



Formu 40^{*} herb

CONTAINS A

For the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands and in Certain Crops. Also for Control of Trees by Injection

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol Series) of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 56.5

INERT INGREDIENTS

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 36.5% 3.8 lb gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6-275.6-279 (13th Ed.)
EPA Registration No. 464-1 EPA Est. 464 MI

*Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D; however, the use precautions specified on this label must be followed to avoid possible injury to susceptible crops from spray drift.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.
TRANSLATION (TO THE USER): If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.

18.93 L/5 gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE HARM IF SWALLOWED

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, or on Clothing. Wear Protective Clothing or Safety Glasses when Handling. Wash Thoroughly After Handling. In Case of Contact, Flush Immediately with Water.

Physical or Chemical Hazards: Do Not Cut or Weld Containers. **Environmental Hazards:** Do Not Release into the Environment.

See Side Panel for Important Information. In case of an emergency, call 1-800-517-636-4400.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
Do Not Ship or Store with Food



Formula 40 herbicide

CONTAINS ALKANOLAMINE SALTS OF 2,4-

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE AND SKIN IRRITATION • HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing • Wear Goggles or Face Shield, or Safety Glasses when Handling • Avoid Contamination of Food • Wash Thoroughly After Handling

Statements of Practical Treatment

In Case of Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention promptly. Flush skin with water and get medical attention. If irritation develops, Remove and wash clothing. If swallowed, Drink plenty of water. If you are unable to swallow, do not eat. If these are not available, drink 100-200 cc of water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to someone who is unconscious or is otherwise incapacitated.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do Not Cut or Weld Container

Environmental Hazards

• Do not apply directly to water (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, irrigation canals, or ditches) or to aquatic life (e.g., fish, shellfish, and wildlife) or to areas used for aquaculture or fishing.

• See Side Panel for Important Use Precautions

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs or Clothing

the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in
-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands and in
ain Crops. Also for Control of Trees by Injection

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol Series)

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid***

56.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*** Equivalent 36.5% — 3.8 lb gal

43.5%

Water Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

Registration No. 464-1

EPA Est. 464-MI 1

These are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D, however, the use
instructions specified on this label must be followed to avoid possible
damage to susceptible crops from spray drift.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este
producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente
en español. (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use
this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

18.93 L/5 gal

SPECIMEN LABEL
(BACK)
REDUCED TO 75%

WEED LIST

FORMULA 40 herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody perennials without injuring most grasses. Species controlled include the following plus many others:

litterweed; broomweed; burdock; carpetweed; cleome; cocklebur; coffee-weed; cross; dandelion; dock; gallinule; hemp, wild; ironweed; jimsonweed; lambquarters; leaf, bighead; lupine; mallow; Venice; marshmallow; morning glory, annual; pennywort (fenced); pennywort, peppercorn; (fence); pigweed; (fence); plantain; purslane; quack; quack, Florida; ragweed, common; rape, wild; rocket, yellow; shepherd-purse; stinkweed; sunflower (annual); sunflower, bitter; sunflower, annual; sunflower, oilseed; sunflower, oilseed (annual); sunflower, thistle, bull; thistle, milk; thistle, Russian; velvetleaf; vetch; waterhemp; wild mustard; wild radish; and wormweed.

The control of hybrid pigweeds appears to be less satisfactory from 2,4-D products than formerly experienced on non-hybrid varieties. Since 2,4-D herbicides are not as effective on the hybrid pigweeds, it is necessary to apply higher rates of 2,4-D for control, especially later in the growing season. Higher rates injure some crops, so less than satisfactory pigweed control may be experienced by the highest tolerated crop dosages.

Therefore, The Dow Chemical Company no longer includes pigweed among the species covered by the performance guarantee statements on the labels for FORMULA 40 herbicide. At the time this disclaimer applies only to the High Plains of Texas and western Oklahoma, including the Panhandles. All other guarantees on these product labels are unchanged by this disclaimer.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 FORMULA 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 middle rows untreated, the dosage per crop row is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to possibility of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray, mix FORMULA 40 only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the FORMULA 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.

