

PM 23

400-390

1/4 Yellow



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
400-390

Date of Issuance:
DEC 10 1996

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
DED-WEED SULV

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Uniroyal Chemical Co., Inc.
74 Amity Road
Bethany, Conn. 06524-3402

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. Change the label by revising the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 400-390".
3. On the front of the labeling, revise the statement that reads, "Ready-to-Use - Do Not Dilute for Aerial Application" to read as follows: "Dilution Not Necessary for Aerial Application".

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

DEC 10 1996

EPA Form 8570-6

7505C
Morgan
12/4/96

4. Under the "Statement of Practical Treatment", in the "Note to Physician" statement, in addition to the sentence that is on the labeling, the note should also have some of the following suggested types of information: technical information on symptomatology; use of supportive treatments to maintain life functions; medicine that will counteract the specific physiological effects of the pesticide; and the company telephone number to specific medical personnel who can provide specialized medical advice.
5. Under the "Precautionary Statements" make the following revisions:
 - a. Add the following as the second sentence: **"Do not get in eyes or on clothing."**
 - b. In the third sentence, remove the word "clothing", so it reads, **"Avoid contact with skin or eyes."**
 - c. This product is a sensitizer therefore, the following statement must be included in this section: **"Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals."**
6. Under the "User Safety Recommendations", add the following statement: **"Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing."**
7. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Joanne I. Miller
 Product Manager (23)
 Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

3/7

RECD EPA/OPP/DPD1

DED-WEED® SULV™

'96 JUN 17 P1:47

HERBICIDE

2,4-D 3.8 lbs./gallon

Net Contents: READY-TO-USE-DO NOT DILUTE FOR AERIAL APPLICATION

COMPOSITION

Active Ingredients: (% by weight)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 46.6%* |
| Inert Ingredients | 53.4% |

Total: 100.0%

*Contains 3.8 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per U.S. gallon, or 456 grams per liter.

*Contains 38.7% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent, by weight.

*Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6 DO1-5.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER • PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or get medical attention. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Do not induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS

DANGER

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category B on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, or butyl or nitrile, or neoprene, or PVC or viton; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. **Groundwater Contamination:** "Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination."

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
DEC 10 1996

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 400-390



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read all label directions carefully before using this product. Use this product only as specified on this label. Many states have regulations on noxious Herbicide applications. Check with your State Department of Agriculture or Cooperative Extension Service Office for current information.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- coveralls
- chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl or nitrile, or neoprene, or PVC, or viton
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

Under no circumstances should this herbicide product or any 2,4-D weed killer be used in the vicinity of cotton, tomatoes, garden crops, grapes, ornamentals, or other susceptible crops or severe damage may result.

Do not use equipment used in applying this product or any 2,4-D weed killer to apply insecticides, fungicides or other materials to susceptible crops until after it has been thoroughly decontaminated and tested on sensitive crops for the absence of any residual 2,4-D.

AUTOMOBILE FINISH PRECAUTION

Undiluted spray droplets of this product may damage automobile finishes. Cars should not be sprayed. If accidental exposure does occur, the car should be washed before product dries.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

DED-WEED SULV may be used to control many broadleaf weeds including:

Perennial Weeds:

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Artichoke | Hemlock | St. Johnswort |
| Asters | Ironweeds | Stinging nettles |
| Austrian fieldcress | Knapweeds | Strawberry (wild) |
| Bindweeds | (Spotted) | Fall buttercup |
| Blackeyed Susan | (Russian) | Tan weed |
| Blue lettuce | (Diffuse) | Toadflaxes |
| Canada thistle | Leafy spurge | Vervains |
| Catnip | Loco weeds | Whitetop |
| Chicory | Marestail (Horseweed) | (Hoary cress) |
| Clover (many types) | Nettles | Wild garlic |
| Dogbanes | Orange hawkweed | Wild onion |
| Goldenrod | Povertyweed | Wild parsnip |
| Ground hy | Rushes | Wild sweet potato |

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|
| Gumweed | Sowthistle (perennial) | Yellow rocket |
| Healall | | |

