

NET CONTENTS GALLONS

SODIUM TCA WEED KILLER

LIQUID CONCENTRATE

Contains 6 Pounds of dry 90% Sodium TCA
or 5.4 Pounds of Sodium Trichloroacetate per gallon
equivalent to 4.76 Pounds Trichloroacetic Acid per gallon

CODE 9882 STORE IN A COOL PLACE USDA Reg. No. 218-172

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Sodium Trichloroacetate 47%
Trichloroacetic Acid
Equivalent 41.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 53%

ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
MORRISTOWN, N. J., U.S.A.

Keep out of reach of children

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED **MAY CAUSE BURNS**
ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN **IRRITATING TO SKIN AND EYES**
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing or shoes.
Do not breathe spray mist.
In case of contact, promptly flush skin or eyes with plenty of
water for at least 15 minutes; for eyes get medical attention.
Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY

Destroy container so that it may not be used again for any purpose and dispose of it at
some location where no attempt to salvage will be made. Do Not burn.

MADE IN U.S.A.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.

For Control of Certain Grass Weeds In: SUGAR BEETS, SUGAR CANE, AND NON-CULTIVATED AREAS.

The effect on grasses treated with TCA compounds varies with dosage, soil, weather, moisture and seasonal conditions.

Dilute the recommended rates per acre with sufficient water (between 100 and 250 gallons per acre depending upon type of equipment and height of grasses) to enable thorough wetting of the foliage and crowns of the treated grasses. A single application may be sufficient for less resistant grasses. Repeat applications should not be made until the full effects of the first application have been determined, which may be after the lapse of a few weeks or possibly months. For maximum control avoid cutting or burning treated plants. For most resistant grasses, particularly Johnson grass, Spring and Fall treatments should be made until adequate control has been obtained.

Treatments with compounds of TCA are generally prescribed on the basis of the pounds of equivalent trichloroacetic acid per acre. Note that Sodium TCA Liquid Concentrate contains the equivalent of 4.76 lbs. of trichloroacetic acid per gallon.

FOR CERTAIN GRASS WEEDS NOT IN CROP LANDS

QUACK GRASS: Use 12 to 16 gallons per acre for undisturbed grasses. Use 6 to 8 gallons per acre when cultivation precedes treatment. Follow up with cultivation or additional TCA application as necessary.

BERMUDA GRASS: Use 8 to 16 gallons per acre. Lower dosages may be used when Bermuda Grass is shallow rooted in light, sandy soil under moderate moisture conditions.

JOHNSON GRASS: Use 16 to 24 gallons per acre. Best results are obtained when treatment is applied both in late Fall and early Spring.

PARA GRASS: Use 12 to 20 gallons per acre.

PHRAGMITES (Giant Reed or Flume Grass): Apply 24 gallons per acre in mid-summer immediately after removal of top growth. If application is delayed until new growth appears, the addition of 5% of an emulsifiable oil may improve control.

CRAB GRASS, FOXTAIL, JAPANESE CHESS: Use 8 to 15 gallons per acre.

GRASS SUPPRESSION: Use 2 to 2 1/2 gallons per acre. When applied shortly before heading, this treatment has been effective on Northern grasses such as Blue Grass and Quack Grass. Additional treatments should be made as necessary. Do not use on lawns.

SEEDLING GRASSES: Use 2 to 2 1/2 gallons per acre on young grass seedlings to prevent new seedling emergence for a period of time when desired.

SPOT TREATMENT: Use 5 liquid ounces for each 100 square feet to be treated (16 gallons per acre).

[REDACTED]

NOTE: Do Not use more than 25 gallons of this material per acre.

Do Not allow animals to graze on treated areas for at least 24 hours after treatment.

FOR CERTAIN GRASS WEEDS IN CROP LANDS

SUGAR BEETS: For certain Spring Annual Grasses such as Green and Yellow Foxtail, use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons per acre. Usually applied as pre-emergence spray soon after planting, but before beet seedlings emerge.

CAUTION: Do not use tops for food or animal feed purposes.

GLADIOLUS: For Annual Grass Seedlings, use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons per acre in a pre-emergence spray. On Gladiolus a directed post-emergence spray also may be used.

SUGAR CANE: For Johnson Grass seedlings and certain other grass weeds use 2 to 5 gallons per acre as a pre-emergence or early post-emergence spray. If only a part of the total area is to be treated, such as in row or band application, dosage should be decreased accordingly.

If this material is exposed to temperatures below 32 F. some solid matter may appear in the liquid. This solid matter will redissolve at 50 F. with stirring.

IMPORTANT: Flush out spray equipment with water immediately after use to avoid possible corrosion of equipment and contamination of subsequent sprays. Do Not permit spray or spray drift to contact valuable plants or shrubs. Do Not apply on lawns or turf. With higher dosages such as are used in non-crop lands, TCA residues in soil inhibit seed germination and plant growth for periods of 2 months or more, the duration varying with soil moisture, rainfall and type of soil. Do Not reuse containers for storage or transportation of any products used for agricultural purposes.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, moisture, soil characteristics, etc. are factors which may influence the results of this product. Buyer assumes all risks of use. Storage and handling of this material should be in accordance with directions given hereon.

