

# REALEX

P. O. Box 15842  
St. Louis, MO 63114-0842

February 18, 1993

Ms. Joanne I. Miller, Product Manager 23  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (H7505C)  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20460

**Subject: Certification of Compliance  
2,4-D Labeling Revisions  
Real-Kill® Broadleaf Weed Killer, EPA Reg. No. 478-121**

Dear Ms. Miller:

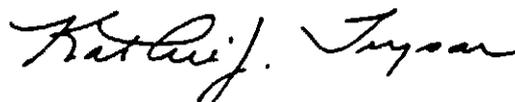
This is in response to the EPA letters dated October 30, 1992 and January 14, 1993 which require submission of revised labeling and a certification statement for products containing 2,4-D and its derivatives.

I, being an authorized representative of Realex, Division of United Industries Corp., certify that all containers of **Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer, EPA Reg. No. 478-121**, produced by June 15, 1994 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing use products. I further certify that all containers of said product sold or distributed by this company by January 1, 1995 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use products.

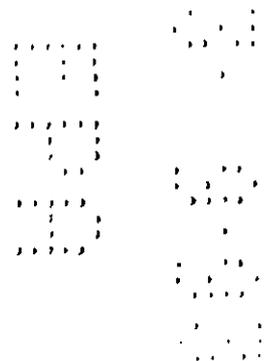
Enclosed please find two copies of this certification and revised labeling for the subject product. Please call me at 1-800-242-1166 if you need further information.

Sincerely,

**REALEX, DIVISION OF UNITED INDUSTRIES CORP.**



Kathie J. Tryson  
Regulatory Affairs Specialist



## CONTROLLING WEEDS MADE EASY

### When to Treat:

- 1) **SPRING.** Weeds can appear and be treated anytime but it's best to treat lawn in spring when they are small and growing; this is when they are most vulnerable.
- 2) **FALL.** Many problem weeds germinate in the fall and a treatment then will eliminate many of next year's weeds. Treat Chickweed, Herbit, Wild Onion, and Garlic in the fall or in the spring, as needed.
- 3) **SEEDING.** Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer can be sprayed immediately following seeding. This eliminates competition for the young grass resulting in a healthier, thicker lawn.
- 4) **SPOT TREATMENT.** For spot treatment of a controlled area use a small pressure sprayer.

**Weeds Controlled:** Bedstraw, Black Medic, Buckhorn, Burdock, Chickweed, Chicory, Clover, Dandelion, Dock, Ground Ivy, Heal-All, Herbit, Knotweed, Lambsquarters, Lespedeza, Mallow, Morningglory, Oxalis, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Plantain, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Purslane, Ragweed, Sheep Sorrel, Shepherd's Purse, Speedwell, Spurge, Wild Carrot, Wild Garlic, Wild Lettuce, Wild Onion, Yarrow and other problem broadleaf weeds.

### For Best Results:

- 1) Mow before treating weeds.
- 2) Do not water within 24 hours after treatment. Poor weed control may result if spray is applied during drought or just before rain.
- 3) Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 85°F. or damage to grass may occur.

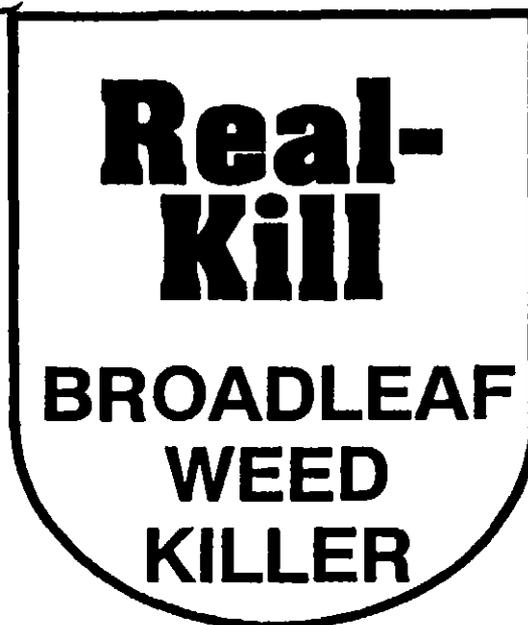
Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer controls more than 33 troublesome weeds including hard-to-kill woody weeds like poison ivy and poison oak in both Northern and Southern grasses. See specific directions for St. Augustine and other Southern grasses. This concentrated formula covers up to 16,000 square feet per quart.

