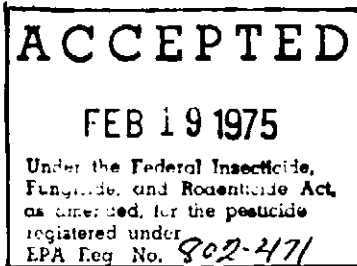


Front panel ...



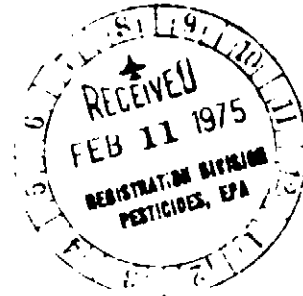
Miller's

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 80-5

WEED KILLER

Makes 2,4-D Sodium Salt when added to water

Oct. 29, 1974
Amend. 2-1-75



For Selective Control of Weeds in Grain, Grass Seed Crops, Corn, Asparagus, Sorghum, Pastures, Fallow Land

For Non-Selective Weed Control where Crops are not Involved.

Controls ...

Dandelion	Mustards	Shepherdspurse	Wild Carrot
Docks	Peppergrass	Tarweed	Wild Morning Glory
Fanweed	Pigweed	Thistles	(Bindweed)
Goldenrod	Plantains	Vetch	Wild Radish
Lambsquarters	Ragweed	White Top	

...without injury to most grasses.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 79.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS 21.0%

E.P.A. Reg. No. 802-471-AA

CAUTION - Keep out of reach of children

PLEASE READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED, NOTING ALL CAUTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of skin and eyes. Avoid inhaling dust. In case of contact, wash skin with plenty of running water; flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit sprays to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, cane berries, ornamentals or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them, 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 by ground equipment or hand sprayers should be made only when there is no hazard from drift.

Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of grapes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible plants.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

At higher temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Miller's 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Front panel - continued)

Oct. 29, 1974
Amend. 2-5-75

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for 2,4-D.

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

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying the wastes.

NOTE: Local conditions may effect uses of herbicides. State Agricultural Authorities may issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

NOTICE: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

MP-4J-
MP-4K

NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.

THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON
EPA Est. 902-OK-1

Miller's 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 80-5 (Back panel - continued) Oct 29, 1974

Amend 2-5-75

CORN

FIELD - Preemergence Application - Use 1-1/4 to 2 lbs. per acre applied to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. Double dosage on much soil.

FIELD - Postemergence Application (Emergence to Tasseling) - Use 3/4 lb. per acre just as soon as corn plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when corn is over 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

FIELD - after early dough stage - Use 1-1/4 lbs. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

POP - Postemergence Application - Use 3/4 lb. per acre. Spray when corn is 3 to 10 inches tall.

SWEET - Preemergence Application - Use 1 lb. per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

SWEET - Postemergence Application - Use 1 lb. per acre. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage of corn over 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

SWEET - after early dough stage - Use 1/2 lb. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Preemergence Application - Use 1 to 1-1/4 lbs. per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before sorghum emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

Postemergence Application (Emergence to Flowering) - Use 1 to 1-1/4 lbs. per acre. Apply as soon as plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 3/4 to 1 lb. per acre. Apply to the new seedlings in the spring after the grasses have at least five leaves.

ESTABLISHED STANDS - Use 3/4 to 1 lb. per acre. Application may be made in the fall or early spring, prior to the time seed heads appear in the boot.

NOTE: 2,4-D may injure Bentgrass, therefore, application to new stand should be delayed until the Bentgrass seedlings are well established and the lower rate of application should be used.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL in Driveways, Roadways, Fence Rows, Vacant Lots, Equipment Yards, under Power Lines, Around Farm Buildings and other similar non-crop areas.

Use 1-1/2 to 2 lbs. in 100 gallons for most young actively growing weeds.

Use 2 to 4 lbs. in 100 gallons for more resistant weeds.

For such weeds as Bindweed, Canada Thistle and other deep-rooted perennials, repeated applications may be needed as new growth appears.

FALLOW LAND (Eastern Oregon)

Use 3-1/2 lbs. per acre. Apply on summer fallow in early August on areas kept fallow until late June or first of July. In the crop year, application may be made on stubble after harvest. In the control of bindweed, it is important to make applications every year. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

Miller's 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (80-5) (Back panel - continue) Oct. 29, 1974
Amend. 2-5-75

PASTURES (Established)

Use 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 lbs. per acre. Apply when weeds are actively growing and (1) when annual weeds have not yet produced flower heads; (2) when perennials are near bud stage. Repeated treatments may be necessary for less susceptible weeds.

Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage.

Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins.

The use of 2,4-D may injure white and subterranean clover in a pasture, but clover damage is usually temporary. This treatment will kill Birdsfoot Trefoil, Big Trefoil, Red clover and Alfalfa. In some areas Bent, Carpet, Buffalo, Dichondra and St. Augustine Grasses may be injured.

NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated area with 7 days after application.

