

NOTE:

Do not apply brush killer directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with, vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, tobacco, ornamentals, tomatoes, cotton, or other desirable plants sensitive to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Do not permit spray mist to drift onto them, since even minute quantities may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Coarse, low pressure sprays are less likely to drift. Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable vegetation which is susceptible to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. At high temperature vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent, nor on freshly seeded turf until grass has become well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed by this product. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for Brush Killer.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather conditions, 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 the directions and precautions given herewith.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SA-50 Brand Brush Killer is recommended for use in controlling both woody and herbaceous plants growing in right-of-ways, in rangelands, pastures, fence rows, and farmyards. It is effective in controlling practically all woody and brushy species normally found in such areas including: alder, birch, brambles (raspberry and blackberry), chokeberry, elder, elderberry, elm, hawthorne, hickory, honeysuckle, locust, oaks, osageorange, poison ivy, poison oak, sassafras, sumac, sweetgum, wild cherry, wild grape, wild rose, willow, as well as certain other species.

ACCEPTED
MAY 25, 1972
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE ACT
REGISTERED
829-212

S A BRAND 50[®]
BRUSH KILLER

LOW-VOLATILE ESTERS OF 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

CONTROLS MANY KINDS OF TREES, BRUSH AND HERBACEOUS WEEDS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters	36.0%
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters	34.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS	29.9%
	100.0%

ACID EQU'VALENTS:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid — 22.2%, 2 lb. per gallon.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid — 22.2%, 2 lbs. per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water and get medical attention. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Do not use around the home or on recreation areas.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches, or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizer, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. Do not slaughter meat animals grazing on treated areas within 2 weeks after application.

Packaged and Distributed by
Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.
Palmetto, Fla. Hendersonville, N. C. Boone, N. C.

EPA Reg. No. 829-212

Net Contents One Quart

PREPARING THE SPRAY:

Use only Diesel Oil, No. 1 or No. 2 Fuel Oil, or Kerosene where Oil is recommended in the Spray Mixture.

OIL SPRAYS: Add BRUSH KILLER to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. This mixture can be made at any time before actual use, and no separation will occur. Never let any water get into the BRUSH KILLER or into the oil spray mixture, as it may form a jell.

WATER SPRAYS: Start running the water slowly into the empty sprayer tank, then slowly add BRUSH KILLER with continuous agitation. All the BRUSH KILLER should be in the tank by the time 1/3 of the water is in.

APPLICATION METHODS:

SPOT TREATMENT: Use 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER in 25 gallons of water and wet all foliage, shoot stems and bark thoroughly.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: Spray woody growth up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed, using a drenching spray containing 1 quart BRUSH KILLER per 25 gallons of water. (2 ounces of BRUSH KILLER in two gallons of water.) Poison ivy and brambles may be controlled by using 1 pint per 25 gallons of water. Coverage should be complete, and all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoots, stems and bark, should be wet with the spray. For best results, make application soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. Less effective control may result during prolonged hot dry weather. Under good growing conditions, in humid areas, applications made up to three weeks before fall frost are usually effective. Spraying after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Power equipment with pressures up to 250 pounds will aid in obtaining satisfactory spray coverage. Repeat applications may be necessary if new growth develops, but a single treatment in any one year is usually sufficient. NOTE: Many broadleaved weeds are controlled by this application.

"FRILL TREATMENT": For large trees, make a single hack girdle or "frill" of overlapping axe cuts completely around the tree, as close to the ground as possible. Treat the injured area with a mixture of 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER in 8 gallons of oil (4 fl. oz. per gallon). Thoroughly wet "frill".

NOTE:

Do not apply brush killer directly to, or other wise permit it to come into contact with, vege- tables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, tobacco, ornamentals, tomatoes, cotton, or other de- sirable plants sensitive to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Do not permit spray mist to drift onto them, since even minute quantities may cause severe in- jury during both growing and dormant periods. Coarse, low pressure sprays are less likely to drift. Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable vegetation which is susceptible to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. At high temperature vaporiza- tion may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent, nor on freshly seeded turf until grass has be- come well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed by this product. To avoid in- jury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for Brush Killer.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather conditions, and other in- fluencing 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 the di- rections and precautions given herewith.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SA-50 Brand Brush Killer is recommended for use in controlling both woody and herbaceous plants growing in right-of-ways, in rangelands, pastures, fence rows, and farmyards. It is ef- fective in controlling practically all woody and brushy species normally found in such areas including: elder, birch, brambles (raspberry and blackberry), chokeberry, elder, elderberry, elm, hawthorn, hickory, honeysuckle, locust, oaks, osageorange, poison ivy, poison oak, sassafras, sumac, sweetgum, wild cherry, wild grape, wild rose, willow, as well as certain other species.

**S A BRAND 50
BRUSH KILLER**

LOW VOLATILE ESTERS OF 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

CONTROLS MANY KINDS OF TREES, BRUSH AND HERBACEOUS WEEDS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters	36.0%
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters	34.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS	29.9%
	100.0%

ACID EQUIVALENTS

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid — 22.2%, 2 lb. per gallon
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid — 22.2%, 2 lbs. per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water and get medical attention. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Do not use around the home or on recreation areas.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches, or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizer, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. Do not slaughter meat on muls grazing on treated areas within 2 weeks after application.

Packaged and Distributed by
Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.
Palmotte, Fla Hendersonville, N.C. Boone, N.C.

LPA Reg. No. 829 232

Net Content: One Quart

PREPARING THE SPRAY:

Use only Diesel Oil, No. 1 or No. 2 Fuel Oil, or Kerosene where Oil is recommended in the Spray Mixture.

OIL SPRAYS: Add BRUSH KILLER to the re- quired amount of oil in the spray tank or mix- ing tank and mix thoroughly. This mixture can be made at any time before actual use, and no separation will occur. Never let any water get into the BRUSH KILLER or into the oil spray mixture, as it may form a jelly.

WATER SPRAYS: Start running the water slowly into the empty sprayer tank, then slowly add BRUSH KILLER with continuous agitation. All the BRUSH KILLER should be in the tank by the time 1/3 of the water is in.

APPLICATION METHODS:

SPOT TREATMENT: Use 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER in 25 gallons of water and wet all foliage, shoot stems and bark thoroughly.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: Spray woody growth up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well develop- ed, using a drenching spray containing 1 quart BRUSH KILLER per 25 gallons of water. (2 ounces of BRUSH KILLER in two gallons of water.) Poison ivy and brambles may be con- trolled by using 1 pint per 25 gallons of water. Coverage should be complete, and all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoots, stems and bark, should be wet with the spray. For best re- sults, make application soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. Less effective control may result during prolonged hot dry weather. Under good growing conditions, in humid areas, applications made up to three weeks before fall frost are usually effective. Spraying after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Power equipment with pressures up to 250 pounds will aid in obtaining satisfactory spray coverage. Repeat applications may be necessary if new growth develops, but a single treatment in any one year is usually sufficient. NOTE: Many broadleaved weeds are controlled by this application.

FRILL TREATMENT: For large trees, make a single hack girdle or "frill" of overlapping axe cuts completely around the tree, as close to the ground as possible. Treat the injured area with a mixture of 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER in 8 gallons of oil (4 fl. oz. per gallon). Thoroughly wet "frill".

ACCEPTED
MAY 25, 1972

829-312