

2,4-D Amine 4

ACCEPTED

JAN 26 1973

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENT GIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REG-
STERED UNDER NO. 239-1257 SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS



ORTHO

(HERBICIDE)

Active Ingredient By Wt.
*Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 49.6%
Inert Ingredients 50.4%
*Equivalent to 41.2% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D per gallon at 68° F.

READ ENTIRE LABEL USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH
CAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE
AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

~~DO NOT STORE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER. DO NOT PUT CON-
CENTRATE OR DILUTE INTO FOOD OR DRINK CONTAINERS.~~

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS, CRUSH AND BURY.
DO NOT BURN. NEVER RE-USE.

DIRECTIONS

For best results, apply at recommended dilutions when weeds are
in early stages of growth. For selective applications weeds should
be readily visible and easy to contact with sprays.

PASTURE AREAS AND FALLOW LAND: Against Such Weeds as
Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Morning Glory (Field Bindweed,
Creeping Jenny), Cockspur, Dandelion, Plantain, Common Rag-
weed, Lopsided Yellow Star Thistle, Water Hyacinth, Puncture,
Lance Thistle, Canada Thistle, Shepherd's Purse, Poison Ivy,
Poison Oak, Klamath Weed and Many Others—1/2 to 1 gal. in 100
gals. water. Apply sufficient volume of spray to thoroughly wet
the foliage but avoid excessive run-off. Weeds in open fields that
are hard to kill may require repeat applications for effective
control. Do not plant fallow land to any crop until 3 months after
treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil. Do not
apply to pasture areas when grass is in boot to milk stage and
do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins.
Do not graze treated pasture areas by dairy animals within 7
days after treatment. Do not apply over 6 lbs. active 2,4-D acid
equivalent per acre on pastures or over 3 lbs. active 2,4-D
acid equivalent per acre on fallow land.

NET CONTENTS LIQUID

Chevron Chemical Company

Ortho Division/San Francisco, Calif. 94119

Richmond, California Fresno, California Honolulu, Hawaii
Des Moines, Iowa Perth Amboy, New Jersey Orlando, Florida
Form 5615-Q Product 1908 Made in U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No. 239-1257-AA

GRAIN FIELDS (Wheat, Oats, Barley): Against Wild Mustard, Wild
Radish, Wild Morning Glory, Common Ragweed, Thistles, Pig-
weed, Cockspur—Spring Sown Grains—1/2 to 1 pint per acre in
7 to 10 gals. of water for airplane application and 5 to 80 gals.
water for ground rig application. Apply from five-leaf stage (or
when 6 inches high) to early boot stage. Winter Grains—1 to 1 1/2
pints per acre in 7 to 10 gals. water for airplane application and
5 to 80 gals. water for ground rig application. Emergency Pre-
Harvest Spray—2 pts. per acre after the dough stage of grain to
control weeds threatening to interfere with harvest. Do not apply
within 10 days of harvest. **DO NOT FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED
GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D.
DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.**

RICE FIELDS: Burhead, Water Plantain, Arrowhead—For Airplane
Application: 2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre in 7 to 10 gals. water. Keep
normal amount of water in check to cover crowns while treating
and for 4 to 5 days after treatment. Do not treat when the heads
begin to emerge.



READ THE LABEL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with
skin, eyes and clothing. Wash off promptly with plenty of soap
and water. Avoid excessive use in neighborhood of desirable
animals, birds and fish. Vapors from this product may injure
susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid spray drifting
to susceptible plants, as this product may injure such plants as
cotton, beans, peas, tomatoes and ornamentals. Coarse sprays
are less likely to drift. Apply by airplane, ground rigs and hand
dispensers only when there is no hazard from drift. The airplane
equipment should have an at nozzle shut-off. High wind velocities
should be avoided. Because of the difficulty of thoroughly clean-
ing sprayers and other equipment used with this formulation, it is
recommended that such equipment not be used for handling and
applying other agricultural chemicals. If same equipment is to be
used for other purposes, wash thoroughly 2 or 3 times with hot
water and strong laundry soap or detergent. Do not transport
with or store near fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, seeds, feed
or food. Excessive amounts of this material in the soil may tem-
porarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate any body of water, by direct application,
cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

CORN: Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed and Wild
Radish—Post Emergence—Apply (1/2 to 3 pts. per acre in sufficient
water for thorough weed coverage. Apply when weeds are up
and corn is 3 or more inches tall. Corn treated when over 10
inches requires drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage. Rapidly
growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not
spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks
are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment when
corn is brittle. Pre-Emergence—1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre broadcast.
Apply to soil 3 to 5 days before planting (or 1 to 3 days before
crops appear) but before corn emerges. DO NOT use pre-emerg-
ence treatment on light, sandy soils.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed
and Wild Radish—Post-Emergence—1/2 to 1 pint per acre in suffi-
cient water for application. Apply when grain is 6 to 12 inches
tall and secondary roots are well established. Sorghum treated
when over 10 inches requires drop nozzles to keep spray off
foliage.

