

CENEX CENEX CENEX CENEX

Butyl 400 — 72 pt.

A 2,4-D Weed Killer — 48 pt.

**For Controlling Most Kinds of Broad-
leaved Weeds on Farms.** — 18 pt.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Butyl Ester† 55.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS 44.6%

Total 100%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent†: 44.2% — 3.76 lb/gal

† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5

RECORDED
912-33
382

Keep out of reach of children - 12 pt.

CAUTION - 18 pt. print size

In case of contact, wash skin with soap and water; for eyes flush with water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. — 11 pt.

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statement.

Net Contents

E.P.A. Registration No. 912-33
E.P.A. Establishment No. 464-MI-1

Manufactured for

FARMERS UNION CENTRAL EXCHANGE, INC., — 18 pt. print size
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - 12 pt.

HAZARD TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS - 12 pt.
18 pt.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD - 12 pt.

Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to a target area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - 18 pt.

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL - 12 pt.

Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation Recovery Act.

Container disposal: (1) Reseal the empty container and offer for reconditioning if 30 or 55 gallon steel drums, or (2) Rinse container 3 times and offer for recycling, reconditioning, or disposal in approved landfill or bury in safe place. Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures, or (3) Plastic container may be incinerated if allowed by state and local authorities.

9 pt.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Body - 9 pt. print size
Headings - 10 pt print size

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.
TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

WEED LIST

Use CENEX BUTYL 400 to control many broadleaf weeds including:

bitterweed	broomweed	croton	dandelion
docks	galinsoga	henbit	kochia
lambquarters	locoweed	mallow	marshelder
mustards	nettles	pennywort	peppergrass
pigweed	plantains	ragweed	shepherdspurse
thistles	vetch	wild garlic	wild onion
wild radish	tumbleweed		

also certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants such as:

sandsage	elderberry	locust	sumac and willow
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USE DIRECTIONS

Apply CENEX BUTYL 400 as water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage and reduce drift.

Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. Do not apply CENEX BUTYL 400 where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Do not apply in the vicinity of 2,4-D sensitive crops or ornamental plants since vapors from this product may cause injury to such crops or plants. This is a high volatile 2,4-D ester formulation. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

NOTE: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Weed Specialist for advice.

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TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of CENEX BUTYL 400 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water.

Note: CENEX BUTYL 400 in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added, first mix the CENEX BUTYL 400 and the oil and then add this mixture to the water with agitation. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the CENEX BUTYL 400 is mixed in the water. (3) If oil alone is used as the carrier, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: NOTE: Water is recommended to make up the spray. If oil is used, there is greater risk of crop injury and of spray drift. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Wheat, Barley, and Rye: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates may be required to control certain weeds but crop injury may result. Spring Seeded Oats: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more susceptible to injury. Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Note: Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Use one of the following three programs: Preemergence: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. Emergence: Apply 1 pint per acre when corn plants are just breaking ground. Postemergence: After emergence of corn, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Application of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates may cause injury to the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with atrazine, oil, or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or

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ground equipment. Apply to established stands in the spring when grass is in the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth should be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES: NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bent grass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds. Use 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre, making three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS FENCE ROWS, LAWNS, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Apply 1½ to 3 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform coverage. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditchbanks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the

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spray, if needed for increased effectiveness.

SPOT TREATMENT: To control broadleaf weeds in small noncropland areas with a hand sprayer, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply CENEX BUTYL 400 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift.

With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hallow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying no less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes, or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for CENEX BUTYL 400 except as specified on this label.

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Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.