

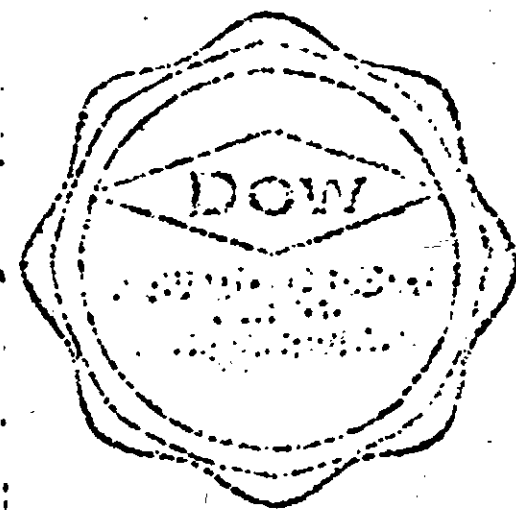
CO-OP

AMINE

WEED KILLER

BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS IN OATS,
AINS, FLAX, PEAS AND LEGUMES
ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

oxyacetic Acid,
nimum.....52.1%
.....47.9%
yacetic Acid
.....42.5%
Mon of 2-Methy: -4-
d Equivalent



1 GALLON

CHILDREN
tions

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

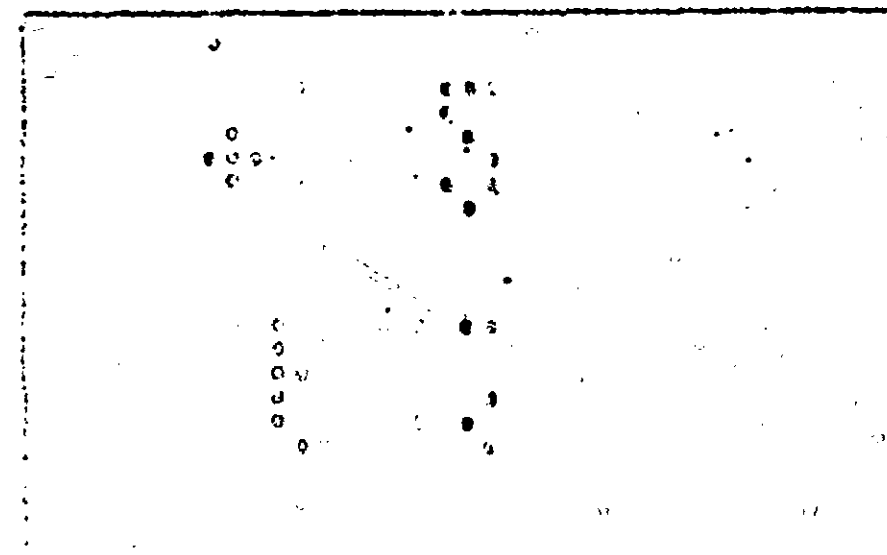
MATERIAL CAUSES
IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES
Do Not Get In Eyes

Avoid Contact With Skin or Clothing

In case of contact with the material,
flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15
minutes and get medical attention; wash skin
with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash
contaminated clothing and shoes before re-use.

NOTE

If contents are exposed to sub-freezing tempera-
tures, warm to at least 40°F. and mix thoroughly
before using.



Mustle

For control of mustle, Canada Thistle, Redroot Pigweed, Other susceptible weeds, use 1/2 pint CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer in 5 to 10 gallons water per acre as soon as possible after weeds emerge, but not later than 2 to 3 inches tall and together when weeds are in a germy
over the clover seedlings. Spray before early leaf stage of grain crop. With certain weed
species that are more difficult to control and under conditions where normally easy to control
species are more resistant to weed killers, as much as 1 pint of CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer
may be required for effective weed control. If mustard is the only problem and is young and in
a susceptible condition of growth, as little as 1/2 pint per acre is often effective. Do not use on
small grains interplanted with sweet clover or birdsfoot trefoil unless injury to the legume can
be tolerated. Use on grain interplanted with seedling alfalfa only where specifically recom-
mended by local agricultural authorities.

