

476-600
 ACCEPTED
 Jul 14 1971
 FUNGICIDE
 FOR THE CONTROL OF FUNGUS DISEASES
 REG. UNDER P.C.A. *Comments*



2,4,5-T TRIETHYLAMINE 4WS

A WATER SOLUTION—BRUSH KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Triethylamine Salt of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid.....	56.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	
(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid equivalent 40.8%)	43.1%
	100.0%
CONTAINS 4 LBS. 2,4,5-T ACID PER GALLON FOR DILUTION WITH WATER ONLY	

CAUTION **Keep Out of Reach of Children**

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of contact with this material, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

PROTECT FROM TEMPERATURES BELOW 10°F. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redissolve crystals and assure uniformity before use.

____ GALS. NET
 Made in U.S.A.
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
 NEW YORK, NY 10017

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

USE PRECAUTIONS

Use only for claims recommended.

DO NOT STORE NEAR SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

DO NOT apply directly to or otherwise permit 2,4,5-T sprays to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4,5-T and similar materials.

DO NOT permit spray mist containing 2,4,5-T to drift onto foregoing list of plants since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Application should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift.

DO NOT apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable 2,4,5-T susceptible vegetation.

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing in the immediate vicinity. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed by treatment with 2,4,5-T.

DO NOT graze animals on treated areas within six weeks after application.

DO NOT graze meat animals on treated areas within two weeks of slaughter.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Because of the difficulty of thoroughly cleaning sprayers and other equipment used with 2,4,5-T formulations, such equipment should not be used for handling and applying other agricultural chemicals.

DO NOT use in lakes, ponds, on ditch banks, around the home, recreation areas and similar sites.

Keep container sealed tightly when not in use.

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINER—PERFORATE, CRUSH, BURY—DO NOT BURN!

RECOMMENDATIONS: Triethylamine 2,4,5-T has specific usage for the control of herbaceous and woody plants in right-of-way, fence rows. In addition the product has been found to be effective for the control of 2,4-D resistant plants such as ash, brambles, ground cherry, hawthorn, horse nettle, maple, mesquite, oak, osage orange, palmetto, poison ivy, salmonberry, wild blackberry, wild rose, certain species of Ribes, and many other woody plants.

NOTICE: Stauffer Chemical Company makes no warranty, express or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and/or fitness for any particular purpose, concerning this material, except those which are contained on Stauffer's label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

HOW TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add the specified amount of the product to water with continued agitation.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: For woody plants, using a drenching spray over 6 or 8 feet can be sprayed if the plant is in leaf. Poison ivy, morning glory, and other plants, including foliage, shoot development in the spring to 2 or 3 weeks before normal for the area. Usually one good treatment will control woody and herbaceous perennials with 2,4,5-T.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT: Brush or spray brush stems and tree trunks containing 4 gals. of this product per gallon of water. A solution of 2 to 3 gals. may be used, but complete wetting is required. Spray until run-down or runoff. Treatments may be made at any time, but best results can be expected. Treated plants may require repeat application if new growth appears.

STUMP TREATMENT: Where ground is to be cleared, spray the stumps and stubs, using 4 gals. of water (mixed thoroughly) per gallon of product. Wet thoroughly all exposed bark. Treat freshly-cut stumps at any time. Treat stumps 1 inch across or more.

"FRILL" TREATMENT: For large trees, cut at a convenient height. Prepare a solution of 4 gals. of product per gallon of water and apply the spray to the frill.

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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK, NY 10017

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

HOW TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add the specified amount of the product with agitation, then the balance of the water with continued agitation.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: For woody growth up to 6 or 8 feet tall, apply after foliage is well established, using a drenching spray containing 3 quarts of this product per 100 gals. of water. Brush over 6 or 8 feet can be sprayed successfully, although in many cases basal bark or stump treatment is preferable. Poison ivy, most brambles and some other species may be controlled by using 2 quarts per 100 gals. of water. Thorough coverage is important, wetting all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark. For best results, apply soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. With good growing conditions, applications may be made up to 2 or 3 weeks before normal frost time. It may be necessary to repeat application if new growth develops. Usually one good treatment a year should be adequate. For the control of mixed woody and herbaceous perennials, use a Brush Killer formulation containing both 2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-T.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT: Brush and small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal parts of brush stems and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground line. Use a spray containing 4 gals. of this product in 96 gals. (1 pint in 3 gals.) of water. Some plants can be controlled with a solution of 2 to 3 gals. in 97 to 98 gals. of water. Knapsack or power equipment may be used, but complete wetting of the indicated area is necessary, particularly at ground line. Spray until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. More spray volume is required for old or rough bark than young or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. Applications may be made at any time, including the winter months. Often delayed responses and killing can be expected. Treated plants should not be cut for one full season after treatment. Repeat application if new growth develops.

STUMP TREATMENT: Where growth is more than 6 to 8 feet tall, cut it close to the ground and spray stumps and stubs, using a solution of 4 gals. of this product in 96 gals. (1 pint in 3 gals.) of water (mixed thoroughly). With certain species, 3 gals. in 97 gals. of water is effective. Wet thoroughly all exposed bark and cut surfaces as described under Basal Bark Treatment. Treat freshly-cut stumps at any time, including winter months. Best results are usually obtained on stumps 1 inch across or larger. Repeat application if new growth develops.

"FRILL" TREATMENT: For large trees, make a single hack girdle or "frill" of overlapping axe cuts at a convenient height. Prepare a mixture of 2 gals. of this product in 100 gals. (1/2 pint in 3 gals.) of water and apply the spray to the injured area. Repeat application if new growth develops.

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 Stauffer Chemical Company, New York

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