

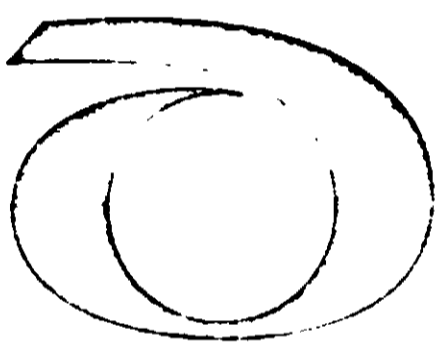


ACCEPTED  
 JUN 2 1972  
 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 FOR FIFONOR OILS ON EQUESTRIAN  
 REG. NUMBER NO 677-163

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS

EPA REG. NO. 677-103-AA



**Diamond Shamrock  
 Chemical Company**

Brush Killer

**DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS**

Contains 3.0 Pounds Each of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Isocetyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	46.0%
Isocetyl Ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid**	43.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS	10.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 30.4%  
 \*\*Equivalent to 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 30.4%

**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.  
 SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS.  
 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION-CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115**

DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION

**GENERAL INFORMATION**  
 DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS is an oil soluble product designed for the control of unwanted brush and woody plants when applied during the dormant season. The product is used on brush, trees, shrubs, vines, and other woody plants and other vegetation where growing season conditions may be unfavorable due to drift or stability problems. This type of usage also eliminates brownout problems.

DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS should be used in areas where more woody tree species such as oaks, hickories, and walnuts predominate. DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS can be used effectively where the more resinous species such as ash, hickory, maple and oak predominate.

DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS will mix readily with diesel oil fuel oil or kerosene. The material used should be free of water, clean and not be overly viscous during cold weather.

This product is not designed for dilution with water, nor for use to treat plants in water.

DO NOT use around the home, recreation areas or similar sites.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**Preparing the Spray**  
 Fill the spray tank with just the required amount of diesel oil fuel oil or kerosene then add the recommended amount of DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS with agitation and continue to mix until a uniform mixture is obtained.

**Rate of Application**  
 DORMANT CANE 3D/3T-OS should be mixed with oil in the ratio of 1 gallon of concentrate to 99 gallons of oil. Normal coverage is determined by the oil coverage rate of 100 gallons of the oil per acre per acre. This will vary between 1.5 and 2.5 gallons per acre depending upon stem height and the method of application used.

**Methods of Application**  
 1. **Dormant Cane Broadcast Treatment:** The goal with this method is to cover the entire stem area of every woody plant. This method is best employed in dense stands of brush and trees 4-6 feet in height where a spraying machine or vehicle or the work is done by hand. This method should also include a special effort to concentrate the spray around the vertical stem area of the plant.

2. **Modified Basal Treatment:** This method is best employed on taller growth (15-20 feet) where it is less feasible to cover the entire above ground portion of the plant. The goal with this method is to concentrate the spray over the lower third of the woody plant stem again with special emphasis on the root collar.

**Special Notes**  
 When the modified basal treatment method is followed, there may often be a lag in killing effect in the spring. Leaves with the broadcast treatment budding at the time will be entirely eliminated. However, with the modified basal treatment, some buds may develop and leafing out may occur. If coverage has been adequate though, these leaves will not develop fully but will be dead.

It should be noted that dormant basal spray should not be expected to give a complete kill of vegetation until when the predominant species are the root sprouting types such as oaks, hickories, and walnuts. Dormant basal sprays give almost 100 percent kill of these species and control root collar sprouting, but do not prevent root suckering.

The above mentioned application methods should only be used on woody materials with a stem diameter no greater than 5-6 inches. The coverage with the broadcast method application methods should be such that the spray mixture completely encircles the circumference of the stems with special emphasis on hitting the root collar. On plants with smooth bark and only 1-2 inches in diameter the creep of the oil often will accomplish this with normal coverage. However, on broader, rough barked species a special effort should be made to hit as many as 1/3 of the stem as possible since the natural creeping tendency of the oil will be impeded. This may be accomplished by holding the spray gun in a sweeping motion and spraying any given stem area as one approaches the stem area when directly abreast of the stem area as one passes it. Where more than one gun is mounted on a

vehicle, the guns should be held at a steady height and directed at the target area. The rate of speed will determine the amount of spray per acre.

Application should be made in the dormant season after the leaves have dropped. The best time is less than two weeks prior to the start of bud growth in the spring.

Application should be made in the early morning, misty or overcast conditions and penetration are greater when the air is calm and the ground is dry. Stems that are dry weather products for several hours following application. Successful applications have been made with an amount of spray that has not covered the ground. However, spray applications over deep snow should be avoided. Some coverage of the ground in the area would be adversely affected.

