

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WKS - 65 BRUSH KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

(1) Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	46.0%
(2) Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	10.5%
(3) Isooctyl ester of Silvex (2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propionic acid)	10.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	32.9%
Total	100.00%

Equivalent to 30.79% by wt. or not less than 2-2/3 lbs. of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon; 7.43% by wt. or not less than 2/3 lbs. of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon; 7.66% by wt. or not less than 2/3 lbs. of Silvex per gallon.

CAUTION
Keep Out of Reach of Children
(Refer to Cautions on Back Panel)

CONTENTS _____ GALS.

WKS-65

For control of woody plants, noxious weeds and broadleaf weeds along roadsides, rights of way, fence lines, under utility lines, vacant lots and similar areas where desirable plants and grass will not be damaged.

CAUTION
Keep Out of Reach of Children
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not take internally. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants, trees or ornamentals. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. It is difficult to completely clean WKS-65 from sprayers or other equipment, therefore, do not reuse equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not reuse shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not store in freezing temperatures. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
EASY TO KILL WEEDS -- Apply when weeds are young and actively growing. 1/2 gal. WKS-65 mixed into 100 gal. of water.
HARD TO KILL SPECIES/AREAS DENSELY COVERED WITH BRUSH/WEEDS -- Use 3 to 4 quarts WKS-65 to 100 gal. of water.
BASAL BARK SPRAYING -- Apply at any time of year. Controls larger woody plants.

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Use 5 to 10 gal. WKS-65 per 100 gal. of fuel oil or kerosene. Spray a band 12 to 20 inches wide around base of tree to point of run-off. Spray exposed roots of freshly cut stumps to point of run-off to prevent resprouting of undesirable trees. Hard to kill woody plants may require repeat applications if regrowth appears. Use same mixture for stump treatment, and thoroughly wet all exposed areas including roots to prevent regrowth. NOTE: Keep spraying tank agitated.

WKS-65 Controls the Following Weeds:
Cotton Wood, Aspens, Wild Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries and Related Brambles, Oaks, Poison Ivy, Chokecherry, Sassafras, Wild Roses, Sweetgum, Willows, Locust, Perennial Ground Cherry, Horsetail, Currants, Elderberry, Wild Grapes, Plums, Coyote Bush, Mild Yetch, Sumacs, Maples, Elm, Southern Waxmyrtle, Mesquite, Osage Orange, Blackgum, Ground Ivy, Yucca, Prickly Pear, Knotweed.

Herbaceous Broadleaf Weeds Such as:
Cocklebur, Crotalaria, Broomweed, Lambsquarter, Curley Indigo, Mexican Weed, Foxglove, Ragweed, Sunflower, Plantains, Chickweed, Dandelions, Oxalis plus many other species.

CAUTION: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not take internally. Local conditions may affect the use of WKS-65. Consult state agricultural extension or experiment station weed specialists for specific recommendations on possible local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

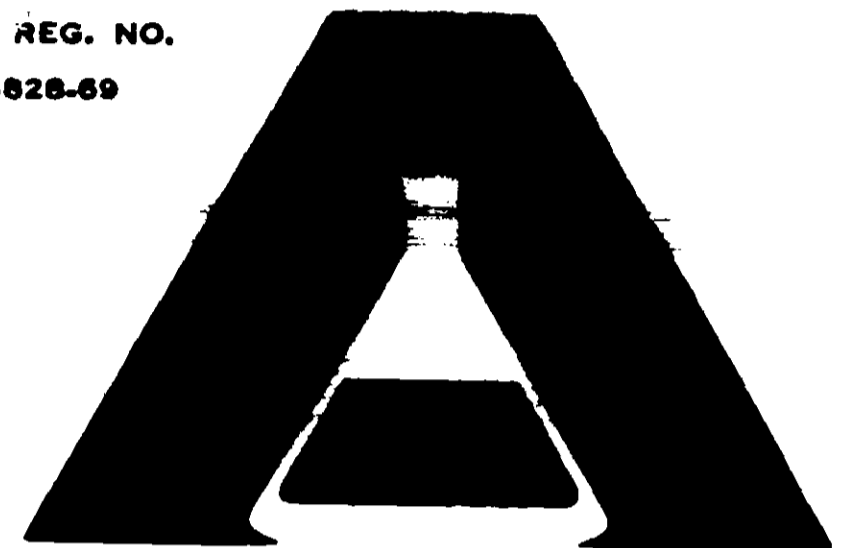
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Nov 10, 1977
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
IMPROVED W. K. - 67
2, 4-D Selective Weed Killer

Control Many Broad-Leaved Weeds And Woody Plants Along Fence Rows, On Waste Areas, In Rights-of-Way And Similar Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Isooctyl ester of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 68.6%
Inert Ingredients 30.4%
*Equivalent to 46.19% by weight of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 4 lbs of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 60°F.

CAUTION
Keep Out of REACH of CHILDREN
Harmful If Swallowed
(See back panel for additional cautions)

NET CONTENTS _____ GAL.

IMPROVED W. K. - 67

To control weeds and woody plants in waste areas, in Rights-of-Way and similar Non-Crop Areas.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS - Bull thistle, annual mustards, Burdock, Chicory, Curly Dock, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Heal-all, Galinsoga, Pigweeds, Plantains, Indian Mallow or Velvetleaf, Ragweeds, Tansy ragwort, St. Johnswort or Klamathweed and Wild Radish.

WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED - Use as a foliage spray on woody plants such as willows, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper and wild grape.

USE DIRECTIONS
IN NON CROP AREAS FOR NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND FOR SPOT TREATMENT - Canada thistle, bindweed, hoary cress and other susceptible noxious perennial weeds - use 1 to 4 quarts per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall re-growth; retreat in successive years as needed for control. For Spot Treatment, spray thoroughly to wet to point of run-off. Vapor from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.

TO CONTROL WOODY PLANTS - Apply as a foliage spray. Use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gals water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Repeat treatments may be needed on some species.

TO CONTROL SUSCEPTIBLE BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS AND BRUSH IN ESTABLISHED GRASSES - Such as in pastures, along roadsides, golf courses and other turf areas - apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of the weeds. Use low rate for easy-

to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Best treatment time is spring or fall when weeds are growing actively. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre for perennials such as bindweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort and wild garlic, and in general spray from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays. In some areas bent, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may be injured.

CAUTION
Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not take internally. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. Use a coarse spray which is less likely to drift than a fine mist spray. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, fungicides or insecticides. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. Do not use spray equipment for any other purpose, since traces of this product may be harmful to sprayed vegetation. Do not reuse shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying where possible. Store above 32°F. If frozen warm up to above 40°F and agitate before using. Do not store with foodstuffs.

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