### Where to Use:

- 1) May be used on lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas where hard-to-kill weeds are present.
- 2) Especially effective on all types of hard-to-kill weeds such as Herbit, Chickweed, Knotweed, Spotted Spurge, Oxalis, Black Medic and Sheep Sorrel. In addition to these Broadleaf Weed Killer controls most other broadleaved lawn weeds, including Dandelion and Plantain; a partial list is given above.
- 3) **NOTE:** Do not allow spray to get on vegetables or ornamental plants since injury may result. Clover present will be damaged if sprayed. Repeat if necessary for hard-to-kill weeds. Whether using a hose-end sprayer or pressure sprayer, avoid sprays which are too fine because they can drift and damage ornamental or garden plants.

**Directions for Use:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**How Much to Use:** For the CHEMLAWN LIQUID APPLICATOR: Use 1 pint Broadleaf Weed Killer in 2-1/2 gallons of spray and cover 4,000 sq. ft. Use at half strength in Southern grasses. **SPOT SPRAY:** To spray small areas or individual weeds, do not use hose-end sprayers. Mix 1 oz. (2 tbsp.) per 1 gallon of water in pressure sprayer and spray as required being certain to "wet" each weed. **ENTIRE LAWN: HOSE-END SPRAYER:** Use a hose-end sprayer designed for lawns. Put recommended amount of weed killer (Columns 4-6) in bottle and add water to indicated level (Column 1), and spray on area indicated. For example: To spray 2500 sq. ft. measure 5, 6 1/3 or 10 ozs. (depending on type of lawn) in jar and add water to the 10 gallon level and mix. Turn on hose and spray as evenly as possible over 2500 sq. ft.



### Treats Northern and Southern Grasses

Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia, Bermuda, St. Augustine, Bentgrass, Centipede, Bahia, Rye

### Kills 33+ Weed Types • Roots and All • Kills 33+ Weeds

Dandelion, Chickweed, Wild Onion, Plantain, Poison Ivy and many others. See side panel.

### ECONOMICAL CONCENTRATE • WATER-BASED

1 quart treats up to 16,000 square feet

### Active Ingredients:

- \* Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 7.59%
- \*\* Dimethylamine salt of 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid ..... 3.66%
- \*\*\* Dimethylamine salt of Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid) ..... 0.84%

### Inert ingredients

..... 87.91%  
 \* 0.543 lb. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.30%. \*\* 0.28 lb. 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 3.02%. \*\*\* 0.059 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.69%. Isomer specific by AOAC Method D104.

### Keep Out of Reach of Children

## CAUTION

See Back Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

Net Contents: 32 fl. oz. (1 Quart)

**PRESSURE SPRAYERS:** Measure and dilute with water according to the table; gives small spray droplets without any

Rates of LAWN WEED KILL			
Gallons Water Spray		Area to Treat (sq. ft.)	Sq. Ft. Covered
Hose-End Sprayer	Pressure Sprayer		
1	1	250	
4		1,000	
10		2,500	
20		5,000	
32		8,000	

Convenient Equivalents:  
 1 fl. oz. = 2 tablespoons or 6 teaspoons  
 2 fl. oz. = 4 tablespoons  
 4 fl. oz. = 1/2 cup

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL •

Do not store in open flame. Do not reuse container for trash. Securely wrap in several layers of trash.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**CAUTION:** Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, pants, and gloves when applying. Rinse gloves before removing, remove shoes, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and water. Remove saturated clothing and shoes. Do not enter treatment area until settled. The maximum number of broadleaf weeds per year.

#### Statement of Practical Treatment

or Poison Control Center immediately. Induce vomiting by touching back of the throat with a finger. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to a child or pet. Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician. Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if necessary.

#### Environmental Hazards •

Do not allow spray contact or drift onto food crops or other desirable plantings that might be for sale, use or consumption. This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other animals. Do not apply to bogs, marshes and potholes. Drift is hazardous to fish in adjacent waters. Do not use equipment washwaters.

#### NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility

with directions. Manufactured in the U.S.A. for Real-Kill, Inc. 15942, St. Louis, MO 63114-0942. EPA Reg. No. 478-121 EPA Est. No.