**Equipment**  
 The type of spray equipment can be quite varied depending upon the size and nature of the spray program. Pump sprayers are recommended with dormant cane spraying. Nozzle should be 1/4 inch or larger. However, where one is spraying into a wind or covering a very wide right of way, it may be necessary to employ pressures of up to 100 pounds per square inch. A pump with the capacity of 5-10 gallons per minute would be adequate for most programs. Nozzles with both the trigger type and turning shut off valves have been used with these D-5 to D-12 have been employed successfully.

**Special Notes**  
 The above mentioned equipment components should be tested until the best combination is found which will suit the given situation of equipment or hand and spray needs and goals. DO NOT use a trigger which may be attached to the oil container in the spray equipment.

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause skin irritation.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. If contact with eyes occurs, flush with plenty of water.

DO NOT store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Avoid spray drift to susceptible dormant plants such as grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Spray drift may cause injury to these plants during the start of spring growth the following season. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Although this ester is much less volatile than butyl or isopropyl esters, high temperatures may produce vapors after application which might injure 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T sensitive plants in the vicinity.

Flush sprayer out in suitable non-crop area after use. DO NOT use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to plants as injury will result.

DO NOT reuse empty container. Return to drum conditioner, or destroy by perforating, crushing and burying or discarding in a safe place.

DO NOT graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. DO NOT graze meat animals on treated areas within two weeks of slaughter.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. DO NOT contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply only as directed on the label.

**WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF DAMAGES**

SELLER warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and BUYER assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. SELLER makes no express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or MERCHANTABILITY, and no agent of SELLER is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty. In no event shall SELLER's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material on which a claim is made.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

DORMANT CANE LV 3D 3T OS is an oil soluble product designed for the control of unwanted brush and woody plants when applied during the dormant season. Its principal use is on power transmission, communication, transportation and other industrial rights-of-way where growing season applications may be hazardous due to drift and/or volatility problems. This type of usage also eliminates "brown out" problems.

DORMANT CANE LV 3D 3T OS should be used in areas where more susceptible species such as alder, sumac and willow predominate. DORMANT CANE LV 3T OS can be used effectively where the more resistant species such as ash, hickory, maple and oak predominate.

DORMANT CANE LV 3D 3T OS will mix readily with diesel oil, fuel oil or kerosene. The oil material used should be free of water, clean and not be overly viscous during cold weather.

This product is not designed for dilution with water, nor for weed control in growing crops.

DO NOT use around the home, recreation areas or similar sites.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### Preparing the Spray:

Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of diesel oil, fuel oil or kerosene, then add the recommended amount of DORMANT CANE LV 3D 3T OS with agitation and continue filling the spray tank with the oil carrier.

#### Rate of Application:

DORMANT CANE LV 3D 3T OS should be mixed with oil in the ratio of 1 gallon of product to 99 gallons of oil. Normal coverage is generally obtained with an average use of 150 gallons of the oil toxicant mixture per acre. This will vary between 100-200 gallons per acre, depending upon stem height, density and the method of application used.

#### Methods of Application:

1 DORMANT CANE Broadcast Treatment: The goal with this method is to cover the entire stem area of every woody plant. This method is best employed in dense stands of shorter material (4-6 feet tall), especially when one is spraying from a vehicle above the woody plants to be sprayed. This method should also include a special effort to concentrate the spray around the root collar area at the ground line.

2 Modified Basal Treatment: This method is best employed on taller growth (15-20 feet), where it is less feasible to cover the entire above-ground portion of the plant. The goal with this method is to concentrate the spray over the lower third of the woody plant stem, again with special emphasis on the root collar.

#### Special Notes:

When the modified basal treatment method is followed, there may often be a lag in killing effect in the spring. Usually, with the broadcast treatment, budding out will be entirely eliminated. However, with the modified basal treatment, some buds may develop and leafing out may occur. If coverage has been adequate though, these leaves will not develop fully, but wither and die.

It should be noted that dormant basal sprays should not be expected to give a complete job of vegetation control when the predominant species are the root suckering types such as aspen, black locust, persimmon, sassafras and sumac. Dormant basal sprays give almost 100 percent top kill of these species and control root collar sprouting, but do not prevent root suckering.

The above mentioned application methods should only be used on woody materials with a stem diameter no greater than 5.6 inches. The coverage with these dormant season application methods should be such that the spray mixture completely encircles the circumferences of the stems with special emphasis on hitting the root collar. On plants with smooth bark and only 1-2 inches in diameter, the "creep" of the oil often will accomplish this with normal coverage. However, on broader, rough barked species, a special effort should be made to hit as many sides of the stem as possible, since the natural creeping tendency of the oil will be impeded. This may be accomplished by handling the spray gun in a sweeping motion and spraying any given stem area as one approaches the stem area, when directly abreast of the stem area as one passes it. Where more than one gun is mounted on a

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