

DANGER

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
VAPOR HARMFUL.

May produce toxic symptoms. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. In case of spillage on skin, wash with soap and water. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

FLAMMABLE: Keep away from heat and open flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

Treated water will kill fish.

Crop plants, especially those submersed, may be injured by treated water; for this reason it is suggested that treated water be wasted and not used for irrigation.

Do not use treated water for domestic or livestock purposes.

AMOCO Water Weed Killer is corrosive to natural rubber. Use neoprene hoses as well as pumps with neoprene or other solvent resistant gaskets, cups, and seals.

For timing and specific dosage recommendations, consult your Extension Service Weed Specialist or Agricultural Experiment Station.

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

NON-WARRANTY NOTICE

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

THIS CONTAINER IS NON-RETURNABLE

USDA REC. NO. 1145-B4
(067)

AMOCO

Water Weed Killer

Controls submersed water weeds and
"mosses" in irrigation and drainage channels.



PRODUCT OF AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

DANGER KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
SEE OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANEL

AMOCO Water Weed Killer is a highly aromatic-emulsifiable 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 Pond Scum (Filamentous Algae) and submersed aquatic weeds (American Pondweed, Sage Pondweed or Torsoail Moss, Horned Pondweed, Leafy Pondweed, Richardson's Pondweed, Curlyleaf Pondweed, Coontail, Water Weed or Elodea, and Water Stargrass).

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 aquatic weeds is concerned. Those users experienced in the application of aromatic solvent weed killers will follow the procedures they have found most desirable under

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS (by weight)	
Xylene.....	99.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS (by weight).....	1.0%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

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 1/2 to 1 1/4 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.

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 nozzles is sufficient; however for larger canals and laterals a section of boom from an ordinary weed 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. Lower the boom section below the surface of the water so the nozzles are directed against the current without hitting the bottom, weeds, 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 tank of AMOCO Water Weed Killer. Thus, both chemical and water are drawn into the bell jar of the pump, thoroughly mixed, and discharged into the channel under pressure through a fire hose. 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 comes from the drum at the rate of 10.0 gallons per c.f.s.* introduced into the channel during a period of 3 to 60 minutes. (Equivalent to a concentration of 740 to 370 parts per million.) The shorter introduction period is best 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 width 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 1 1/2 to 2 miles downstream from the point of introduction; whereas weed control in narrow, deep channels with moderate weed growth may extend 2 1/2 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 silt in water is encountered and increased dosage rates 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.

737-0X-MP-L-0767

Net Contents

U.S. GALS.

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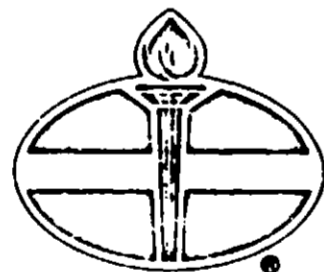
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USDA REG. NO. 1145-84
(1067)

ACCEPTED
10-31-69
1145-84

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