

ACCEPTED  
MAY 21 1977  
6900-73

PRODUCT NAME:

DILL 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER 4L

REGISTRANT:

J.J. DILL COMPANY  
1407 Ravine Road  
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN 49005

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE  
CONCERNING REGISTRATION TO:

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.  
LABELS & REGISTRATION SECTION,  
J.P.O. BOX 1065,  
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA 94010

(CENTRAL PANEL)

~~2,4,5-T~~ DILL

2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER HL

Brush and Weed Killer

For control of woody plants and noxious weeds in established grass pastures\*, forest management areas, rights of way, rangeland\*, roadsides, wasteplaces, and other areas where sprays cannot damage valued plants. This material is recommended where the growth to be controlled is comprised chiefly of species susceptible to 2,4,5-T. In mixed stands containing species susceptible to both 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D a combination of these materials is more satisfactory.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Isocetyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 64.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 35.8%

\* Equivalent to 44.62% by weight of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 4 lbs. of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 66°F.

**C A U T I O N:** Keep Out of Reach of Children

**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. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4,5-T injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4,5-T from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4,5-T sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not re-use 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.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

Manufactured For

J. J. DILL COMPANY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**FOLIAGE SPRAYING** is suggested as the method best suited for control of masses of brush and brambles. Complete control of all brush seldom results from a single spray. Spot spraying survivors and seedlings during successive years will control all susceptible species. When present, grasses quickly replace the brush.

**WOODY PLANTS AND WEEDS IN GENERAL:** Use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons water and spray to completely wet leaves and stems to ground level, when plants are in full leaf and growing actively. In the case of herbaceous weeds, make first application when plants are coming into bloom. Large brush and trees should be cut and the first year re-growth sprayed when 2 to 4 feet tall. Repeat application as needed.

**POISON IVY:** Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons water and spray to wet foliage and stems to point of run-off when in full leaf, preferably while making rapid growth. Or use basal bark spray as given below. Do not burn after spraying as fumes are poisonous. Retreat the following year if necessary to destroy remaining live shoots.

**MESQUITE:** For airplane spraying of dense stands, use 3/4 quart in 3 gallons water plus 1 gallon fuel oil per acre. Agitate continuously. Apply during heavy foliage period in the spring or 50 to 60 days after the first leaves appear. For application with ground equipment to scattered plants, 3 to 4 feet tall, use 2 quarts in 100 gallons water and spray during the heavy foliage period to thoroughly wet plants. Repeat treatments may be needed. Ground spraying is not suggested for large trees or dense thickets.

**BASAL BARK AND CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:** Use 2 to 4 gallons in 100 gallons fuel oil or kerosene and spray a band 12 to 20 inches wide encircling the base of the tree to the point of run-off. Trees with stumpage value should be cut first, then the tops, sides and exposed roots of the freshly cut stumps sprayed to the point of run-off to prevent resprouting of undesirable trees. Application may be made at any time of year.

**FRILL METHOD** is a practical and economical way of killing trees larger than 5 inches in diameter. Make six to-back riddle or overflap in ax cuts encircling the tree at convenient chopping height. Mix 2 gallons of this material in 100 gallons water, or oil, and pour into the circle as fuel of the mixture as the frill will take without dripping. One gallon of the mixture will treat approximately 30 trees 6 inches in diameter to 15 trees 17 inches in diameter. Application may be made any time of year. Trees are killed rather slowly.

(LIGHT PAPER)

NET CONTENTS  
GALLONS

CONTROL THESE SPECIES

Poison Ivy  
Poison Oak  
Wild Roses  
Callberry  
Southern waxmyrtle  
Perennial groundcherry

Blackberries, raspberries  
and related brambles  
Mesquite  
Osageorange  
Many species of oak

Sweetgum  
Maples  
Blackgum  
Horsenettle  
Pine

Local conditions may affect the use of this product. Consult State or local agricultural authorities for specific recommendations as to dosage and time of application and for control of other weeds.

\* Do not permit dairy animals to graze within 7 days after application.

Seller makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the results of use of this product. Buyer assumes all risk of use or misuse whether in accordance with directions or not.