

Introduction

Master Document

For Reregistration of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Uses

Supported by the 2,4-D Industry and IR-4 2,4-D Chemical Forms supported

- 030001 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)
- 030019 Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-D (DMA)
- 030063 2-Ethylhexyl Ester* of 2,4-D (2-EHE)
- 030053 Butoxyethyl Ester** of 2,4-D (BEE)
- 030035 Triisopropanolamine Salt of 2,4-D (TIPA)
- 030025 Isopropylamine Salt of 2,4-D (IPA)
- 030016 Diethanolamine Salt of 2,4-D (DEA)
- 030004 Sodium Salt of 2,4-D (Na)
- 030066 Isopropyl Ester of 2,4-D (IPE)
 - * 2-ethylhexyl ester is considered one of three isooctyl esters. Studies and/or records relating to 2-EHE may be listed under two additional chemical numbers:
- 030064 2,4-D Isooctyl Ester (2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl);
- 030065 2,4-D Isooctyl Ester (2-octyl);
- ** May be listed as: 2,4-D Butoxyethanol Ester (same number - 030053)

The Master Label is based on data submitted for reregistration of 2,4-D:

- Residue: Metabolism, RACs, processed commodities, meat/milk, fish / shellfish
- Environmental fate laboratory studies: Analytes
- Field dissipation: Terrestrial, aquatic, forestry
- Rates / use patterns refined by extensive testing
- Industry Task Force, companies, commodity groups, IR-4 supported uses

The Master Label includes:

- Bounds of use patterns
- Forms of 2,4-D supported
- Timing / crop growth stage limitations
- Maximum rates: per use / seasonal
- Minimum intervals between applications
- Preharvest / pregrazing intervals
- Most Section 18 / 24(c) use patterns

The Master Label does not include:

- EPA precautionary label statements
- Worker Protection Standard information other than typical REIs
- Complete recommendations and limitations related to efficacy, plant varieties, etc.
- Ranges of rates, mixing directions, weed lists, etc. as per actual labels
- Comprehensive equipment details
- A very few Section 24(c) use parameters

Differences from Present Labels:

- Esters are not supported for use on rice, sugarcane or aquatic non-crop areas (except BEE)
- Reduced rate in residential turf from 2.0 to 1.5 lbs a.e./acre
- Reduced preharvest rate on small grains
- Only one of preplant or preemergence application on corn; seasonal maximum

- 30-day treatment interval and seasonal maximum rate for pasture / rangeland
- Reduced rate and seasonal maximum in forestry
- Reduced rate and seasonal maximum in non-crop
- Clarification of replanting in treated areas
- Soybean grazing / feeding restriction removed
- Dairy and slaughter animal grazing restrictions removed
- Aquatic APPLICATION RATES as PPM concentration rather than pounds per surface acre.
- Added aquatic use restrictions for potable water (drinking water) and swimming.
- Added new use, hops.
- High volume and low volume application instruction for non-crop use site.
- Added drift language
- Applications of granular formulation are allowed on corn, sorghum, grass grown for seed or sod, turf, cranberries, non-crop land and aquatic use sites.
- All end use labels will contain "General Instructions" that all banding applications will be an "adjusted band", e.g.:

Example label wording for band treatment: If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles untreated, the dosage [and spray volume (if applicable)] per crop acre is [are] reduced proportionately. For example, treating a 12-inch band where the row spacing is 36 inches would require 1/3 of the recommended broadcast rate per acre (12 inches divided by 36 inches = 1/3).

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

The following spray volume equation is for sprayable products only:

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

The Master Label is the culmination of results from many reregistration studies on 2,4-D. It is presented as the foundation for describing 2,4-D use patterns for reregistration:

- Unless individual registrants support other use patterns, the master label should supersede present labels.
- Recommendation is for EPA to rely on the 2,4-D Master Label for risk assessment and risk management.