. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

The degree of control is dependent upon species, stage of growth and overall growing conditions. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Savage may be applied to control the following listed weeds.

#### Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks\*

Bitterweed

Bull thistle

Common burdock

Common cocklebur

Coffeeweed

Common evening primrose

Common lambsquarters

Hairy galinsoga

Jimsonweed

Knotweed\*

Mallow \*

Marshelder

Morningglory (common, ivy, wooly)

Musk thistle\*

Mustards

Pepper weeds

Pigweeds\*\*

Prickly lettuce

Ragweed (common or giant)

Rough fleabane

Russian thistle\*

Salsify (western or common)

Smartweeds\* (annual species)

Sowthistles (annual or spiny)

Sunflower

Vervains\*

Vetches

Wild carrot

Wild lettuce

Wild parsnips

\*These species may require repeated applications or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label.

\*\*Control of these species in areas which are locally resistant, may not be satisfactory with this product.

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**Perennial Weeds**

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

\*These species may require repeated applications or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label.

\*\*Control of these species in areas which are locally resistant, may not be satisfactory with this product.

**PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS**

- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply when an air temperature inversion exists. Such conditions can exist when air temperatures are lower near the surface than at higher altitudes
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

**PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply this herbicide to or permit it to come in contact with 2,4-D susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants. This herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES**

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. EA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

**APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

Use calibrated spray equipment for all types of applications, to assure applying the prescribed amount of Savage spray mixture per acre. To mix product, add 1/2 the water to the mixing tank, then add product with agitation and then add the rest of water with continuing agitation. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to come in contact with 2,4-D susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants.

**Ground Application**

Except where noted in crop specific directions, apply a minimum of 5.0 gallons, or more, of spray per acre using coarse sprays and keeping the spray boom low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

**Ground Band Spray**

Determine band equivalent to broadcast rates and volumes by the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

**Aerial Application**

Except as otherwise specified on this label, apply Savage in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Do not use nozzles which produce fine droplets. Spray only when wind velocity is low, and spray as close to the target area as possible.

**Chemigation**

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

**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, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. Take special precautions, such as the use of lower pressure, large nozzles, and thickening agents to prevent spray drift in areas of sensitive crops.

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

**Compatibility**

If tank mixing this product with fertilizers or other pesticides, test compatibility prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indication of physical incompatibility develops within 30 minutes, do not use mixture for spraying.

**Tank Mixes**

Savage may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application, unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product.

Follow the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Loveland Products, Inc. recommends using LI 700®. For drift control and defoaming the use of Compadre® at 0.125% v/v is recommended.

**Ground Application**

Ground equipment usually will result in less drift, but drift still may occur. When ground application is used, drift can be lessened by spraying only when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

**Air Application**

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. Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution.

**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 Savage 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. Consider degradation factors described below 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. Consider degradation factors described below 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.

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**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.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF WATER SOLUBLE BAGS**

**Product Information:** The inner bag of this product is water soluble and dissolves in the mixing tank. Determine the number of water soluble bags to use for your application by consulting the directions for that use site and the information below.

**Handling and Storage Precautions for Water Soluble Bags:** Do not allow bags to become wet prior to adding to mixing tank. Do not handle bags with wet gloves. Excessive handling may cause breakage. Water soluble bags are brittle when stored below 32 °F. To avoid breakage, handle carefully when frozen or allow to warm before handling. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid prolonged storage above 115 °F.

**Mixing Instructions:** Fill tank with approximately 1/3 to 2/3 of the total amount of water needed. Drop the required number of bags into tank with agitation running. Depending on the water temperature and degree of agitation, bags should dissolve in about 5 minutes. Bags dissolve more slowly in cold water and with less active agitation. Complete filling the tank while bags dissolve, and make sure that bags are completely dissolved before spraying.

**Determining number of bags to use:** Consult the directions for the use site to be treated and determine the correct application rate. Using the rate per acre and the number of acres you intend to spray, consult the Conversion Table to determine the number of water soluble bags. Use the closest number of bags without exceeding the correct use rate.

