

The  
Chas. H.  
LILLY Co.

LILLY/MILLER.  
**Cooke**

PM 23 802-471

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7737 N.E. KILLINGSWORTH • PORTLAND, OREGON 97218 • (503) 256-4600  
• FAX (503) 255-7552

March 1, 1993

I, being an authorized representative of The Chas. H. LILLY Co.,  
certify that all containers of Miller's 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid  
80-5, EPA Reg. No. 802-471 produced by October 23, 1993 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 April 15, 1994 will bear revised labeling in accordance with the  
revised labeling required for Task Force technical and manufacturing-use  
products.

Molly Klettke  
Molly Klettke, Registration Specialist

MILLER'S  
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 80-5  
Weed Killer

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

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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid . . . . 79.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS . . . . 21.0%

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION

See back panel for additional precautionary statements

) NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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. When mixing, loading, or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. For aerial applicators in enclosed cockpits and applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading, or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking, or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Drift or runoff may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in this area during application. Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. For any requirements specific to your State, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 12 hours. For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical-resistant gloves, coveralls, socks and shoes.

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

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.

Excessive amount 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.

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.

**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 wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

**Control These Weeds ...**

|               |             |               |                    |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Dandelion     | Mustards    | Shepardspurse | 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 along highways and railroad right-of ways, on air fields, drainage ditch banks, pasture lands, around farm buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, equipment yards, under power lines, and in field crops such as listed on this label.

**GENERAL DIRECTIONS**

For control of broadleaf susceptible weeds, apply the required amount of material in sufficient water (minimum 10 gallons for ground application) to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment used.

Lower dosage rates of material will usually be satisfactory for control of young, succulent growth of 2,4-D sensitive weeds. Use the higher rates for less 2,4-D sensitive weeds or under conditions where kill is difficult.

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Apply at low pressure (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

### MIXING DIRECTIONS

Pre-mix separately at the rate of 2 to 2-1/2 lbs. in 2 to 3 gallons of water. Mix in bottom of spray tank with no agitation (stir gently only). After filling the spray tank, adequate agitation must be provided prior to, and during, application.

### WEED CONTROL IN SPECIFIC CROPS

#### ASPARAGUS

To control Wild Morning Glory and certain other broadleaved weeds in Asparagus plantings, use 2 to 2-1/2 lbs. per acre in approximately 60 gals. of water. A wetting agent can be added if desired.

Apply to actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications and these should be spaced at least one month apart during the harvest season. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed; these spears should be cut immediately and discarded.

Post-harvest spraying should be done by ground rig only, using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

#### WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE

Use 1-1/4 lb. per acre. Apply when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches tall) and when weeds are still small. Crop injury may result from application earlier than "tiller" or later than "boot" stage. Preharvest or late applications to control large weeds may be effective under certain conditions such as succulent weed growth and adequate soil moisture (make application in dough stage).

Do not apply in seedling or boot to milk stage. Do not use on grain interplanted with a legume, particularly alfalfa and clover, unless injury to legume can be tolerated.

NOTE: Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. When late or preharvest applications are made, do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

#### 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 muck 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

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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 lb. 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 foot.

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.

#### PASTURES (Established)

Use 2-1/2 ~~to 4~~ 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

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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 within 7 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

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.

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PORTLAND, OREGON  
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