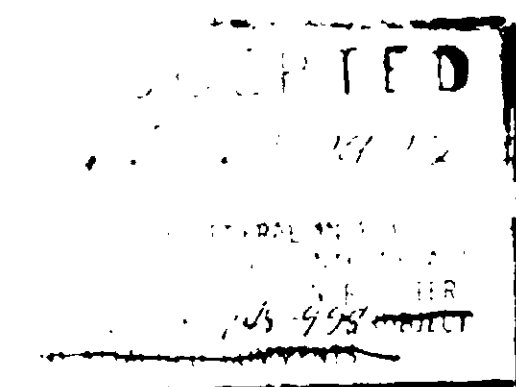


NET CONTENTS

GALLON

DIRECTIONS



# DINITRO WEED KILLER No. 5

**FOR CONTROLLING MOST ANNUAL WEEDS AND GRASSES AND KILLING TOP GROWTH OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL WEEDS AND GRASSES: ALSO FOR PREHARVEST SPRAYING OF POTATOES AND OF SEED CROPS OF LEGUMES AND SOY-BEANS TO FACILITATE HARVEST**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

2-sec-butyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol . . . . . 55.0%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** . . . . . 45.0%

Contains 5 pounds of 4, 6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol



**DANGER** Keep Out of Reach of Children

SEE ANTIDOTE STATEMENT AND OTHER REQUIRED WARNING STATEMENTS ON SIDE PANELS.

**MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN**

**MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED**

Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, get medical attention. Avoid breathing spray, drift. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

**USE ON:** Airfields, Walks, Fence Lines, Roadsides, Driveways, Dry Yards, Railroads, Waste Places and around Industrial Establishments, Pole Yards and Oil Tank Areas

**NOTICE:** Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

EPA REC. No. 148-998

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**Dinitro Weed Killer # 5**, when used with the proper amount of oil and water, will control many of the common herbaceous weeds and grasses. Use enough spray to wet all weed growth thoroughly, as it acts by contact action only. The lower dosages of oil and weed killer given below will be satisfactory for control of small seedling annual grasses such as crabgrass, foxtail and barnyard (water) grass, and of small seedling annual weeds such as pigweed, mustard, lambsquarters, and sorrel. Coarse grasses such as foxtail and wild oats and resistant weeds such as chickweed, mayweed, mallow, pineapple weed, sweet fennel and wild carrot will require the higher dosages, particularly when mature and hard to kill. Grass control requires use of the higher amounts of oil, which creeps down the stems to kill the crowns and prevent re-sprouting. **NOTE:** Contact weed killers kill annuals but perennials must be re-treated as new growth develops. Control will be best in warm weather.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:** For oil-water sprays add approximately 3/4 of water needed for the batch to the sprayer tank. In a separate container, thoroughly pre-mix the proper amounts of Weed Killer # 5 and oil. With vigorous agitation add this pre-mix to the water. Add the remaining required amount of water. Agitation must be maintained during mixing and application to keep the spray uniformly mixed. For oil sprays drain all water from sprayer tank, lines and pump. Add a small amount of oil to the tank, circulate through the pump system, then completely drain the system and discard the liquid. This is to remove any water remaining in the sprayer. Add desired amount of oil to the tank. With agitation, add the proper amount of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5**. Moderate agitation will maintain a uniform spray mix. **NOTE:** small amounts of water in **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** — oil sprays may result in extremely thick gel-like emulsions which are difficult to apply. This problem can be avoided by carefully following the mixing instructions outlined.

**GENERAL WEED CONTROL:** Use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 5 to 30 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water. Spray weed growth thoroughly.

**CONTACT PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL:** **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** may be used to kill tiny weeds that emerge before certain crops. When practical, fitting the land several days before seeding crops, beans, corn, cucurbits, potatoes and gladiolus. Spray at least one day before first emergence of the crop using 1 1/2 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** per acre. Mix this amount with 2 gallons of oil and 30 gallons of water and apply as a fine spray to ensure wetting of the weeds.

**CONTROL OF WEEDS IN GRAPES AND BUSH FRUITS:** Apply spray containing **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** when weeds are growing well but before they are 6 inches high. On Grapes, applications can be made up to 3 to 4 weeks after bloom. For use in the spring before bloom or in the fall after harvest use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 10 to 20 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water. For treating during bloom and up to 3 to 4 weeks after bloom use no more than 2 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** per 100 gallons of spray. Use up to 150 gallons per acre to give good spray coverage. Apply only as a directed spray to the weeds and soil in such a way as to avoid contacting grape foliage, blossoms, or fruiting clusters. It is often desirable to limit spray application to a 1-2 foot band directly under the grape trellis where weed control problem is most severe and soil cannot be easily cultivated. For such band treatments the gallonage per acre should be reduced proportionally. Repeat if needed, but make no more than 2 applications in a single season. On Bush Fruits such as blackberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries. Use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 10 to 20 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water. Apply at the rate of 125 to 150 gallons of spray per acre in the fall after or in the spring before bloom. Use directed spray and do not treat young canes desired for permanent plants. Make one or two repeat applications as needed. **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** can be used in combination with certain other herbicides.