SUGAR CANE: Fall and Spring Drill Sprays — 2 pints per acre.
Blanket Spray—4 pints per acre, applied immediately after lay-by
to aid in control of Johnson grass seedlings. Susceptible Weeds
(such as Tie vines and Cypress Vines)—2 to 3 pints per acre.

GRASS LAWN TREATMENTS: Dandelions, Chickweed, Plantain,
Japanese Clover—1 fluid ounce (2 tablespoonfuls) mixed in 3 to
5 gallons of water and applied over 1,000 sq. ft. Use 2 to 3
pints in sufficient water (50 to 100 gals.) to cover 1 acre. If lawn
begins to brown, water heavily. Do not use on Dichondra, St.
Augustine, Lippia, Bent Grass, Clover, newly seeded or closely
cut lawns. Spring or Fall is best time to treat.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. Chevron Chemical Company (Chevron)
warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description
on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon.
Chevron neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representa-
tive to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANT-
ABILITY, guarantee or representation, express or implied, con-
cerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond Chevron's control
prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use
of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage
to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of
complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants
or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably
fit for the uses stated hereon and even though label directions
are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks
and liability (except those assumed by Chevron under 1 above)
resulting from handling, storage, and use of this material.

2,4-D Amine 4

ACCEPTED

JAN 26 1973

UNDER THE U.S. FEDERAL PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER AND THE STATE PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT UNDER NUMBER 1237
ATTACHED LABEL



ORTHO

(HERBICIDE)

Active Ingredient	By Wt.
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	49.6%
Inert Ingredients	50.4%
Equivalent to 41.2% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	
Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D per gallon at 68° F.	

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

KEEP PESTICIDE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER. DO NOT PUT CONCENTRATE OR DILUTE INTO FOOD OR DRINK CONTAINERS.

**DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS, CRUSH AND BURY.
DO NOT BURN. NEVER RE-USE.**

DIRECTIONS

For best results apply at recommended dilutions when weeds are in early stages of growth. For selective applications weeds should be readily visible and easy to contact with sprays.

PASTURE AREAS AND FALLOW LAND: Against Such Weeds as Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Morning Glory, Field Bindweed, Creeping Jenny, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Plantain, Common Ragweed, Loco Weed, Yellow Star Thistle, Water Hyacinth, Purslane, Russian Thistle, Canada Thistle, Shepherd's Purse, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Klamath Weed and Many Others— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water. Apply sufficient volume of spray to thoroughly wet the foliage but not drip evenly off. Weeds in open fields that are hard to get may require repeat applications for effective control. Do not plant to pasture to any crop until 3 months after treatment if "fallow element" has disappeared from soil. Do not apply to pastures when grass is in boot to milk stage and do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heavy leaching. Do not spray treated pasture areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. Do not apply over 6 lbs. active 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre on pastures or over 2 lbs. active 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre on fallow land.

GRAIN FIELDS (Wheat, Oats, Barley): Against Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Morning Glory, Common Ragweed, Thistles, Plantain, Cocklebur—**Spring Sown Grains**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre in 7 to 10 gals. of water for airplane application and 5 to 80 gals. water for ground rig application. Apply from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage. **Winter Grains**—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre in 7 to 10 gals. water for airplane application and 5 to 80 gals. water for ground rig application. **Emergency Pre-Harvest Spray**—2 pts. per acre after the dough stage of grain to control weeds threatening to interfere with harvest. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. **DO NOT FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D.** DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.

RICE FIELDS: Burhead, Water Plantain, Arrowhead—For Airplane Application: 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre in 7 to 10 gals. water. Keep normal amount of water in check to cover crowns while treating and for 4 to 5 days after treatment. Do not treat when the heads begin to emerge.



