

**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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. 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. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry 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 nearest authority.

Riverdale

WEDESTROY® AM-40 AMINE SALT

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER...

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 47.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 52.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 39.3%, 3.8 lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method

Weedestroy® - Registered Trademark of Riverdale Chemical Co.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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.

EPA REG. NO. 228-145

NET CONTENTS

GALS.

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

Reduced to fit EPA files.

PM 22 11

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Box elder	Indiana mulberry	Smartweed
Broomweed	Ironweed	Snowweed
Buckhorn	Jewweed	Southern wild rose
Bull thistle	Jimsonweed	Sowthistle
Bulrush	Kochia	Spanghedeeds
Burdock	Knockweed	Spatterdock
Buttercup	Lambsquarters	Stinging nettles
Canada thistle	Lionweed	Stinkweed
Caraway	Lupines	Sumac
Carnif	Mallow	Sunflower
Chickweed	Marshweed	Sweet clover
Chicory	Morning glory	Tanweed
Cocklebur	Musk thistle	Thistles
Coffee bean	Mustards	Tackweed
Coleseed	Nuts	Tumbleweed
Common sorrel	Orange hawkweed	Velvet leaf
Creeping jenny	Parrot leather	Vervain
Croton	Parsnip	Vetch
Curly indigo	Pennycress	Virginia creeper
Dandelion	Pennywort	Water hyacinth
Docks	Peppercorn	Water lily
Dogbane	Peppercorn	Water plantain
Duckweed	Pigweed	Water primrose
Elmberry	Plantain	Water shield
Flea bane (daisy)	Person hemlock	Wid carrot
Fluweed	Poison ivy	Wid garlic
Florida pusley	Pokeweed	Wid lettuce
Freshweed	Poore	Wid onion
Gallinule	Povertyweed	Wid rash
Gorseweed	Prickly lettuce	Wid rape
Grassland	Primrose	Wid sweet potato
Ground ivy	Puncture vine	Wideweed
Gumweed	Purslane	Wormweed
	Ragweeds	Yellow rocket

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 per acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90° F.

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 anytime 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.

Emergency: Apply 1 pint in 15-30 gallons of water per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post-emergence (For broadleaf weeds): Apply 1/2-1 pint in 8-15 gallons of water per acre, when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until 8" tall. Use low rates on hybrids. 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 conditions, 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. Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or drier stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control fall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Use 1 or 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 smartweed, 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. Mix dilute one part of Roundup Weeddestroy 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 1" to 4" of corn stalk. Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. Do not spray during remaining solution and rinse thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS AND RYE: Spring Post-emergence - In spring grown grains, spray after grain begins flowering 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 killed and before panicle 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. Pre-harvest 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. **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 lay by, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds. Post-emergence - Use 1/2-2 pints in 10-30 gallons of water. Apply when cane is 1'-2' tall.

RICE: Use 1/2-2/3 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 internodes exceed 1/2 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 Roundup 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 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (1/2 to 1 Tablespoon) 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 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 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 bentgrasses predominate, 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 1/4 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, do not 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 fence rows, use 1 gallon of Weedestroy 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 rangelands, apply a maximum of 6 quarts of Weedestroy 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 DITCHBANKS 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 treatment 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 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. re treat 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 Weedestroy AM-40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTIONS (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, 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 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 ft) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surfaces 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 to four 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 area for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated tanks should not be drunk.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN STILL LAKES, PONDS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND MARSHES: Aerial Application - Use 4/4 pints Weedestroy AM-40 in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre.

Boat Application - Use 4/4 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 leaves 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 1/2 to 1/3 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 Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

NOTICE: Roundup 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 that stated 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.