Annual and Biennial Weeds:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Beggarticks | Henbit | Primrose |
| Bitterweed | Jewelweed | Puncturevine |
| Black medic | Jimsonweed | Radish (wild) |
| Broomweeds | Jim Hill mustard | Ragweeds |
| Bullthistle | (Tumble mustard) | Russian thistle |
| Burdocks | Knotweeds | Salsify |
| Carpetweed | Lambsquarters | Scotch thistle |
| Catchweed bedstraw | Lettuce (wild) | Shepherdspurse |
| Chickweeds | Madwort | Sneezeweeds |
| Cinquefoils | Mallows | Sowthistle (common) |
| Cockles | Marijuana | Spanish needles |
| Cockleburs | Marshelder | Sunflowers |
| Coffeeweed | Mediterranean sage | Tansymustards |
| Crotons | Miners lettuce | Tansy ragwort |
| Dandelions | Morningglory | Tumbleweed |
| Devilsclaw | (annual) | Tumble pigweed |
| Docks | Musk thistle | Velvetleaf |
| Falseflaxes | Mustards | Vervains |
| Fleabane (daisy) | Parsnip | Vetches |
| Flaxweed | Pennycress | Wild carrot |
| Frenchweed | Pepperweeds | Wild turnip |
| Galinisoga | Pigweed (redroot) | Witchweed |
| Goatsbeard | Plantains | Wormwoods |
| Goosefoot | Prickly lettuce | Yellow starthistle |
| Groundsels | | |

Also Certain 2,4-D Susceptible Woody Plants Such As:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Buckbrush (snowberry) | Locust | Sagebrush |
| Chamise | Manzanita | Sand shinnery oak |
| Coastal sage | Poison ivy | Sumac |
| Elderberry | Poison oak | Willow |
| Hazel | Rabbitbrush | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SPRAY APPLICATIONS

AERIAL APPLICATION

Ready-To-Use, not necessary to dilute for application rates of 1/2 gallon (2 quarts) of DED-WEED SULV per acre or higher. For rates lower than 1/2 gallon, dilute with water for a total solution per acre of not less than 1/2 gallon.

AIRCRAFT SPECIFICATIONS (FIXED WING OR ROTARY WING): Boom width should not exceed 1/4 the length of the aircraft wingspan. Do not exceed 25 psi nozzle pressure. Number of nozzles required to obtain desired volume per acre is dependent on swath width and speed of aircraft. Nozzles should be positioned between 135 and 175 degrees from direction of flight for fixed wing. DO NOT APPLY THROUGH BECO-MIST NOZZLE SYSTEMS. Maintain aircraft altitude of 6 to 12 feet during application. See spray equipment manufacturer's technical bulletin regarding nozzling and method of application specifications.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in water, 1 gallon total solution per treated acre minimum using standard hydraulic nozzle. Use nozzle systems capable of spraying correct gallonage; 25 psi is recommended.

B. TIMING OF APPLICATION

TIMING OF APPLICATION MAY VARY — Your State Cooperative Extension Service may have specific information on correct application timings, target weeds or restrictions for your area.

C. SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS BY CROP

1. WEED CONTROL IN AGRONOMIC FIELD CROPS

WHEAT

Perennial broadleaf weeds — Apply 2 pints DED-WEED SULV per acre when weeds are in bud stage, but do not spray wheat prior to full tillering or in the boot to dough stage. The 2 pint (1 pound acid equivalent) per acre application of any 2,4-D product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE

See Table 1 for recommended DED-WEED SULV use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the

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grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS

Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application. Remove meat animals from treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks of treatment. Do not cut treated crop for hay within 30 days after application.

CORN

See Table 1 for recommended use rates.

Application Timing:

Preemergence: Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil.

Emergence: Apply just as corn plants are breaking the ground.

Postemergence: Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 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 seed production and control tall weeds such as cocklebur, dogbane, Jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and bindweed and other vines that interfere with harvesting.

Application Notes:

1. Do not forage or feed corn or fodder for 7 days following application.
2. 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.

Application with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions: For control of late season smartweeds, cocklebur, annual morningglory and other broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. The field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint DED-WEED SULV 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 DED-WEED SULV with 2 quarts of 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 spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. THE COMPATIBILITY OF DED-WEED SULV, WATER AND THE LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BEFORE COMBINING IN THE SPRAY TANK. The testing can be conducted by mixing all the components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing but can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used as long as good agitation is maintained. If large flakes, sludges, gels or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer should not be used in the same spray tank.