READ THE LABEL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash off promptly with plenty of soap and water. Avoid excessive use in neighborhood of desirable animals, birds and fish. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid spray drifting to susceptible plants, as this product may injure such plants as cotton, beans, peas, tomatoes and ornamentals. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Apply by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers only when there is no hazard from drift. The airplane equipment used must have mist nozzle shut-off. High wind velocity is not recommended because of the difficulty of thoroughly cleaning sprayer and other equipment used with this formulation. Do not recommend that such equipment not be used for handling and applying other agricultural chemicals. If same equipment is to be used for other purposes, wash thoroughly 2 or 3 times with hot water and strong laundry soap or detergent. Do not transport with or store near fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, or pesticides. Excessive amounts of this material in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate any body of water, by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

CORN: Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed and Wild Radish—**Post Emergence**—Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pts. per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Apply when weeds are up to 6 inches high, or 8 inches tall. Corn treated when weeds are 3 to 4 inches high with standard nozzles to keep spray off ears. Corn hybrids are susceptible to 2,4-D injury during period after tassels begin to emerge. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment when soil is brittle. **Pre-Emergence**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pts. per acre (before crops appear) but before corn plants are established. DO NOT use pre-emergence treatment on light soils.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed and Wild Radish—**Post-Emergence**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for application. Apply when grain is 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Sorghum treated when over 12 inches requires drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

SUGAR CANE: Fall and Spring Drill Sprays — 2 pints per acre. Blanket Spray — 4 pints per acre, applied immediately after harvest for control of Johnson grass seedling. Susceptible Weeds (such as Tie vines and Cypress Vines)—2 to 3 pints per acre.

GRASS LAWN TREATMENTS: Dandelions, Chickweed, Plantain, Japanese Clover—1 fluid ounce (2 tablespoons) in 3 to 5 gallons of water and applied over 1,000 sq. ft. Use 2 to 3 pints in sufficient water (60 to 100 gals.) to cover 1 acre. If lawn begins to brown, water heavily. Do not use on Dichondra, St. Augustine, Lippia, Bent Grass, Clover, newly seeded or closely cut lawns. Spring or Fall is best time to treat.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Chevron Chemical Company (Chevron) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Chevron makes no warranty, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, guarantee or representation, expressed or implied, concerning this material.

Unforeseeable and unforeseeable factors beyond Chevron's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the uses stated herein and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liabilities, except those assumed by Chevron under 1 above), resulting from the handling, storage, and use of this material.

NET CONTENTS LIQUID

Chevron Chemical Company

Ortho Division/San Francisco, Calif. 94119

Richmond, California Fresno, California Honolulu, Hawaii

Des Moines, Iowa Perth Amboy, New Jersey Orlando, Florida

Form 5615 Q Product 1908 Made in U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No. 239-1257-AA

2,4-D Amine 4

ACCEPTED



(HERBICIDE)

Active ingredient is 41.2% of the salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Each gallon contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D per acre.

READ ENTIRE LABEL USE CAREFULLY AND READ WITH CAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS ON THE AVAILABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Keep this and other containers away from children and animals.

Do not use with containers, crush and bury.

DIRECTIONS

For use on lawns and turf areas.

PAVED AREAS AND FAUCOWS

Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, White Mustard, Creeping Jenny, Cocklebur, Yellow Nutsedge, Water Hyacinth, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Knotweed, and many other broadleaf weeds.

NET CONTENTS LIQUID

Chevron Chemical Company
Fresno, California 94113
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
EPA Reg. No. 239-1257-A-1

PASTURE FIELDS Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Sorghum, and other grains. Control of weeds such as Wild Morning Glory, Ground Squirrel, and others.

WATERWAYS Control of weeds in waterways.

WATER PLANTS Control of water plants.

CAUTION
READ THE LABEL
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION: This product is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic life. Do not use in or near waterways.

CORN Control of weeds in corn fields.

PRE-EMERGENCE Use before weeds emerge.

WATER PLANTS Control of water plants.

GRAIN SORGHUM Control of weeds in grain sorghum.

LAWN TREATMENTS Use on lawns.

WATERWAYS Control of weeds in waterways.

WATER PLANTS Control of water plants.

WATERWAYS Control of weeds in waterways.

WATER PLANTS Control of water plants.

WATERWAYS Control of weeds in waterways.

WATER PLANTS Control of water plants.

WATERWAYS Control of weeds in waterways.