



**ACCEPTED**  
*April 5, 1973*  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
 FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT  
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-  
 ED UNDER NO. *9803-25*

# MULTI-KILL

## Weed and Brush Killer Solution

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol Series)  
 of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid ..... 59.7%  
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent ..... 38.6%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**

Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon ..... 40.3%

**CAUTION:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 See Side Panel for Additional Cautions.

EPA Registration No. 9803-25

**Net Contents:**

**CONTROLS THESE WEEDS**

Canada Thistle	Indian Mallow	Gumweed
Wild Onion	or Velvetleaf	Burdock
Dandelion	Galinsoga	Poison Hemlock
Plantains	Common and Giant	Wild Radish
Ground Ivy	Ragweeds	Redroot Pigweed
Pennywort	Bindweed	Kochia
Heat-all	St. Johnswort	Cocklebur
Annual Mustards	Wild Garlic	Lambsquarters
and Yellow Rocket	Chicory	Bidens or Beggarlicks
	Stinging Nettle	Blessed Thistle

**CAN BE USED ON THE FOLLOWING AREAS**

Golf Courses	Other recreational areas	Drainage
Lawns (except Dichondra)	Air Fields	Ditch Banks
Parks	Along highways	Pasture lands
Playgrounds	Around farm buildings	Railroad Right-ofways
	Road Sides	

FORMULATED FOR MUNICIPAL,  
 PROFESSIONAL & INDUSTRIAL USE EXCLUSIVELY

**MuniChem Corporation**

SPARKS, NEVADA • MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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 SELECT

For control of broad-leaved susceptible w  
 sufficient water to give uniform coverage  
 water depends largely on type of spray e  
 are most easily killed when young and ad

**GRASSES:** In established areas, use 1 to 3  
 rate on more easily injured grasses. For  
 ounce (1/2 to 2 tablespoonfuls) per 1,000  
 of water and apply uniformly over the ar  
 time to treat. Repeated treatments may b  
 weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alf  
 legumes. White clover (including Ladion)  
 application, but recovers; repeated treatme  
 bent grasses, carpet, buffalo and St. Augu  
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 than the creeping types; and the velvets  
 grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per ac  
 weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill  
 grass is in boot stage. Do not apply to r  
 heading begins. In new seedlings of gras  
 tolerant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per a  
 easy-to-kill weeds are present.

**NON-SELECTIVE WEED CO  
 PREVENTION OF SEED F**

For spot treatment in turf res'tant to 2,4-D  
**Multi-Kill Weed & Brush Killer SOLUTION** p  
 thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, Whiteto  
 lettuce, burdock, ragweed, Canada thistle a  
 somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require re  
 Apply on vigorous spring growth to early

**DIRECTIONS — BRUSH**

To control woody plants, such as willows, h  
 alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, u

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## DIRECTIONS — WEED AND GRASS CONTROL

### SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and active growing.

**GRASSES:** In established areas, use 1 to 3 pints per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas use 1/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1/2 to 2 tablespoonfuls) per 1,000 sq. ft., mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is the best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladion) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas bent grasses, carpet, buffalo and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Do not use on Dichondra. Usually the colonial bents are more tolerant than the creeping types; and the velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per acre — the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Do not apply when grass is in boot stage. Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. In new seedlings of grasses (after grass has tillered) tolerant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present.

### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

For spot treatment in turf resistant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 gallon of MuniChem Multi-Kill Weed & Brush Killer SOLUTION per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, Whitetop, perennial sowthistle, blue lettuce, burdock, ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill.

Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

### DIRECTIONS — BRUSH CONTROL

To control woody plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre.

### MIX ONLY WITH WATER

Mix in 100 gallons of water and apply evenly over area: spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray stems when 2 to 4 ft. high.

To control hardwoods such as hickory, maple, pecan, elm, sumac, hawthorn, dogwood, red maple, blue beech and ash, cut deep gashes into the bark and wood with an axe or squared end of a mattock or pick. Pour the undiluted MuniChem Multi-Kill Weed & Brush Killer SOLUTION into the gashes.

### CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Do NOT allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D 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 fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4-D 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. Store at temperature above 32° F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. Do not allow dairy animals to graze treated area within 7 days after treatments.

### Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agriculture Extension or Experiment Station Weed Specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information or possible lower dosages.

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### CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Indian Mallow	Gumweed
or Velvetleaf	Burdock
Galinsoga	Poison Hemlock
Common and Giant	Wild Radish
Ragweeds	Redroot Pigweed
Bindweed	Kochia
St. Johnswort	Cocklebur
Wild Garlic	Lambsquarters
Chicory	Bidens or Beggarlicks
Stinging Nettle	Blessed Thistle

### USED ON THE FOLLOWING AREAS

Other recreational areas	Drainage
Air Fields	Ditch Banks
Along highways	Pasture lands
Around farm buildings	Railroad Right-of-ways
Road Sides	

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Oct 2 - 1972  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT  
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED  
UNDER NO. 9803-26

# SELECT-A-KILL<sup>TM</sup>

## Heavy Duty Weed Killer with 2, 4-D

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Alkanolamine salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol series) of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid ..... 32.5%  
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent ..... 19.5%

### INERT INGREDIENTS

2,4-D Acid equivalent 2 pounds per gallon.

**CAUTION:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
See Side Panel for Additional Cautions

E.P.A. No. 9803-26

### NET CONTENTS:

FORMULATED FOR MUNICIPAL,  
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**MuniChem Corporation**

SPARKS, NEVADA • MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR THE SELECTIVE CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAVED WEEDS  
IN NONCROP AREAS AND IN CERTAIN CROPS

### Use To Control The Following Weeds

Alligator Weed	Fanwe	Snow-On-The-Prairie
Annual Broomweed	Goldenrod	Southern Wild Rose
Bindweed	Kochia	Sunflower
Bitter Sneezeweed	Lamb's Quarters	Tarweed
Carelessweed	Mustards	Thistles
Cocklebur	Peppergrass	Vetch
Croton	Pigweed	Wild Buck-Wheat
Dandelion	Plantains	Wild Radish
Docks	Ragweed	Wild Carrot
Dog Fennel	Russian Thistle	Wild Morning Glory
Eastern Bitterweed	Shepherd's Purse	Many other broadleaved
Euphorbia	Snow-On-The-Mountain	weeds.

### Can Be Used On The Following Areas

Golf courses	Other recreational areas	Drainage Ditch Banks
Lawns	Air fields	Pasture lands
Parks	Along highways	Railroad Right-of-ways
Playgrounds	Around farm buildings	
	Road sides	

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## Use To Control The Following Weeds

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## Can Be Used On The Following Areas

courses	Other recreational areas	Drainage Ditch Banks
ounds	Air fields	Pasture lands
	Along highways	Railroad Right-of-ways
	Around farm buildings	
	<u>Road sides</u>	

## DIRECTIONS

**MIX ONLY WITH WATER.** Unless otherwise directed, use the recommended amount of SELECT-A-KILL in the amount of water needed for even distribution. In mixing sprays, add half the water to the tank, then add the SELECT-A-KILL with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation. Apply at low pressure (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively unless otherwise directed.

**TURF AND GRASS PASTURE WEED CONTROL:** For lawns, pastures and other turf areas, use 2 to 4 quarts of SELECT-A-KILL per acre. **NOTE:** Do not use on lawns of creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded turf until grass has become well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after application.

### WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSOWN WITH A LEGUME:

**Note:** Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

**Barley, Oats, Rye and Wheat:** Spray when grain is in full "tiller" stage (4 to 8 inches tall) but weeds are still small. Do not make early application before the tiller stage or later than the "boot" stage. See table for other details.

**Late or Preharvest Use on Barley, Oats, Rye and Wheat.** Late season or preharvest treatment to control large weeds may be effective under certain conditions such as adequate moisture and succulent weeds. Make application of 2 to 4 pints of SELECT-A-KILL per acre when the grain is in the "milk" to "hard dough" stage.

Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

**WEED CONTROL IN CORN:** Preemergence - Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not treat very light sandy soil. Emergence - For broadleaved weeds, use 2 pints just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post-emergence - On corn over 8 inches tall, use a directed spray. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. See table for other details.

**WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUM:** Postemergence - Treat when 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall. See table for other details.

**WEED CONTROL IN RICE:** Treat 4 to 8 weeks after emergence. Where flooded, treat between 7 to 9 weeks after seeding, when plants have emerged and leaves are standing erect. See table for other details.

**WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE:** Apply as preemergence or postemergence spray up to layby. Overall application gives best results, however, row application can be made along with usual cultivation program.

**Amount of SELECT-A-KILL Per Acre - Read complete directions before using.**

Crop (See detailed Directions above)	For Average Conditions	For Dry Conditions in Western States	Gallon of Spray Per Acre
Small Grain			
Ground application	1 to 2 pints*	2 to 4 pints*	5 to 25
Air application	2 pints	2 to 4 pints*	1 to 10
Corn			
Pre-emergence	2 to 4 quarts		10 to 20
Post-emergence	1 to 2 pints	2 pints	5 to 10
Grain Sorghums	2 pints	3 to 4 pints	5 to 10
Rice	2 to 5 pints	4 to 6 pints	5 to 10
Sugar Cane	2 to 4 quarts		5 to 10
Grass Pastures - 2 to 4 quarts			10 to 20
Coastal Bermuda - 2 to 4 quarts			10 to 20

\*Use high rate under unfavorable growing conditions for adequate weed control. However, these rates may cause some crop injury especially to oats. Follow recommendations of local experiment station or extension service weed specialists. The lower dosages will usually be satisfactory only for young, succulent growth of sensitive species such as mustard. For less sensitive species and under average conditions where killing is more difficult, use the higher dosages. **NOTE:** Often it is desirable to spray only a narrow band in row crops, leaving the middles unsprayed. This is called "band treatment". Use proportionate amounts per acre.

**GENERAL WEED CONTROL:** In vacant lots, on roadsides and along fence rows, use enough spray to wet all foliage. 4 quarts of SELECT-A-KILL in 100 gallons of water will control most young weeds; however, 6 quarts may be necessary for more resistant weeds. Deep-rooted, perennial weeds, such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications as new growth appears.

**FOR TREATING SMALL AREAS:** One tablespoonful in 32 gallons of water is about equal to one quart in 100 gallons.

**SPOT TREATMENT:** For knapsack application of SELECT-A-KILL for spot treatment of such weeds as thistles, mix 1 cup of SELECT-A-KILL in 3 gallons of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

**SOUTHERN WILD ROSE CONTROL:** On rangelands, fence rows and roadsides use 8 quarts of SELECT-A-KILL plus 4 to 8 ounces SOIL CON in 100 gallons of water. Spray when foliage is well developed, being careful to wet all foliage and leaves on old or undisturbed roses. Two or more repeat applications may be needed for effective control.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after application.

**SOIL TREATMENT FOR PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL:** For certain undesirable deep-rooted perennial weeds including leafy spurge, Russian Knapweed, hoary cress and swamp smartweed (tanweed) in crop and non-crop lands, use 1.0 to 1.5 gallons of SELECT-A-KILL per acre. Wet all foliage thoroughly. Apply in late fall as recommended by local state agricultural authorities. Where annual rainfall is less than six inches, irrigation after spraying may give better results. **NOTE:** this treatment will temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. The effect lasts longer in areas of limited rainfall. Wait one year after treatment before planting to crops.

## CAUTION

Do not apply SELECT-A-KILL weed killer directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and similar materials, and do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift). Accordingly, applications by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible vegetation. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Excessive amount of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for SELECT-A-KILL.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural authorities in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds.

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

## CAUTION: CAUSES IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES

Do not get in Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

**NOTE:** SELECT-A-KILL weed killer, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F. and mixed thoroughly before using.



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