

(FRONT PANEL)

228-145

Prod? 1078

RIVERDALE  
WEEDESTROY (R) AM-40  
AMINE SALT

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in both Non-Crop and Certain Crop Areas, Lawns, Ponds, Ditchbanks, Pastures, and Rangelands. Also for Control of Trees by Injection.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic Acid*	47.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS	52.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

\*1/4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent:..... 39.3%, 3.8 lbs/gal  
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method

Weedestroy (R) - Registered Trademark of Riverdale Chemical

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, rewarm to 40°F, remix thoroughly before using. This does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

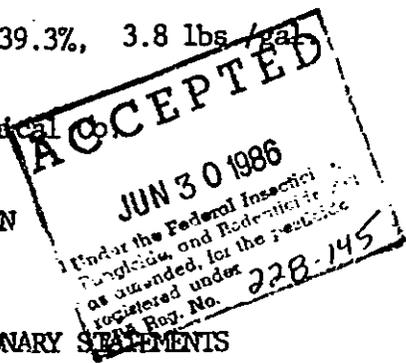
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and Local authorities. Plastic containers dispose also by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA Reg. No. 228-145

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY  
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY  
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS 60411  
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER ✓

**CORROSIVE:** Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles, or face shield. Avoid contact with skin, may cause skin irritation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to, directly or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT ✓

- IF SWALLOWED:** Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.
- IF ON SKIN:** Wash Skin with Soap and Water
- IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes.
- NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ✓

Do not apply directly to water, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Excessive amounts of this product in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

Do not forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ✓

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT ✓

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Warnings should state "Do not enter treated areas unless wearing chemical resistant full body clothing including NIOSH approved respirator, goggles and gloves until sprays have dried". When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers.

Written warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION: Area treated with 2,4-D Amine Salt on date of application.

Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure follow precautionary statements on label.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE CONT'D

RIVERDALE WEEDESTROY AM-40 will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

Alders	Buttercup	Flixweed
American lotus	Canada thistle	Florida Pusley
Arrowhead	Carpetweed	Frenchweed
Artichoke	Catnip	Galinsoga
Aster	Chickweed	Goatsbeard
Austrian fieldcress	Chicory	Goldenrod
Beggarticks	Cockle	Ground Ivy
Biden	Cocklebur	Gumweed
Bindweed	Coffee bean	Healall
Bitterweeds	Coffeeweed	Hemp
Bitter winter cress	Common sowthistle	Henbit
Blessed thistle	Creeping jenny	Hoary Cress
Blue lettuce	Croton	Honeysuckle
Box elder	Curly Indigo	Horsetail
Broomweed	Dandelion	Indigo
Buckhorn	Docks	Indiana Mallow
Bull thistle	Dogbane	Ironweed
Bulrush	Duckweed	Jewelweed
Burdock	Elderberry	Jimsonweed
Bur ragweed	Flea bane (daisy)	Kochia
		Knotweed

## (DIRECTIONS FOR USE CONT'D)

Lambsquarter	Povertyweed	Tumbleweed
Locoweed	Prickly lettuce	Velvet Leaf
Lupines	Primrose	Vervans
Mallow	Puncture vine	Vetch
Marshelder	Purslane	Virginia creeper
Mexican weed	Ragweeds	Water hyacinth
Morning glory	Rush	Water lily
Musk thistle	Russian thistle	Waterplantain
Mustards	Sagebrush	Water primrose
Nettles	St. Johnswort	Water shield
Nutgrass	Shepardsnurse	Wild carrot
Orange hawkweed	Sicklepod	Wild garlic
Parrot feather	Smartweed	Wild lettuce
Parsnip	Sneezeweed	Wild onion
Pennycress	Southern wild rose	Wild radish
Pennywort	Sowthistle	Wild rape
Peppergrass	Spanishneedles	Wild strawberry
Pepperweed	Spatterdock	Wild sweet potato
Pigweed	Stinging nettles	Willow
Plantains	Stinkweed	Witchweed
Poison hemlock	Sumac	Wormweed
Poison ivy	Sunflower	Yellow rocket
Pokeweed	Sweet clover	
Poorjoe	Tarweed	
	Thistles	
	Toadweed	