#### **Conversion Table**

Rate AE/A		A/Water Soluble Bag
Oz	Lb	2.0 Lb Size
8.0	0.5	4.0
10.0	0.625	3.2
12.0	0.75	2.67
16.0	1.0	2.0
20.0	1.25	1.6
24.0	1.5	1.33
32.0	2.0	1.0

Number of bags to use =  $\frac{\text{Number of acres to be treated}}{\text{Acre per water soluble bag for your rate}}$

### **CROP SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

#### **APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS**

**(Annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
Non-Bearing trees (well established, 1 year or older) and Bearing trees before and after bloom. Apply when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early stage).	1.5 lb to 2.5 lb (1.2 lb to 2.0 lb AE)	Apply on the orchard floor in 20.0 to 50.0 gal of water. For band or spot treatment calculate rates according to the actual portion of an A treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop cycle.
- Minimum interval of 75 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** use on Gala variety apple orchards.



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**STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (Crop Groups 12 and 14, and pistachios)**  
**(Annual broadleaf weeds on the orchard floor)**

Application Timing	Crop	Amount of Product/A	Applications/Yr	Directions
Apply when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early stage).	Stone fruits	1.5 to 2.5 lb	2	Apply on the orchard floor in 10.0 to 100 gal of water using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds
	Pistachios and other tree nuts	(1.2 to 2.0 lb AE)		
	Filberts	1.2 lb (1.0 lb AE)	4	Apply on the orchard floor in 100 gal of water using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures.

**Stone Fruits:**

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- Postemergence: Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Minimum interval of 75 days between applications.

**Filberts:**

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- Use a maximum of 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.
- Minimum interval of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.

**Pistachios and other Tree Nuts:**

**Postemergence:**

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- **DO NOT** cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- Postemergence: Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Minimum interval of 30 days between applications.

**Precautions**

**To reduce risk of crop injury:**

- Apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation.
- **DO NOT** apply around fruit trees with handgun.
- Use only flat, fan-typed nozzles and low pressure (20 to 30 psi).
- 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.
- **DO NOT** use on light, sandy soil.
- Application to bare ground may result in injury.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunk of trees, or exposed roots, as injury may result.
- Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition before application is made.
- **DO NOT** apply during bloom.

**ASPARAGUS**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting.	1.5 to 2.5 lb (1.2 to 2.0 lb AE)	Apply in about 60.0 gal of water/A for ground application and 12.0 gal/A for air application.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications during the harvest season
- Minimum interval of 30 days between applications.
- Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. If malformed, spears must be cut immediately and discarded.

**Precautions**

- Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

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**CORN (Field, Sweet, and Pop)**

<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Amount of Product/A<sup>1, 2</sup></b>	<b>Directions</b>
<b>Preplant:</b> 7 to 14 days prior to planting.	0.5 to 1.25 lb (0.4 to 1.0 lb AE)	Use the higher rate to control certain problematic weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. Apply to soil any time after planting but before corn emerges.
<b>Preemergence:</b>	1.0 to 1.25 lb (0.75 to 1.0 lb AE)	
<b>Postemergence:</b> Application to emerged corn up to 8 inches tall	0.25 to 0.5 lb (0.2 to 0.4 lb AE)	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall or the fifth leaf collar is visible, whichever occurs first, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage.
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	0.5 to 0.6 lb (0.4 to 0.5 lb AE)	
<b>Preharvest (field and pop only. Do not apply preharvest to sweet corn.):</b> Apply after the hard dough or denting stage.	0.6 to 1.9 lb (0.5 to 1.5 lb AE)	Apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogbane, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Sunflower, Velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting.
<b>Postharvest:</b>	0.6 to 1.25 lb (0.5 to 1.0 lb AE)	To suppress certain perennial or biennial weeds following harvest.

<sup>1</sup> Corn varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

<sup>2</sup> The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

**Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.75 pounds of this product (3.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.
- Limited to 1 preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

**Preplant:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per acre per preplant application.
- **DO NOT** use on light, sandy, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth.

**Preemergence:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per acre per preemergence application.
- **DO NOT** use on light, sandy soil or where soil moisture is low.

