

continued

BACK PANEL COPY

These suggestions are for your guidance in spreading, and are in no sense a guarantee of exact application. Age, condition of spreader, speed of operation and roughness of terrain can cause variations in the rates applied.

#### CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid inhaling dust. Do not contaminate food stuffs. Wash hands after using. Avoid drift to susceptible plants as this product may injure grapes, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, etc. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Because of danger of contamination, do not use spreader for purpose other than applications to lawns. Do not re-use shipping containers, destroy by crushing.

#### CONDITION OF SALE

The seller guarantees the material sold to be true to the label. Further than that, it makes no representation or warranty, and it shall not be held responsible for any injury to crop, soil, person or property, resulting from the use or handling of said material, whether used in accordance with directions or not. The buyer and/or user accepts this material subject to the above conditions of sale.

KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP.

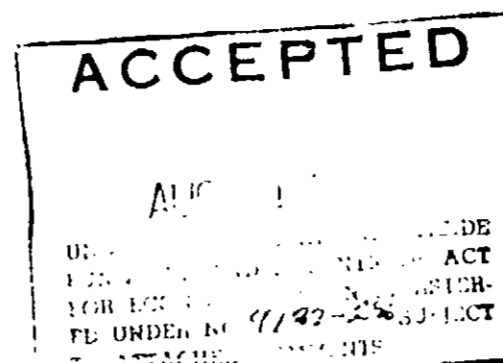
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

U.S.D.A. Registration No. 9132-

Printed in U.S.A.

Made in U.S.A.

(KM LOGO)



PREMERGE\*

DINITRO WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol series)  
of 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-Butylphenol..... 51%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 49%

TOTAL..... 100%

Contains the equivalent of 3 pounds of  
Dinitro-o-sec-Butylphenol per gallon.

DANGER

POISON (18 Pt. Type)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 Pt. Type)

Read Antidote and Complete Precautions on  
Side Panel.....(12 Pt. Type)

\*PREMERGE (R) - Trademark of the Dow Chemical Company....(12 Pt. Type)

Manufactured For:

KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP.

Kerr-McGee Building

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

PREMERGE

ACCEPTED

Aug. 31, 1967

9132-236

2342-878  
CommentGENERAL INFORMATION

Premerge is effective in both pre-emergence and postemergence applications to control many seedling weeds and grasses. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennials.

Premerge mixes readily in most waters with moderate agitation. In unusually hard water, a tarry deposit may form in the sprayer and clog screens. To avoid this, mix a softener such as Calgon with the spray water before adding the Premerge. Usually 1 pound per 100 gallons is enough. Also, it is best to use screens 50 mesh or larger. Remove tarry residue with a solvent such as denatured alcohol.

LOCAL CONDITIONS AFFECT THE USE OF HERBICIDES.  
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OR EXTENSION SERVICE WEED SPECIALISTS  
IN MANY STATES ISSUE RECOMMENDATIONS TO FIT LOCAL CONDITIONS.

## TYPES OF TREATMENT - PRE-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of Premerge after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results, the soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant lower weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After crop emergence, start cultivation as soon as weed growth warrants.

POSTEMERGENCE TREATMENT - Application of Premerge after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage.

Apply Premerge during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry, using low pressure (25 to 50 pounds). Premerge will often cause some burning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less Premerge is required at moderately high temperatures (70 to 85° F.); however, to avoid crop damage, do not spray when the temperature exceeds 85° F., or is expected to exceed 85° F. within 24 hours after application. Below 70° F., use the higher rates. Usually higher rates of Premerge are required for seedling grass control than for seedling broad-leaved weed control. Use enough spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DO NOT SPRAY, OR ALLOW SPRAY MIST TO CONTACT DESIRABLE  
ORNAMENTAL OR CROP PLANTS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTE: All recommendations given below are for over-all spraying. Often it is possible and desirable to spray only a 12 to 16 inch band over the row, leaving the middles unsprayed. This practice, called "band treatment" reduces the amount of Premerge needed per acre, usually to about one-third.

PEANUTS: Make one early application (pre-emergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions: Pre-emergence - Use 3 to 4 gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence. Early Cracking Stage - Use 2 gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Early Postemergence - from emergence until the plants are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter - Apply overall using 1 gallon of Premerge in about 40 gallons of water per acre at 40 to 50 pounds pressure. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. Later Postemergence - By shielding the peanuts with fenders or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two direct applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use of wide angle hollow cone whirljet nozzles will minimize drift and insure better coverage of the small weeds.

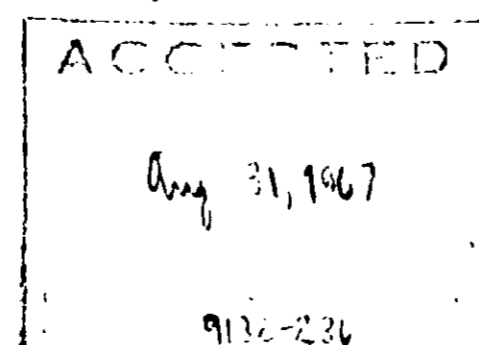
SOYBEANS: Pre-emerge - Use 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray shortly after planting and preferably just before emergence. Best results will be obtained with applications on well-prepared fertile soil. Some standard reduction may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use on soybeans planted in very light, sandy soils. Early Postemergence - Use 3 to 4 quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage and weeds are up. This application will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures above  $85^{\circ}$  F. are likely.

LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS: Pre-emergence - Use  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use Premerge on very light, sandy soils containing little or no organic matter. Emergence - Often it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during early emergence when beans are in, but not beyond, the "crook" stage. Use 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray.