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply Weedestroy AM-40 during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY, Mix AM-40 only with water. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the AM-40 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

CORN (Field and Sweet): Pre-emergence (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds). - Apply to soil any time after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low. Use 2-4 pints in 15-30 gallons of water per acre. Emergence - Apply 1 pint in 15-30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post-emergence - (For broadleaf weeds) - Apply ½-1 pint in 15-30 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. Use low rates on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. When corn is over 8" tall, use drop nozzle to keep spray off corn foliage. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if Weedestroy AM-40 is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperatures and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate. For resistant weeds, use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not use higher rates unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. After application, delay cultivation for 8-10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, 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. Use 1 to 2 pints in 30 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Note: Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

**WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS:** For late season control of young smartweeds, cocklebur, annual morning glory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre; the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 with 2 quarts clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and (slowly) add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the Spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk.

Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

**SORGHUM (Milo):** Post-emergence - Apply 2/3-1 pint in 6-10 gallons of water per acre when sorghum is 6"-8" tall. Use 1 pint when sorghum is 8" to 15" tall. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferable before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzle as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzle to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply Weedestroy AM-40 under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pints per acre.

**Note:** Corn & Sorghum Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the Seed Company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

**BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS, AND RYE:** Spring Post-emergence: In Spring grown grains, spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (Usually 4"-8" tall) and weeds are small. Apply 1/2-1 pint of Weedestroy AM-40 in 5-10 gallons of water per acre. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing after crop has reached the dough stage. In winter grains, use 1-2 pints of Weedestroy AM-40.

To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

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**Note:** 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.

**SUGARCANE:** Pre-emergence - Use 4 pints in 15-20 gallons of water per acre as a blanket spray through layby, to aid in control of Johnson-grass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds. Post-emergence - Use 1½-2 pints in 10-3- gallons. Apply when cane is 1'-2' tall.

**RICE:** Use 1½-2½ pints of Weedestroy AM-40 in 5-10 gallons of water per acre to control curly indigo and other broadleaf weeds. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice:inter- nodes exceed ½ inch at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading: growth stages. NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialist for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

**ON FALLOW LAND:** Use 1 to 2 quarts of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

GRASSES: In established pastures and rangelands, use 1 to 2 quarts Riverdale Weeddestroy AM-40 in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1 1/2 to 2 Tablespoons) per 1,000 square feet; mix 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Fall or spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, bentgrasses, carpet, buffalo, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; velvets are most easily injured. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3 week intervals.

Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints in 15-30 gallons of water per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

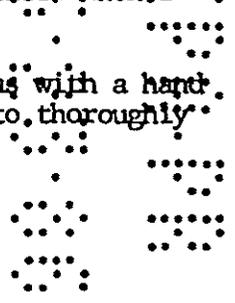
CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of Weeddestroy AM-40 plus 4 to 8 ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 6 quarts of Weeddestroy AM-40 per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, FENCE ROWS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS AND SIMILAR PLACES: Use 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Treat when weeds are young and growing well.

Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall with fall application. Reseed in the Spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sow thistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill.

To control small areas of weedy plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 gallon in 100 gallons water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Retreat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall weedy growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 feet high.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of Weeddestroy AM-40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.



TREE INJECTIONS(Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oak, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted Weedestroy AM-40 in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.75 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red Maple, Blue Beech and Ash make injections 1" to 1 1/2" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15-October 15.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS - SEVENTEEN WESTERN STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts of Weedestroy AM-40 per acre in approximately 20 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. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix one gallon of Weedestroy AM-40 in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about one gallon of solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply with 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 fairly calm; 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than two-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

( FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN STILL LAKES, PONDS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND MARSHES:

Aerial Application - Use 4 3/4 pints of Weedestroy AM-40 in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface area.

Boat Application - Use 4 3/4 pints of Weedestroy AM-40 in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment.

Application should be made when elaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing.

Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow

fish to move into untreated areas. Do not use treated waters for domestic or irrigation purposes or for making up spray to be applied to crops and desirable plants.

Local conditions may affect the uses of this chemical as shown on this label. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station Weed Specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

NOTICE: Riverdale Chemical Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label. 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.

