

# BALCOM



ACCEPTED

SEP 9 1969

REG. U.S. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFFICE  
PURCHASE AND USE SUBJECTS TO  
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REMEDY  
75 U.S.C. 816 960-163

## AMINE 4 2,4-D Weed Killer

For selective weed control in small grains, corn, sugar cane, pastures, rice, turf and non-crop areas.

**CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children.**

WARNING: CAUSES IRRITATION OF EYES AND SKIN.

DO NOT GET IN EYES.

AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention: wash skin with plenty of soap and water.

Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or spray purposes.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

\*Dimethylamine salt of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 49.5%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 50.5%

100.0%

\*Equivalent to 41.1% 2,4-D acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon.

Store above 25° F. to keep from freezing.

If allowed to freeze, warm to 70° F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container.

NET CONTENTS ..... U.S. GALLON(S).

USDA REG. NO. 960-163

**BALCOM CHEMICALS, INC.** 

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye)**—Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per acre for annual and biennial weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambquarter or Pigweed. Apply when crop is 6 inches tall, after the plants are well tillered, or after the bloom stage. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for exceptions on oats. For perennial weeds use 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints when weeds are in the pre-bloom stage but avoid application when crop is in the boot or dough stage. Fall planted grains should not be treated until the following spring when the crop is fully tillered and before the bud stage. Do not use on grain underseeded with legumes unless injury to the legume can be tolerated. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**CORN**—For controlling susceptible <sup>weeds (unspecified)</sup> annual <sup>(unspecified)</sup> or perennial weeds apply not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle.

**SOGHUM**—Apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not use when plants are less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations.

**FLAX**—Use 2,4-D only in more tolerant varieties of flax, such as Kota, Dakota, Royal, Redwing, or Sheyenne. Use  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint maximum per acre as soon as enough susceptible weeds appear to require treatment. Do not apply after bud stage. Because of possible injury to flax, consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations in all cases.

**PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF**—Apply 2 pints Balcom 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per acre in sufficient water to provide good coverage. For small areas, use 1 tablespoon per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass has become well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clovers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Spray or vapors from this product may injure Dichondra. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

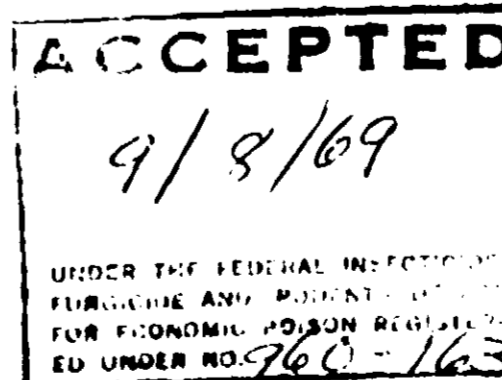
**RICE**—Use 1 to 2 pints of 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer in 5 to 7 gallons of water per acre. Treat only when rice is well established—6 to 8 inches above the water. Water should be at least 3 inches deep everywhere in the field. Resistant weeds such as Curly Indigo may require 3 pints, 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per acre. Do not treat if temperatures are over 90° F. Do not treat after seed stalks emerge.

**SUGAR CANE**—For controlling Tie Vine, Alligator Weed, and other susceptible weeds, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre when cane is 1 to 2 feet tall.

**NON-CROP AREAS**, such as fence-rows and drainage ditch banks—Use 1 to 2 quarts Balcom 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer per acre in sufficient water to obtain good coverage of foliage. Deep rooted broadleaved perennials may require 3 quarts per acre, with repeat treatments made as necessary.

**NOTE:** For spot treatment of weeds in above crops, use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water.

**TREE INJECTION**—To kill undesirable trees for timber stand improvement use undiluted in an acceptable tree injection at the rate of 1 cc per injection. Inject around the tree at 6 inches or less above the ground line. Injection spacing should be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart or less.



**WARNING**—Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift onto such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not re-use for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing 1 volume of household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for 1 day. Then flush equipment thoroughly including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

#### WARNING NOTICE

Balcom Chemicals, Inc. warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond the control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of its use or application, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Balcom Chemicals, Inc. makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer, and the limit of the liability of Balcom Chemicals, Inc. or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice, which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is an amine salt formulation useful for the selective control of certain broad-leaved annual and perennial weeds in resistant crops, such as small grains, corn, rice, pastures, turf; and in non-crop areas. Balcom Amine 4 Weed Killer is soluble in both hard and soft water. It is equally adaptable for use in low gallonage equipment (5 to 20 gallons per acre) or high-volume equipment. Agitation is helpful to assure uniform mixing, but is not necessary after the product has been completely dispersed.

The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding dosages, method of application and timing of sprays. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

Balcom Amine 4 Weed Killer produces best results when applied to weeds growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Thorough coverage is important. Some perennial weeds may require repeat treatment for control. Treat such weeds at bud stage if this occurs during period when crop is not unduly susceptible.

#### SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Alligator weed	Dock	Marsh elder	Ragweed
Arrowhead	Hedge bindweed	Mustard	Shepherds purse
Buckhorn	Henbit	Morning-glory	Sunflower
Carpetweed	Kochia	Pigweed	Tie vine
Cocklebur	Knotweed	Plantain	Wild carrot
Dandelion	Lambsquarter	Prickly lettuce	Wild sweet potato

#### WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

Bindweed	Cottonwood	Locoweed	Whitetop or
Buckweed	Hemp	Mexican weed	Hoary cress
Blueweed	Horse nettle	Mildweed	Wild onion
Buckbrush	Indigo	Poison ivy	Willows
Canada thistle	Klamath weed	Sheep sorrel	

ACCEPTED

9/8/69

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT  
PURCHASE AND RESALE OF THIS PRODUCT  
FOR ECONOMIC PESTICIDE USE  
IS UNDER REG. NO. 163

SITE:  
USE WEED KILLER  
FOR  
SUGARCANE  
rice  
moss  
1/2 lb per acre