POTATOES: Pre-emergence - Apply just before emergence of the potatoes. For seedling broadleaf weeds, use 3 to 4 quarts of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. If seedling grasses are a problem, use a combination spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of Premerge and 3 pounds of Dowpon\* grass killer in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Note: Do not use Dowpon on land planted to red-skinned varieties.

FIELD CORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN: Pre-emergence - Use  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence - Use 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of Premerge in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray to control seedling grasses and weeds. Apply when corn is not beyond the 2-leaf stage and weeds are very small. Partial burning of corn leaves is not ordinarily harmful. Burning may be more severe if spraying is done during hot weather. Under some conditions, 2 to 3 quarts of Premerge give satisfactory control of newly emerging weed seedlings.

\* Dowpon (R) - Trademark of the Dow Chemical Co.



SIDE PANEL 3.

PEAS: Pre-emergence - Use 2 to 3 gallons of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence - Use 2 to 3 quarts of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Do not apply after flower buds are visible. Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 60 days of treatment. When seedling grasses are a problem, use the same amount of Premerge and add one pound of Dowpon per acre. Note: "Pea" recommendations on Dowpon label.

OATS AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS SEEDED ALONE OR INTERPLANTED WITH A LEGUME: Postemergence - Use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 quarts of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when grain is 3 to 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning of grain leaves is not ordinarily harmful.

SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, RED CLOVER: Postemergence - Use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 quarts of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when legume seedlings have two or more true leaves. In alfalfa and trefoil, if seedling grass is a problem add two pounds of Dowpon to the above mixture. Note "New Legume Spring Seedlings" recommendation on Dowpon label.

PUMPKIN AND SQUASH: Pre-emergence - Apply 1 to 2 gallons of Premerge per acre after planting but before emergence. Use the higher rate on heavy soils.

CUCUMBERS - Use one gallon Premerge per acre.

CAUTION: Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant protectors. Do not use after emergence of cucurbit seedlings.

ALFALFA: Apply 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of Premerge in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as soon as fall chickweed appears. If new seedlings appear, repeat. Use same treatment on new seedlings and old stands of alfalfa, red clover and ladino clover. If chickweed is too well developed, delay application of Premerge until legumes are dormant. Use 2 to 4 quarts of Premerge in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Spray when temperatures are above 50° F. (preferably above 60° F.) A second spraying may be required to obtain maximum control of heavy weed growth. Do not graze treated areas before first cutting of hay.

STRAWBERRIES: On strawberries in the Northwest, applications in early spring and immediately following harvest are effective on established plantings, using 4 to 6 quarts of Premerge in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

MINT: Use 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of Premerge in 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all pre-emergence treatment. In some areas it may be advisable to delay application until shortly after mint emergence; this may inquire mint top growth, but will not affect subsequent growth or yield. State authorities issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

FALL  
DAFFODILS, TULIPS, AND SIMILAR PLANTED BULBS: Pre-emergence -- Spray in late fall following emergence of winter annual weeds using 1 to 2 gallons of Premerge in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply before bulb shoots emerge above ground.

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SIDE PANEL 4.

GLADIOLUS: Pre-emergence -- Use 2½ to 3½ gallons of Premergence in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray, preferably just before emergence.

KILLING POTATO VINES: Prepare spray as for General Contact Weed Control, below. Spraying 10 to 20 days before harvest, during warm, sunny weather. Complete coverage of vines is essential. CAUTION: Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated fields.

GENERAL CONTACT WEED CONTROL: Treat when vegetation is young and succulent. Use 2 to 3 quarts of Premerge per acre in a spray prepared as follows: Mix one pint of nonionic emulsifier (such as Triton X-100, Tween 85, Glim) in 5 gallons of fuel oil and emulsify in 30 gallons of water; then add the Premergence with vigorous agitation and spray at moderate pressure. Complete coverage of foliage is essential. Apply during warm, sunny weather for best results.

NOTICE: The Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation and the seller make no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, on the use of this material and assume no responsibility whatsoever for any personal injury, property damage, or other type of loss resulting from the use or handling of this material. The user assumes all risks for use or handling other than in accordance with directions.

CAUTION: To avoid staining of carpets, upholstery, etc., keep contaminated clothing and shoes outdoors until cleaned.

DANGER (18 Pt. Type)

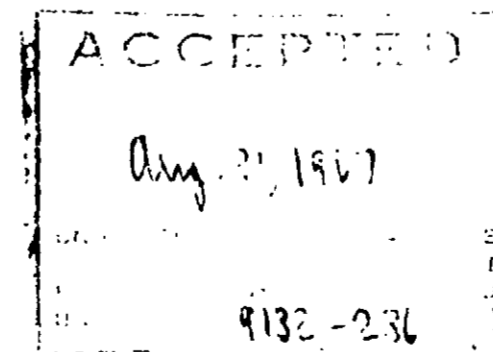
ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN - MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED (18 Pt. Type)  
Do not get in Eyes, on Skin, or Clothing. Avoid Breathing Spray Drift  
- Do Not Take Internally - Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes -  
Keep Away From Heat and Open Flame - Keep Out of Reach of Children and  
Farm Animals.

FIRST AID TREATMENT POISON ANTIDOTE (18 Pt. Type)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever.  
If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure, SEND FOR A  
PHYSICIAN.

FIRST AID: Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish,  
cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

IF SWALLOWED, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN. Induce vomiting by giving an emetic  
such as 2 tablespoonsful of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat  
until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonsfuls of baking soda in  
a glass of warm water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above.



SIDE PANEL 5.

IF SPLASHED IN EYES, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use. NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on this label.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-croplands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

U.S.D.A. REG. NO. 9132-( ) pending.

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9132-236 Comment  
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