**WEED CONTROL IN ALFALFA:** Apply to established stands during the dormant season to control winter annual weeds or apply immediately after first cutting but before regrowth starts to control dodder and summer annual weeds. Mix 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 10 to 50 gallons of diesel oil or any fuel oil and make up to 100 gallons with water. Spray the mixture to thoroughly wet all weed foliage using approximately 100 gallons per acre. The higher dosage and large amounts of oil are needed where grassy weeds are the major problem. **NOTE:** DO NOT GRAZE TREATED FOLIAGE FOR FEED OR FORAGE.

**PREHARVEST SPRAYING OF ALFALFA, TREFOIL, CLOVER, PEAS AND SOPBEANS TO FACILITATE HARVEST OF CROPS GROWN FOR SEED:** Apply 3 to 6 days before harvest. For airplane application use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 4 to 10 gallons of diesel or fuel oil per acre. For ground application, use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** per acre. This may be mixed with 8 to 15 gallons of oil for low-volume sprays or with 5 to 15 gallons of oil plus 25 to 40 gallons of water for high-volume sprays. The higher rates and volumes are suggested for use during cool, cloudy weather and where there is heavy foliage growth. **NOTE:** DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS NOR FEED FORAGE OR SEED FROM TREATED CROPS TO LIVESTOCK.

**KILLING POTATO VINES:** Spray 10 to 20 days before harvest. The concentration of the spray and the amount to use per acre are determined by variety and vigor of the vines, degree of kill desired, and weather conditions at the time of application. Use the higher rates during cool, cloudy weather or where foliage growth is especially heavy. For Low Volume Sprays, use 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 5 to 10 gallons of diesel or fuel oil per acre, applying by either air or ground equipment. For Medium Volume Sprays, use 2 to 4 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** per acre in 5 gallons of fuel oil and 25 to 40 gallons of water, depending on density of vine growth. Adjustment of bloom and nozzles to give coverage of all parts of vines is essential. NOTE: Browning of the vascular ring of potato tubers sometimes occurs after the use of vine killers. Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated areas.

**DIRECTED SPRAY TO GROUND COVER:** For Citrus, Date and Nut Groves including almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts; Deciduous Fruit Orchards including apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes; Ditch Banks along drainage and irrigation canals. Mix 2 to 3 pints of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** in 10 to 25 gallons of diesel or any weed oil and enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply as coarse spray and thoroughly cover all weed foliage. On the crop areas do not apply more than 100 gallons of spray per acre. Avoid getting any of the spray on the fruit. Destroy any such fruit accidentally sprayed. Avoid spraying the base of young trees as girdling may occur. Do not allow livestock to graze on treated ground cover. Do not contaminate irrigation or domestic water.

**CONTROL OF THE BASAL SPIKE PHASE OF DOWNY MILDEW ON HOPS:** Control is obtained by killing diseased basal part of bines to prevent further infection. Use 1 quart of **Dinitro Weed Killer # 5** with 5 gallons of fuel oil or diesel oil in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Provide continuous agitation when mixing and until spraying is finished. Make the first application to the ground and the basal two feet of the hop bines when they have reached eight feet or more in height. Use at the rate of 50 gallons per acre. Repeat as necessary, but use no more than four applications per growing season. When the plants have reached  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the distance to the top of the trellis the basal 4 feet of the bine should be sprayed. The gallonage required for the defoliation of the basal four feet of the bines will need to be increased proportionately. These treatments will materially aid in the control of weeds. USE PRECAUTION: Do not spray entire bines. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply to young replants in mature plantings or to plants in "baby" yards.



**POISON**



**DANGER**

#### FIRST AID TREATMENT — ANTIDOTE

**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:** Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever. If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure. SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.

**FIRST AID:** Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water. If Swallowed, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN. Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two tablespoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of water. Treat as FIRST AID, above. If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled On Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use. NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not apply this product in any manner not specified on this label.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not store at temperatures below 20° F. If stored for extended periods below 20° F. bring the contents of the container up to 32° F. and agitate by rolling.

**NOTE:** Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by breaking them and burying with wastes.