Use with Liquid Fertilizer: FORMULA 40 may be combined with liquid fertilizers suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of corn, small grains, sorghum and grass pastures in one operation. Use FORMULA 40 in accordance with recommendations for these crops given in the following text and table. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or local extension service specialist. To prepare the spray, FORMULA 40 must first be premixed with water. For liquid nitrogen fertilizer use a premix consisting of 1 part of FORMULA 40 and 4 parts of water. For other liquid fertilizers use 1 part of FORMULA 40 with 50 to 60 parts of water. Add the premix to the fertilizer while maintaining continuous agitation during both mixing and spraying operations. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared. **Do not store. NOTE: Always premix FORMULA 40 with water before adding to the liquid fertilizer.**

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS: See Table for recommended use rates. To control wild morning glory and certain other broadleaf weeds apply in about 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and about 12 gallons per acre for aircraft application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these should be spaced at least one month apart. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. Malformed spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Millet): See Table for recommended 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 nor from early boot through the milk stage.** To control 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. 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.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. **Preemergence** — Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Only emerged broadleaf weeds are likely to be controlled. Do not use on very light sandy soil. **Emergence** — Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence** — 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 FORMULA 40 is 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. **NOTE:** Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured, especially sweet corn. 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 before using. **Preharvest** — After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production and control weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, ironweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vetch that interfere with harvesting. **NOTE: do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.**

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 4 to 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot phase and in many dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches use drop nozzles. Keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. It is necessary to apply FORMULA 40 under these conditions using no more than 1/2 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 before using.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage. If the development of the rice plant is slow, apply at the late tillering stage. Apply 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after the panicle stage. After application, do not apply any other herbicide to the rice. Do not apply to rice plants that are stressed by drought or other factors. Do not apply to rice plants that are stressed by drought or other factors. Do not apply to rice plants that are stressed by drought or other factors.

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. **NOTE:** Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. For grass control use DOWPON™ M Herbicide in addition to FORMULA 40. Always read label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using them with FORMULA 40.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES: See Table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre in early spring when strawberry plants are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 TO USE IN CROPS

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	GALLONS PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher rates for special situations* (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring Post-emergence wheat, barley, rye, millet oats	1/2 to 1 1/2 pints 1/2 to 1 pint	2 to 3 pints 1 1/2 to 2 pints
Preharvest (dough stage) wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN		
Pre-emergence	2 to 4 pints	
Emergence	1 pint	1 1/2 pints
Post-emergence† up to 8 inches tall 8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	
SORGHUM (MILO)		
Post-emergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGAR CANE		
Fall, after harvest or planting	2 to 4 pints	
Spring, once or twice before close-in	2 to 4 pints	
Summer, up to 6 weeks before harvest	2 1/2 pints	
ASPARAGUS	1 1/2 to 2 quarts	
STRAWBERRIES	1 to 1 1/2 quarts	

* 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.

† These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the boot stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. **NOTE:** Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove stock from heavily treated areas 24 hours before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 7 months or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

CONTROL OF GOSSYPHERA WILD ROSE, PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED, HOARY CRESS: On rangelands, forests, roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of FORMULA 40 plus 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. Apply at a maximum rate of 6 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment so the overall rate is no more than 2 quarts per acre. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures and rangelands above.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seeding grass only after the five-leaf stage. Higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWN, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 4 quarts of FORMULA 40 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on established grasses in the herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass for spot treatment of freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding lawns should be delayed for one year after treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually

damaged or killed. Deeprooted repeated applications.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW: and up to 3 quarts per acre of bindweed. Apply to actively growing after treatment, or until chemical spray, use 1/2 pint of FORMULA 40.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROPLAND AREAS: Use 1/2 pint of FORMULA 40. **TREE INJECTION TREATMENT:** and sweetgum in forest and off the undiluted product through edges of the injector wounds. Fi 2 ml of undiluted FORMULA 40 improved control. Also, cuts in treatments can be made at any time. Maples should not be treated d

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D PLANTS: Do not apply directly to grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Apply in small quantities of the crop during both growing and adverse weather conditions. In such as NALCO TROL™, may be all use recommendations and NALCO TROL™ — Trademark of

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, use 20 pounds spraying pressure, velocity is low, and by stopping with hollow cone-type nozzles.

DETERMINE AIR MOVEMENT: generator or other means at or stability or temperature inversion; temperature is lower near the ground or avoid application when sensitive areas.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With a no more than 20 pounds spray straight back by using a spray boom spraying only when wind velocity is low. Excessive amounts of this herbicide growth. Violent wind storms may movement of 2,4-D on dust is in application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, use same equipment used for FORMULA 40. Use of herbicides to affect the use of herbicides. Use Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatment product conforms to all applicable

Do not contaminate water, food or storage. Keep container tightly closed. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide must be disposed of according to Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse secondary landfill, or by other approved means. NOTE: FORMULA 40 herbicide may be used thoroughly before using.