**Postemergence:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 postemergence application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.625 pound of this product (0.5 pound acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**Preharvest (field and pop only):**

- **DO NOT** apply preharvest to sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 preharvest application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.9 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

**Precautions:**

**Postemergence and Preharvest:**

- Use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to dough stage.
- Injury to corn is most likely to occur if this product is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 0.25 pound (0.19 pound acid equivalent) per acre.
- To reduce risk of crop injury, **DO NOT** apply with liquid fertilizer or oil.
- Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of nonionic surfactant (often 0.25% v/v or less) to minimize such risk.
- After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. Treated crop may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application.

*Cont'd. next page*



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***CORN (Field, Sweet, and Pop) cont'd.:***

**Sweet Corn Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- **DO NOT** apply preharvest to sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Minimum interval of 21 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.9 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per crop cycle.

**GRAPE VINEYARDS (For use only In California)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
Apply after shatter following bloom and before grape shoots reach the ground or during dormant season.	18.0 to 27.0 oz (0.9 to 1.3 lb AE) in 10.0 to 100 gal of water	Apply when weeds are in the bud to early bloom stage and growing vigorously.

For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated.

**Restrictions:**

- Grapes are extremely sensitive to 2,4-D.
- Vineyard must be established at least 3 years.
- For use only in California.
- Use a direct application so no 2,4-D contacts grape leaves and young shoots or stems.
- The preharvest Interval (PHI) is 100 days.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 1.72 pounds of this product (1.36 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**Precautions:**

- Use a hooded boom and low pressure flooding nozzles to deliver coarse droplets.

**RICE (Not for this use in California)**

For control of Alligator weed, Dayflower, Duck salad, Eclipta, Hemp, Northern jointed vetch, Sesbania and other broadleaf weeds.

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Preplant:</b>	0.6 to 1.25 lb (0.5 to 1.0 lb AE)	4 or more weeks prior to planting
<b>Postemergence:</b> Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring).	0.5 to 1.9 lb (0.4 to 1.5 lb AE)	Usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence

**Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.9 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per crop cycle.
- Not for use on rice in California.

**Preplant:**

- Limited to 1 preplant application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per acre per preplant application.

**Postemergence:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 postemergence application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.9 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds acid equivalent per acre) per acre per postemergence application.

**Precautions:**

- **DO NOT** apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 0.5 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages.
- Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying, consult local Extension Service or university specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

**WILD RICE (Minnesota only):**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Postemergence:</b> Apply to rice in the 1- to 2-leaf early tillering stage.	0.31 lb (0.25 lb AE)	For best coverage, apply 4.0 to 10.0 gal total spray solution/A

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**Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.

**Postemergence:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle
- **DO NOT** spray after wild rice has reached the early boot stage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.31 pound of this product (0.25 pound acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**SORGHUM (Milo)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Postemergence:</b> 6 to 8 inches tall	0.33 to 0.5 lb (0.26 to 0.4 lb AE)	—
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	0.95 to 1.25 lb (0.75 lb to 1.0 lb AE)	Use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high temperature.

**Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
- **DO NOT** permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** treat during the boot, flowering, or early dough stages.

**Precautions:**

- Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves.
- Sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury.

**SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Postemergence:</b> Treat when there are at least 6 leaves and crop is well established (5 to 10 inches tall)	0.25 to 0.5 lb (0.24 to 0.48 lb AE)	Do not treat when crop is over 10" tall.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** treat when crop is over 10" tall

**Precautions:**

- Crop injury, including reduced seed production, is likely to occur even if this product is sprayed at the proper stage. Consult your Agricultural Extension Service specialist for more specific application information on rates and timing.

**SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDING WITH A LEGUME**  
**(Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Spring postemergence:</b> <b>Barley, Rye, Triticale, Wheat:</b> <b>Onset of Tillering Stage:</b> Apply in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 5 or more leaves.	0.3 to 1.25 lb (0.25 to 1.0 lb AE)	The risk of crop injury to grain is greater at this stage, than at full tillering stage. If risk of injury is unacceptable, do not make application during the onset of tillering. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.
<b>Full Tillering Stage:</b> Apply when grain has 3 or more tillers. The flag leaf should not be visible. (Grain is usually 4 to 8 inches tall).	0.6 to 1.25 lb (0.5 to 1.0 lb AE)	Do not apply from boot to dough stage.
<b>Emergency Weed Control In Spring</b> <b>Barley, Rye, Triticale, Wheat:</b> When weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage.	1.9 lb (1.5 lb AE)	This rate of application can produce injury to the crop. Balance the possibility of crop damage against the severity of the weed problem. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