WEED CONTROL IN OATS: For control of mustard, lambquarters, redroot pigweed and other
susceptible weeds, use 1/2 to 1 pint of CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer in 5 to 10 gallons water
per acre. Use the higher rate on more resistant weeds when growing conditions are adverse and
susceptible weeds require the higher rate for control. Spray when the majority of weeds are
up and the oats crop has emerged. Early treatments are usually best. Do not spray the
late boot stage. MCP is safer on oats than 2,4-D.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA, AND IN NEW SEEDINGS OR OLDER STANDS
OF RED CLOVER. For control of yellow rocket, tanweed, cockle and wild radish, use 1 pint of
CO-OP MCP Amine Killer in the amount of water required for good coverage, usually 20 to 50
gallons per acre. Application should be made in late fall when the legumes are dormant,
following frosts and cold weather. Temperature at time of spraying should be above 40°F. Spring
treatment is more effective, but legume injury may occur.

PEAS: For control of mustard, lambquarters, redroot pigweed, other susceptible weeds; and for
the prevention of Canada Thistle bud formation, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint CO-OP MCP Amine Weed
Killer in at least 20 gallons water per acre. Treat when peas are 4 to 6 inches tall. Consult experiment
station or extension weed specialists if treatment is considered under unusual weather, soils or climatic
conditions. Do not exceed above maximum rate. MCP may delay maturity of pea crop.

WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT AND BARLEY: For control of early germinating weeds such as tan
weed, mustard and wild buckwheat, use 1/4 to 1 pint CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer in 10 gallons
water per acre. Spray when the majority of the weeds are up and the crop has emerged. Early
treatments are most effective. Do not spray during boot to bloom stage.

• Dowpon® trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

SEE USE PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE PANEL

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

CO-OP L.V. 4 Ester Weed Killer

Use Precautions

Do not apply CO-OP L.V. 4 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and its formulations, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them, since even minute quantities of the spray may cause injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) **Accordingly, applications by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift.** At high temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with same containers or equipment used for CO-OP L.V.4. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

This product is toxic to fish. Do not use where run-off is a frequent problem. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Drums may be returned to manufacturer.

Caution

May cause skin irritation
Harmful if swallowed

Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing
Keep out of the reach of children.

In case of contact with eyes, flush with plenty of water

CO-OP L.V. 4 Ester

A Low-Volatile 2, 4-D
Emulsifiable Concentrate

WEED KILLER

For The Control of
Many Broad-Leaved Weeds,
Perennials and Woody Plants
Susceptible to 2, 4-D

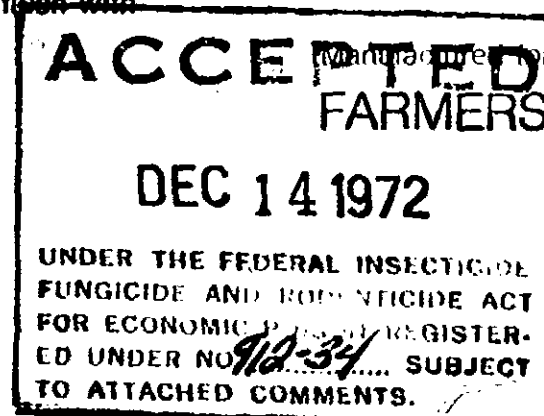
Active Ingredient:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid,
Butoxy Propyl Ester 72.8%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic
Acid Equivalent 44.9%

Inert Ingredients 27.2%
Contains 4 pounds per gallon of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic
Acid Equivalent

Caution KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See side panel for additional cautions

NET CONTENTS GALLONS



comment on letter

Directions (continued)

Weed Control in Grain Sorghum: Post-emergence — Use ½ to ¾ pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for distribution, when the sorghum is 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering to dough stage.

Woody Plant Control: To control 2,4-D susceptible species in areas such as fence rows, roadsides, pastures, along ditch banks, spray brush up to 6 or 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed, using 3 quarts of CO-OP L.V.4 in 100 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark.

With good growing conditions and high soil moisture, sprays may be used up to 2 to 3 weeks before normal frost time, but spraying soon after leaves are fully open in the spring usually gives best results. Control may be less effective during hot, dry weather when deep soil moisture is deficient. For sand shinnery oak and sand sage brush, use 1 quart of CO-OP L.V.4 either in 5 gallons of diesel or fuel oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil. Apply by airplane between May 15 and June 15. Two or three successive annual treatments give most effective control.