SORGHUM (MILO)

See Table 1 for recommended DED-WEED SULV use rates. Treat only after sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, flowering, or early dough stages. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury may be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply under these conditions, use no more than 3/4 pint per acre.

NOTE: 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.

RICE

See Table 1 for recommended DED-WEED SULV use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 8 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.

SUGARCANE

See Table 1 for recommended DED-WEED SULV use rates. Use up to 4

applications per year in accordance with State recommendations.

| TABLE 1: AMOUNT OF DED-WEED SULV TO USE IN CROPS By Aerial or Ground Application | | |
|---|--|--|
| NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete label directions and precautions before using. | | |
| CROP | AMOUNT OF SULV PER ACRE | |
| | Normal Rates (usually safe to crops) | Higher rates for special situations ² (more likely to injure crop) |
| SMALL GRAINS | | |
| Spring postemergence wheat, barley, rye | 1/4 to 1 1/2 pts. | 2 to 3 pts. |
| Spring postemergence oats | 1/2 to 1 pt. | 1 1/2 to 2 pts. |
| Preharvest ³ (dough stage) wheat, barley, oats, rye | 1 to 2 pts. | 2 to 3 pts. |
| CORN¹ | | |
| Preemergence | 2 to 4 pts. | — |
| Emergence ¹ | 1 pt. | 1 1/2 pts. |
| Postemergence ¹ up to 8 inches tall | 1/2 to 1 pt. | — |
| 8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray) | 1 pt. | 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pts. |
| Preharvest ³ | 1 to 2 pts. | 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pts. |
| SORGHUM (MILO)¹ | | |
| Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall | 3/4 to 1 pt. | — |
| 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray) | 1 pt. | 1 1/2 to 2 pts. |
| RICE | | |
| | 1 to 2 1/2 pts. | 2 to 3 pts. |
| SUGARCANE | | |
| Fall, after harvest or planting | 2 to 4 pts. | — |
| Spring, once or twice before close-in | 2 to 4 pts. | — |
| Summer | 2 1/2 pts. | — |

¹ Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

² These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

³ Apply after the first hard dough (corn) or dough stage (wheat) by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as cocklebur, dogbane, Jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, bindweed and other vines that interfere with harvesting.

| TABLE 2: CONVERSION OF 2,4-D RECOMMENDATIONS INTO AMOUNTS OF DED-WEED SULV | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 2,4-D Acid: 1 lb. | 1/4 lb. | 1/2 lb. | 3/4 lb. | 1 lb. | 1 1/2 lb. | 2 lb. |
| DED WEED SULV 2 pt. | 1 1/2 pt. | 1 pt. | 3/4 pt. | 1/2 pt. | 3/8 pt. | 1/4 pt. |

2. **FALLOW LAND AND STUBBLE:** Annual weeds — Use 1 to 2 qts./acre DED-WEED SULV. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Perennial weeds — Use 2 to 3 qts./acre on weeds such as Canada thistle (apply in bud or early bloom), field bindweed (50% or greater bloom) and other perennial weeds listed. Do not plant until 90 days after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from the soil.

3. **PASTURE AND RANGELAND:** Annual weeds — Use 1 to 2 qts./acre DED-WEED SULV when weeds are actively growing. The maximum application rate to pasture and rangeland is 2 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. Perennial weeds — Use 2 to 4 qts./acre when perennial weeds are translocating carbohydrates from their leaves, i.e. Canada thistle (late bud to early bloom), Bull thistle (bud stage), Musk thistle (spring or fall in rosette or early bud stage), Leafy spurge (4 qts.) (early to late bloom), Field bindweed (80% or greater bloom). Higher rates may cause temporary yellowing of grasses.

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Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded area until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS

Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Do not mix dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks of treatment. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

4. **GRASS SEED CROPS:** Use 1 to 4 pints DED-WEED SULV 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 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, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Observe GRAZING RESTRICTIONS in Pasture and Rangeland section above.

5. **BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS:** Use 1 to 3 quarts DED-WEED SULV per acre. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns will be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

A. **SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS:** Hand-held and high volume equipment. For control of weeds listed using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing hand guns or other nozzle arrangements — Unless otherwise specified, make a 3/4% solution DED-WEED SULV in water and apply to foliage as a coarse spray for general vegetation control. For hard-to-kill woody plants use 1 1/2% solution. Applications should be made to provide uniform coverage on a spray-to-wet basis and coverage uniform. Do not spray to point of run-off. Prepare the spray solution by mixing in water as per the following table:

| Desired Volume | Desired Concentrations | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | 1/2% | 3/4% | 1% | 1 1/2% |
| 1 gallon | 3/4 oz (4 tsp.) | 1 oz (2 Tbs.) | 1 1/2 oz (8 tsp.) | 2 oz (4 Tbs.) |
| 25 gallons | 1 pt. | 1 1/2 pt. | 1 qt. | 1 1/2 qt. |
| 100 gallons | 2 qts. | 3 qts. | 4 qts. | 6 qts. |

2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 1 fluid ounce

1 Teaspoon (tsp.) = 1/3 Tablespoon = 0.17 fluid ounce

When using knapsack sprayers, insure mixture is complete by shaking or inverting sprayer several times.

B. **GENERAL WEED CONTROL:** Roadsides, vacant lots, fence rows and drainage ditchbanks — Use 3/4% solution. Turf — 1/2 to 1% solution. Woody Plants — 1 1/2% solution. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plant and stems to point of run-off. (See Table 3 for mix volumes).

C. **CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE ON RANGELAND, ROADSIDES, AND FENCEROWS:** Use 4 quarts DED-WEED SULV per acre 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 per acre per season. Observe GRAZING RESTRICTIONS in Pasture and Rangeland section above.

6. ORCHARD CROPS

A. **STONEFRUIT, NUT AND PISTACHIO ORCHARDS:** For Broadleaf weed control. Use 1 1/2 quarts DED-WEED SULV in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre of ground sprayed. For band or spot treatment, calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of run-off when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early bud-stage). Make up to two applications through the growing season as needed. Do not harvest stonefruits within 40 days of application. Do not harvest nuts and pistachios within 60 days of application. **DO NOT ALLOW**

LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE IN TREATED AREAS OR THE FEEDING OF COVER CROPS GROWN IN TREATED ORCHARDS.

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B. **FILBERTS:** For Sucker Control. Mix 1 quart DED-WEED SULV in 100 gallons of water plus 8 ozs. of non-ionic spreader sticker (such as X-77® or R-11®). Spray to run-off when suckers are 6 to 9 inches tall. Spray when needed, from April through August. Use large orifice nozzles and low tank pressure (20 to 30 psi) to produce large droplet size. Apply no more than four times per year. Do not harvest filberts within 45 days of last application. **DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE IN TREATED AREAS OR THE FEEDING OF COVER CROPS GROWN IN TREATED ORCHARDS.**

X-77® is a registered trademark of Chevron Chemical Company.

R-11® is a registered trademark of Wilbur Ellis Company.

IMPORTANT: PRECAUTIONS WHEN APPLYING 2,4-D IN ORCHARDS

Apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation. Do not apply around fruit trees or vines with hand gun. Use only flat, fan-type nozzles and low pressures — 20 to 30 psi. Use a fixed boom applicator which can be calibrated and which will deposit the spray uniformly. Avoid contact with fruit, foliage, stems or lower limbs of trees or vines. Do not spray bare ground. Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees or vines and to obtain satisfactory weed control. Do not apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures in California — not for use in desert valleys or on shallow or sandy soils. Allow maximum time after application and before next irrigation. Late autumn applications after harvest and before frost are preferred.

7. CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS OR BRUSH AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, RAILROADS, FIREBREAKS, FORESTS (Forest Site Prep), FENCEROWS, INDUSTRIAL SITES & OTHER SIMILAR NON-CROP AREAS:

A. **HIGH VOLUME GROUND APPLICATIONS:** Mix at the rate of 1 to 2 gallons DED-WEED SULV per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% solution). Rate per acre depends on the density of brush and or weeds. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy dense stands of brush require the high rate with higher water volume. For small applications with small tank sprayers use at the rate of 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 ounces DED-WEED SULV per gallon of water.

To effectively control brush, all leaves, stems and sucker should be thoroughly wetted to the ground. Apply when plants come into full leaf (spring) to the time plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when brush and broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. Do not apply as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may result.

B. AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

1. **Forestry Site Preparation:** For use in desiccation/controlled burning programs, use 1/2 to 2 gallons of DED-WEED SULV in tank mixes with other herbicides, labeled for forestry site preparation (e.g. Garlon, Tordon, Arsenal). The maximum application rate to forestry site preparation is 4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. Use sufficient water to achieve uniform wetting of target brush species. Do not exceed 25 gallon total spray per acre.

2. **Utility & Pipeline Rights-of-Way:** Use 1/2 to 2 gallons of DED-WEED SULV in tank mix combination with other herbicides labeled for rights-of-way sites and apply in a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

C. TANK MIXTURES

DED-WEED SULV can be applied as a tank mixture with other recommended herbicides such as Garlon®, Tordon® and Banvel® to broaden the spectrum of control. In order to assure maximum safety and weed control, follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with DED-WEED SULV. Where a rate range is given, the rate should be varied according to the density and target species.

8. **FOREST-TREE INJECTION:** To control unwanted hardwood trees. Make injections as near the soil line as possible spacing injections at 3 to 4 inch intervals. For resistant species such as hickory, injections should be spaced at 1 to 2 inch intervals. For best results injections should be made during the growing season — approximately May 15 to October 1.

For Concentrate Injection: Use 1 to 2 ml. of concentrate per injection. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

9. TANK MIXTURES

DED-WEED SULV can be applied as a tank-mixture with Banvel®, Glean®, Igran®, Lexone®, Sencor®, Roundup® or Tordon® to broaden the spectrum

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of weed control. In order to assure maximum safety and weed control follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with SULV. Where a rate range is given, the rate should be varied depending on the weeds present.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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| TABLE 4: Tank Mix Combinations For Use on Small Grains, Fallowland, and Range and Non-Crop Areas | |
|---|---|
| SMALL GRAINS | |
| Products | Rates |
| DED-WEED SULV + Banvel® | 1 1/2 pints/A + 2 oz/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Glean® | 1 pint/A + 1/3-1/2 oz/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Igran® | 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/4-1/2 lb. ai/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Lexone® or Sencor® | 1 1/2 pints/A + 1/2 lb. ai/A |
| FALLOW | |
| Products | Rates |
| DED-WEED SULV + Banvel® | 3 pints/A + 1 pint/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Roundup® | 1-2 pints/A + 1/2 - 1 pint/A |
| RANGE AND NON-CROP AREAS | |
| Products | Rates |
| DED-WEED SULV + Banvel® | 1-3 quarts/A + 1-2 pints/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Tordon® | 1-2 quarts/A + 1/4-2 pints/A |
| RANGE AND NON-CROP AND INDUSTRIAL SITES | |
| Products | Rates |
| DED-WEED SULV + Garlon® 3A | 1 1/2-2 gal/A + 1/2 - 1 gal/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Garlon® 4E | 1/2-2 gal/A + 2-4 qts./A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Tordon® K | 1/2-2 gal/A + 1/2-4 qts./A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Banvel® | 1/2-2 gal/A + 1 qt-2 gal/A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Roundup® | 1/2-2 gal/A + 0.5-5 qts./A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Arsenal® | 1/2-2 gal/A + 2-6 pts./A |
| DED-WEED SULV + Arsenal® | Applicators Concentrate 1/2-2 gal/A + 0.25-2.5 pts./A |

Arsenal® is a registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.
 Banvel® is a registered trademark of Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation.
 Garlon® and Tordon® are registered trademarks of Dow Chemical Company.
 Glean® and Lexone® are registered trademarks of E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Inc.
 Igran® is a registered trademark of CIBA-Geigy Corporation
 Sencor® is a registered trademark of Bayer AG, Germany
 Roundup® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Agricultural Products Company.
 Tordon® is a registered trademark of Dow Chemical Company.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
STORAGE: Store only in original container in a cool and dry, locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. After partial use, replace lid and close tightly. Keep from freezing. To prevent cross-contamination, do not store near other herbicides, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, or near seeds.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of 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:
Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Pressure rinse is preferred. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Pressure rinse is preferred. Then offer for recycling or reconditions or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.