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<b>Spring Seeded Oats:</b> <b>Full Tillering Stage:</b> Apply in the spring when grain has 3 or more tillers. The flag leaf should not be visible.	0.3 to 0.6 lb (0.25 to 0.5 lb AE)	Oats are less tolerant to this product than wheat or barley, and present greater risk of crop injury. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.
<b>Fall Seeded Oats—(Southern) Grown For Grain:</b> Apply after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem.	0.3 to 0.6 lb (0.25 to 0.5 lb AE)	Do not apply until after full tillering nor from joint to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to this product than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury.
<b>Preharvest (Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat):</b> Apply when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvesting.	0.5 to 0.63 lb (0.4 to 0.5 lb AE)	Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.
<b>Postharvest (Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat):</b>	Up to 0.6 lb (0.5 lb AE)	For control of many broadleaf species after harvest.
	0.6 to 1.25 lb (0.5 to 1.0 lb AE)	To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial weeds.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply before the tiller stage or from early boot through the milk stage.
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limit applications of this product to 2.2 pounds (1.75 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per crop cycle
- **DO NOT** permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- **DO NOT** feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

**Postemergence:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 postemergence application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pounds of this product (1.25 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**Preharvest:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 preharvest application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.63 pound of this product (0.5 pound acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**Precautions:**

The use of a surfactant may increase weed control. If a surfactant is used, there is potential for crop injury.

**SOYBEANS (Preplant only)**  
**Crop residue management systems**

<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Amount of Product/A</b>	<b>Directions</b>
<b>Preplant:</b> When weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present.	<b>Either:</b> 0.3 to 0.6 lb (0.25 lb to 0.5 lb AE)	Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans. Maximum of 0.5 lb AE/A/preplant application.
	<b>Or:</b> 0.6 to 1.25 lb (0.5 to 1.0 lb AE)	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans. Maximum of 1.0 lb AE/A/preplant application.

In addition to those weeds found on the weed list, this product will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: Alfalfa (partially controlled), Bullnettle, Carolina geranium, Common and rough cinquefoil, Common purslane, Cutleaf evening primrose, Field pennycress, Horseweed or maretail, Mousetail, Red clover (partially controlled), Small flowered bittercress, Small flowered buttercup, Speedwell, Virginia copperleaf and Wild mustard.

**Aerial Application:** When applying aurally, use 2.0 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

**Ground Application:** With ground equipment, use 10.0 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.  
This product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixture with other herbicides that are registered for preplant soybean use.

**Restrictions:**

**Preplant:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per growing season regardless of the application rate used.
- The maximum rate per crop cycle is 1.25 pounds of this product (1.0 pound acid equivalent) per acre.
- **DO NOT** feed hay, forage or fodder.
- **DO NOT** use on low organic sandy soils (<1.0%)
- Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.
- Restrict livestock from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

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- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- See table for maximum rates.

**Precautions:**

- Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with this product may occur. The extent of the 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 the applications and the emergence of the soybean plant.
- 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.

**SUGARCANE**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Preemergence:</b> Before canes appear.	2.5 lb (2.0 lb AE)	For control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
<b>Postemergence:</b> After cane emerges and through lay-by.	0.9 to 1.25 lb (0.75 to 1.0 lb AE)	
<b>SUGARCANE-HAWAII ONLY</b>	0.6 to 1.9 lb (0.5 to 1.5 lb AE)/ application	Apply as required, • <b>DO NOT</b> exceed a total of 5.0 lb/A (4.0 lb AE/A)/ crop cycle. • <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 6 weeks of harvest.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per crop cycle.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.

**FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
Apply to actively growing weeds. See Planting In Treated Areas section.	0.6 to 2.5 lb (0.5 to 2.0 lb AE)	Annual Broadleaf weeds
	Up to 2.5 lb (2.0 lb AE)	Established perennial weeds

**Restrictions:**

- **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.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Minimum interval of 30 days between applications.

**GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Postemergence:</b> Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage.	1.25 to 2.5 lb (1.0 to 2.0 lb AE)	Use lower rates on annuals or use higher rate on perennials or when weeds are taller. Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.
	Up to 2.5 lb (2.0 lb AE)	Difficult to control weeds and woody plants.
<b>Spot Treatment:</b> For best results treat when weeds are actively growing.	Mix 16.0 oz (0.8 lb AE) in 25.0 gal of water.	For hand sprayer, wet all weeds and stems thoroughly.

**Restrictions:**

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).
- 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.

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- Minimum interval of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- **DO NOT** permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.

**Postemergence:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.

**Spot treatment:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per year.

**Precautions:**

- **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.

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**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED**

<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Amount of Product/A/ Application</b>	<b>Directions</b>
Apply in spring or fall. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.	1.0 to 2.5 lb (0.8 to 2.0 lb AE)	Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.
	Up to 2.5 lb (2.0 lb AE)	Difficult to control weeds and woody plants.

**Restrictions:**

- REI is 48 hours.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay in treated areas within 7 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply from early boot to the milk stage if seed production is intended.

**Precautions:**

- **DO NOT** use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated.
- Spray seedling grass only after the 5-leaf stage, using the lower rate. After the grass is well established, higher rates can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds.

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**ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURF**

For weed control on golf courses, cemeteries, parks, sports fields and lawns.

<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Amount of Product/A</b>	<b>Directions</b>
<b>Postemergence:</b> Apply when weeds are young and actively growing and prior to bud stage.	1.0 to 1.9 lb (0.8 to 1.5 lb AE)	Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage. Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.9 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.8 pounds of this product (3.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per season, excluding spot treatments.

**Precautions:**

- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
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**NON-CROPLAND (FENCEROWS, HEDGEROWS, ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHES, ROADSIDES ADJACENT TO ORCHARDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, UTILITY POWER LINES, RAILROADS, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS)**

Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Postemergence:</b>  Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage.		Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.
	1.0 to 2.0 lb (0.8 to 1.6 lb AE)	Annual broadleaf weeds
	2.0 to 2.5 lb (1.6 to 2.0 lb AE)	Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds
	2.5 to 5.0 lb (2.0 to 4.0 lb AE)	Woody plants
<b>Spot Treatment:</b> For best results treat when weeds are actively growing.	Mix 16.0 oz (0.8 lb AE) in 25.0 gal of water.	For hand sprayer, wet all weeds and stems thoroughly.

**Basal Spray, Cut Surface-Stumps, Frill, Tree Injection**

See instructions in the **Forestry** section

**Restrictions:**

- 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.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy animals for 7 days following application.

**Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

**Postemergence (woody plants):**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per year.

**Precautions:**

- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, dichondra, and legumes may be injured by this treatment.

**FORESTRY (FOREST SITE PREPARATION, FOREST ROADSIDES, BRUSH CONTROL, ESTABLISHED CONIFER RELEASE, CHRISTMAS TREES, REFORESTATION AREAS)**

Site/Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Forest Site Preparation:</b> Before planting forest seedlings	2.0 to 5.0 lb (1.6 to 4.0 lb AE) in 5.0 to 25.0 gal of water	Apply to alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exists.
<b>Conifer Release:</b> For best results, apply in the spring before budbreak or after budset in late summer to help reduce risk of conifer injury.	1.0 to 3.0 lb (0.8 to 2.4 lb AE)/A in a minimum of 5.0 gal of spray mixture	In conifer plantations: Apply to alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants. 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.
<b>Basal spray</b>	10.1 lb (8.0 lb AE)/100 gal of spray solution	Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at ground line. Also wetting stems with 2,4-D mixture may aid control.
<b>Cut surface – Stumps:</b> Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees.		Thoroughly soak the entire stump with 2,4-D mixture. Also treat exposed roots and bark.
<b>Frill</b>		Make frills with an axe or other tool that can cut overlapping v-shaped notches through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree. Treat freshly cut frills with as much 2,4-D mixture as they will hold.



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**Forestry (Forest Site Preparation, Forest Roadsides, Brush Control, Established Conifer Release, Christmas Trees, Reforestation Areas) cont'd.:**

Site/Application Timing	Amount of Product/A	Directions
<b>Tree Injection</b> For best results, make injections during the growing season, May 15 to October 15.	Use 1.0 to 2.0 mL of 5.0 lb of this product/gal (4.0 lb AE/gal) solution/ injection site.	Unwanted hardwood trees such as alder, ash, aspen, birch, blackgum, blue beech, cherry, dogwood, elm, hawthorn, hickory, maple, oak, pecan, poplar, poplar spp., sumac, sweetgum. Make injections or cuts around the tree as near to the root collar as possible, using 1 injection or cut/inch of trunk diameter dbh (breast height). The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. For resistant species such as ash, blue beech, dogwood, hickory and red maple, injections should touch.

**Restrictions:**

**Broadcast application:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 broadcast application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per broadcast application.

**Injection:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 injection application per year.
- No more than 4.0 pounds acid equivalent per acre.
- Use a maximum of 2.0 milliliter of 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per gallon formulation per injection site.
- The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

**Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill:**

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 basal spray or cut surface application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.2 pounds of this product (8.0 pounds acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

**IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)**

**Ditch Bank Applications: Postemergence:**

**For ditchbank weeds:**

Apply 1.25 to 2.5 pounds this product (1.0 to 2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre in approximately 20.0 to 100 gallons of water 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 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results.

**For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds,** mix 4.0 pounds of this product (3.2 pounds acid equivalent) in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 3.5 gallons of solution per 1000 square feet.

**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 (feet) by the time (seconds) to estimate velocity (feet per second). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (feet) x Average Depth (feet) x Average Velocity (feet per second) = CFS

**Spraying Instructions**

Use 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 calm, 5 mph or less.

**For 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:**

- Limited to 2 applications per season.
- Maximum of 2.5 pounds product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
- **DO NOT** spray across stream to opposite bank.
- **DO NOT** use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.
- **DO NOT** graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

**Precautions:**

- Water within treated banks should not be fished.

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**AQUATIC WEED CONTROL (ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving)**

**Floating and Emergent Weeds:**

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.

Use 2.5 to 5.0 pounds this product per acre (2.0 to 4.0 pounds acid equivalent per acre) to control weeds including water hyacinth. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4.0 pounds per acre when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense. Spray when weeds are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth.

**Spot treatment permitted.**

**Restrictions:**

- Maximum of 5.0 pounds of this product (4.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- **Fish Toxicity:** To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than 1/2 the lake or pond at 1 time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.
- Treated Water Use Instructions must be followed.

**Precautions:**

- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

**Treated 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 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:
  - i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 feet 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 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 feet.
- C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 feet 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.

**Posting Notification 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 no more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_.

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- 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 at least 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.**

**Submersed Weeds:**

**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/A-ft		For difficult conditions*- 4 ppm 2,4-D AE/A-ft	
		2.0 Lb bags of product	Lb AE	2.0 Lb bags of product	Lb AE
1 A	1 ft	3.42	5.4	6.84	10.8
	2 ft	4.26	10.8	13.69	21.6
	3 ft	6.39	16.2	20.53	32.4
	4 ft	8.52	21.6	27.38	43.2
	5 ft	10.65	27.0	34.22	54.0

\* Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian water milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

**Number of bags to use = Number of acres to be treated x Number of water soluble bags for your rate and depth**  
(always round down to the nearest whole number of bags)

**Restrictions:**

- Maximum of 13.5 pounds of this product (10.8 pounds acid equivalent) per acre-foot per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of previous application.
- **Treated Water Use Instructions** must be followed.
- When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.
- **Fish Toxicity:** To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than 1/2 the lake or pond at 1 time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

**Precautions:**

- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

**Treated 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 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:
  - 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 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 2. Drinking Water Set back Distance (below).
- C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback 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.

### **Posting Notification 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:
  - i A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
  - ii 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.
  - (1) Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
- F. 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 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

**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 gallons per acre of spray mixture. For shoreline weeds: Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water.

**Air Application:** Apply 4.0 pounds this product per acre through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5.0 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

**Fish Toxicity:** To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material, do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4 to 5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Reduce stacking height where local conditions, such as humidity or pallet overhang can affect package strength.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide and Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. After removal of all PVA packets, dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.**

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