Spot Treatment: For knapsack application of CO-OP L.V.4 for spot treatment of weeds such as thistles mix ¼ cupful of CO-OP L.V.4 in 3 gallons of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

Important: When used on crops at the higher rates recommended hereon, CO-OP L.V.4 may cause some injury to crop plants, particularly when crop growth is very rapid. Where weeds are a serious problem, however, the control obtained will often more than offset the crop damage. Do not use CO-OP L.V.4 on crops other than those listed. Most legumes will be damaged or killed.

E.P.A. Registration No. 912-34

Label Code No. 34-371

CO-OP L.V. 4 Ester Weed Killer

General Directions

Apply CO-OP L.V.4 Spray at low pressures (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are well leaved out and growing actively. Dosages as low as ¼ pint per acre will usually be satisfactory for young, tender growth of sensitive weeds such as wild mustard. For less sensitive weeds and under conditions where kill is difficult, higher dosages will be required. Extra spray may be needed for hard-to-kill weeds. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and bindweed often require repeated applications as new growth appears in order to obtain maximum control.

To Prepare a Spray: Add half the required amount of water or oil to the spray tank, then add the CO-OP L.V.4 with agitation, and finally the balance of the water or oil with continued agitation. Warning: If CO-OP L.V.4 is to be used in straight oil mixtures, do not let water get into the CO-OP L.V.4 itself nor into the finished mixture. Note: CO-OP L.V.4 in water forms an emulsion — not a solution — which tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

Use CO-OP L.V.4 to Control:

big sagebrush	tanweed	plantains	vetch
bitter sneezeweed	kochia	ragweed	wild buckwheat
bitterweed	lamb's quarters	Russian thistle	wild carrot
broomweed	mallow	shepherd's-purse	wild garlic
carelessweed	marshelder	snow-on-the	wild onion
cocklebur	mustards	mountain	wild radish
dandelions	peppergrass	sunflower	wild morning
docks	pigweed	thistles	glory
and many other broad-leaved weeds and certain woody perennials including:			
alder	elderberry	coastal sage	sumac
buckbrush	hazel	sand sagebrush	willow
shinnery oak			

Directions

General Weed Control: For weed control along farm roads, fence rows, ditch banks, farmyards and similar non-crop areas, use 1 to 1½ quarts of CO-OP L.V.4 in 100 gallons of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

Pasture Weed Control: To control many broad leaved weeds, including bitterweed, broomweed, croton weed, docks, dogfennel, kochia and marshelder and musk thistle, use 1½ to 2 pints per acre in the amount of water needed for even spraying. Apply when weeds are small and growing actively. For wild garlic and wild onion in pastures, use 2 to 3 quarts per acre, making 3 applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) in very late fall and early spring. Do not graze lactating dairy cattle within 7 days after application. Do not apply to newly seeded areas.

Weed Control in Spring Wheat and Barley: Use ½ pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Dosages may be reduced to ¼ pint or increased to ¾ pint per acre in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Spray when grain is in the full tiller stage (6 to 8 inches tall). Injury may result if sprays are applied to young seedlings or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage.

Weed Control in Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply ½ to ¾ pint per acre in the spring, from the fully tillered to the joining stages. A pre-harvest application of ¾ pint per acre may be made, during the soft dough stage to remove certain tall weeds as an aid to crop harvesting. Do not graze or harvest for forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after 2, 4-D application. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Weed Control in Oats not Underseeded with a Legume: Oats are sometimes sensitive to 2,4-D during the period of growth from 6 to 12 inches. If possible, treat before or after this stage. A dosage of 2/5 pint per acre is average and can be used for average weed infestations. Injury may result if application is made before tillering or after the grain has reached boot stage.

Weed Control in Corn: Post-emergence — Use ¾ pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Dosage may be reduced to ¼ pint or increased to ½ pint per acre in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Apply as soon as possible after most of weeds have emerged. After corn is 6 to 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tassel to dough stage.

(Directions Continued on Side Panel)

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS