

ACCEPTED

Oct 28, 1968

4904-334

Royster CHEM-PEST CHEMICALS

PREMERGE* dinitro weed killer

Active ingredient: 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol
alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series).....51%
Inert Ingredients.....49%
Contains the equivalent of 3 lbs. of 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol per gal.

U.S.D.A. Registration No. 4904-334 (8-14-68)

Read antidote and complete precautions on side panel.



**DANGER
POISON**



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DINITROPHENOL

SOLUTION



WARNING

KEEP AWAY from FEED or FOOD PRODUCTS

POISON
CAUTION - DO NOT DROP

IF
LEAKING

DON'T

BREATHE FUMES
TOUCH CONTENTS
SWALLOW

This is to certify that the contents of this package
are properly described by name and are packed
and marked and are in proper condition for
transportation according to the Regula-
tions prescribed by the Interstate
Commerce Commission.

ROYSTER CO.
NORFOLK, VA.
Shipment name required
for shipment by
EXPRESS

DANGER

ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN • MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing • Avoid Breathing Spray Drift
• Do Not Take Internally • Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes
• Keep Away from Heat and Open Flame

FIRST AID TREATMENT POISON ANTIDOTE

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 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of warm water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above.

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.

***PREMERGE, DOWPON* — Trademarks of the Dow Chemical Company**

MANUFACTURED FOR AND SOLD BY

Agricultural Chemical Division

ROYSTER COMPANY

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

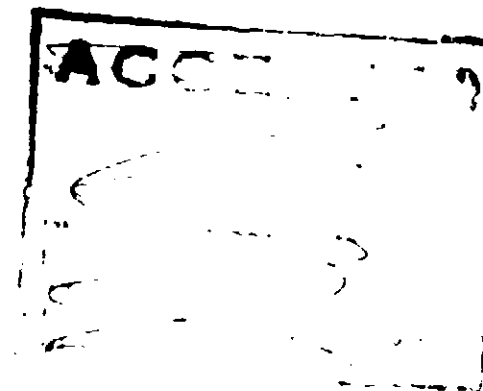
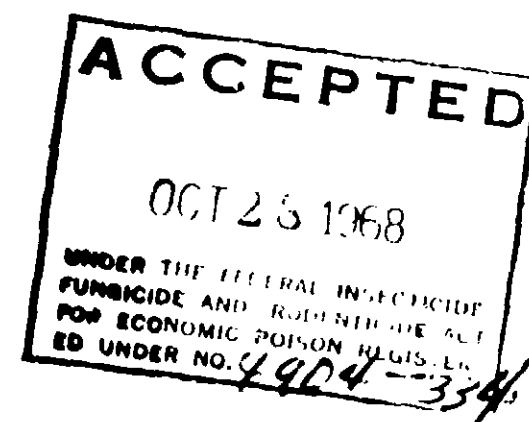
This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

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

Decontaminate containers by washing thoroughly with detergent-ammonia solution, then destroy used containers to prevent re-use. Discard rinse solution away from water supplies.

Birds Feeding on treated areas may be killed.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use, nor does any warranty, express or implied, of MERCHANTABILITY extend to this product.



NET GAL.

GENERAL 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.

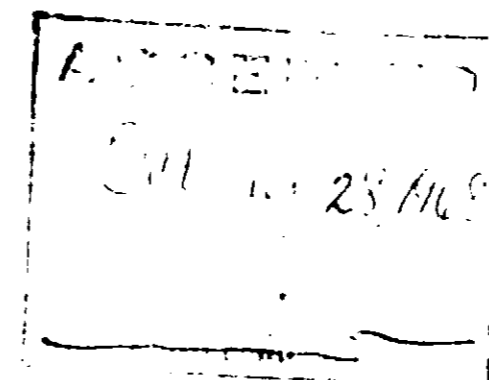
Local conditions affect the use of herbicides. State experiment stations or extension specialists in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

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 broadleaved 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.

ALFALFA: Apply 1 to 1½ quarts of Premerge in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as soon as fall chardweed 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 1½ 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 injure mint top growth, but will not affect subsequent growth or yield. State authorities issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

KILLING POTATO VINES: Prepare spray as for General Contact Weed Control, below. Spray 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 non-crop areas such as air-fields, driveways, walks, dry yards, fence lines, railroads, roadsides, waste places, and around industrial establishments, pole yards and oil tank areas 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 a 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 Premerge with vigorous agitation and spray at moderate pressure. Complete coverage of foliage is essential. Apply during warm, sunny weather for best results. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water.