Promise 1 services

DANGER

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL.

ay produce toxic symptoms. Use only with adeuate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of apor or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated intact with skin. In case of spillage on skin, wash ith soop and water. If swallowed, do not induce omiting. Call a physician immediately.

LAMITABLE: Keep away from heat and open area. Keep container closed when not in use.

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

area water will kill fish.

rop plants, especially those submersed, may be signed by treated water; for this reason it is sugested that treated water be wasted and not used or irrigation.

to not use treated water for domestic or livetock purposes.

MOCO Water Weed Killer is corrosive to natural ubber—Use neoprene hases as well as pumps with nanprene or other solvent resistant gaskets, was, and seeds.

for the inclusion specialized usage recommendations, or sult your Extension Service Weed Specialist or Apricultural Experiment Station.

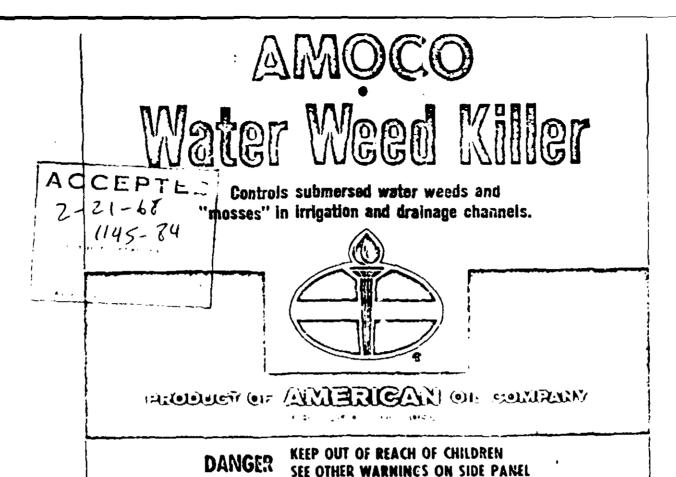
Distain necessary approval and/or permits for use in States or areas where required.

NON-WARRANTY NOTICE

client directions carefully. Seller warrants such irections to be proper and that product conforms of the descriptions on this label. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, and other influencing factors in the use of the product its beyond the control of the Seller, so Seller makes to other warranty, express or implied (including a varianty of merchantability), with reference to the esults or effects of use. No person has authority to nake any representation not contained on this label.

THIS CONTAINER IS NON-RETURNABLE

USDA REG. NO. 1145-84 (067)



AMOCO Water Weed Killer is a highly aromaticemulsifiable petroleum solvent weed killer for use in irrigation and drainage channels. It effectively controls a variety of submersed aquatic weeds including "water mosses" such as Pand Scum (Filamenteus Algae) and submerged aquatic weeds (American Pondweed, Sago Pondweed or Herseteil Moss, Horned Pondweed, Leafy Pondweed, Richardson's Pondweed, Curlyleaf Pondweed, Ceonteil, Water Weed or Elodee, and Water Stergrass).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The following directions are general and have been found adequate for the use of AMOCO Water Weed Killer under most conditions. Due to varying conditions, each channel must be considered individually as far as removing "mosses" and submersed equation weeds is concerned. Those users experienced in the application of aromatic solvent weed killers will follow the procedures they have found most desirable under

Net Contents

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS (by weight)

Xylene 990% 10% 10% 10% 1000%

their own conditions, when using AMOCO Water Weed killer

Application is usually made when weed growth first appears to interfere with water flow and delivery, but before the weeds reach the water surface. Prior to application, normal water carrying capacity of the channel may be reduced 30 to 40 percent, but sufficient water should be left to cover the weeds. Best results are obtained when water is flowing at ½ to 1½ feet per second. Results are usually better at water temperatures of 70°F or above, however satisfactory results have been obtained at lower water temperatures. More than one treatment may be necessary in regions with long growing seasons.

U.S. GALS

Method of Application—AMOCO Water Weed Killer may be applied with any power sprayer, equipped with neoprene or other oil resistant seals, cups, and hoses, capable of delivering the necessary volume of chemical in the time specified and at adequate pressure (50 to 400 pounds per square inch). Higher pressure gives better dispersion of chemical in the water. For small laterals, a hand boom with one or two nazzles is sufficient, however for larger canals and laterals a section of boom from an ordinary were sprayer may be used to get even distribution of the chemical over the cross-section of the channel. Nozzles which deliver either fan or cone-shaped spray should be used. The boom is connected to the pump with a hose cower the twom section below the surface of the water so the nazzles are directed against the current without hitting the bottom, weres or other obstacles AMOCO Water Weed Killer may be satisfactorily introduced into systems where large centrifugal pump units with double suction lines are used. In such systems, the main suction line draws water from the channel. A smaller suction line is placed in a drum or measured for a of AMOCO Water Weed Killer. Thus, both chemical and water are drawn into the bell for of the pump, thoroughly mixed, and discharged into the channel under pressure through a fire hase. Detailed instructions for the construction and use of this type of pump unit are given in U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Field Crops Research Branch Publication - ARS-31-1. Results are improved if applications are made just above drops, weirs, or places where water is turbulent.

Rate of Application—AMOCO Water Weed Killer is ready-to-use as it cames from the drum at the rate of 10.0 gallons per c.f.s.* introduced into the channel during a period of 30 to 60 minutes. (Equivalent to a concentration of 740 to 370 parts per million.) The shorter introduction period is 1 mst for channels with slow water velocities whereas the longer period is advisable for more rapidly moving water.

The distance weed control may be obtained downstream from the point of introduction will depend upon the winth and depth of the channel and the density of weed growth. In channels that are wide, shallow, and moderate to heavily infested with weeds, satisfactory weed control may extend 1½ to 2 miles downstream from the point of introduction, whereas weed control in narrow, deep channels with mode, ate weed growth may extend 2½ to 4 miles below the point where AMOCO Water Weed Killer was introduced. Repeat introductions may be required on longer channels.

Control may be unsatisfactory when dense masses of relatively mature weeds, cold water temperatures, or excessive sitt in water is encountered and increased dosage rales may be required. In such instances, consult local agricultural authorities.

*c.f.s.—cubic foot per second, which is a stream of water one foot wide and one foot deep flowing at the rate of one foot per second.

MADE IN U.S A

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THE RESERVE TO SHARE