FORMULA 40 herbicide is purchased price:
1. To give satisfactory control
2. To form a suitable spray mix

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the purpose stated on the label when neither this warranty nor any other PU/APOSE express or implied, or abnormal conditions or under conditions such use.

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THE DOW
Midland
Trade

broadleaf weeds and certain Species controlled include the

control, especially later in the season pigweed control may be

among the species covered by this herbicide. At this time, including the disclaimer

present with its labeling succulent growth of sensitive weeds control is more difficult, the weather when weeds are young

herbicide directed on the label with agitation, and finally mixing agent or other surfactant by reduce selectivity to crops

and use rates. To control wild 10 gallons of water per acre for application. Apply on actively immediately after cutting. Make should be spaced at least one d and off-flavored. Malformed

A LEGUME (Wheat, Barley, Rye rain begins tillering and before apply before the tiller stage will interfere with harvest or to when the grain is in the dough for plant growth and weeds are being finished for slaughter to

Preemergence - Apply to soil. weeds are likely to be Apply just as corn plants are on corn is over 8 inches tall use before to dough stage. Injury to is growing rapidly under high use the low rate of 1/2 pint per low the corn to overcome any 4-D. Some are easily injured. int to 2-4-D. Consult the seed service Weed Specialist for this denting stage apply by air or seed production and control tall seed, sunflower velvetleaf and corn fodder for 7 days following

used use rates. Treat only after is high. Do not treat during the ng the boom and spray nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. high soil moisture and high air conditions use no more than 2 are easily injured. Spray only your Agricultural Experiment

Apply in the late tillering stage second greenring, usually 6 to 9 rice internodes exceed 1, in growth stages. Do not use in the d water is used for irrigation

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2-4-D. Therefore before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2-4-D sprays

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. NOTE: Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. For grass control, use DOWPON™ Herbicide in addition to FORMULA 40. Always read label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using them with FORMULA 40.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES: See Table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre in early spring when the strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 TO USE IN CROPS by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using

Table with 3 columns: CROP, Normal rates (usually one to crop), Higher rates for special situations? (more likely to injure crop). Rows include SMALL GRAINS, CORN, SORGHUM, RICE, SUGAR CANE, ASPARAGUS, and STRAWBERRIES.

* 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. These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. NOTE: Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove meat animals from treated areas 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOFTLEAF WILD ROSE, PERENNIAL BEPPERWEEED, HANGARY CHERRY: On rangelands, forests, roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of FORMULA 40 plus 1 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray. If brought as soon as foliage is well-developed. Two or more treatments may be required. Apply at a maximum rate of 6 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment so the overall rate is no more than 6 quarts per acre. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures above. WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 1/2 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is established, higher rates up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on bentgrass until grass injury can be tolerated. NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWN, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 4 quarts of FORMULA 40 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing actively. Use 2 quarts per acre with adequate weed control. Do not use in conjunction with herbicide or other weed control products. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass. Do not use on grasses which are treated with herbicide or other weed control products. Reseeding of banks should be treated with herbicide. Do not apply herbicide in the fall with a herbicide application. Do not apply herbicide in the

damaged or killed. Desiccated perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW LAND: Use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 quarts 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 actively growing weeds. Do not plant treated fallow land until three months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/2 pint of FORMULA 40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory oaks and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply FORMULA 40 herbicide by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches below the edge of the insecter wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maples and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted FORMULA 40 per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk will provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season, however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2-4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS: Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2-4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2-4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR PLANTS. DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray which may not be visible may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent such as MALCO TROL™ may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift if used follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. MALCO TROL - Trademark of MALCO Chemical Company.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure at large droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

DETERMINE AIR MOVEMENT AND DIRECTIONS BEFORE POLAR APPLICATION: Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 1/2 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Violent wind storms may move soil particles. If 2-4-D is on soil particles and they are blown onto the susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2-4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or rain occurs shortly after application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for FORMULA 40 unless appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or residue that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CANTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse or equivalent and offer for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and local procedures.

NOTE: FORMULA 40 herbicide, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40° F and mixed thoroughly before using.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

FORMULA 40 herbicide is guaranteed by The Dow Chemical Company to the full extent of the purchase price:

- 1. To give satisfactory control of species in the weed list when used as recommended.
2. To form a suitable spray mixture in any water fit for spray use.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions 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.

1-516

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Midland, MI 48640 U.S.A.

Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY