

REVISED: 11/15/94 - MH "RED"

SUCKER STUFF 60-G

Water Soluble Granule Growth Retardant For Preventing Growth of Tobacco Suckers and Sprouting of Potatoes and Onions.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Potassium Salt of 6-hydroxy-3-(2H)-pyridazinone*	80%
INERT INGREDIENT	20%
TOTAL	100%

*Hereafter called potassium salt of maleic hydrazide. Product contains 60% Maleic Hydrazide by weight.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

Read Entire Label Before Using This Product

EPA REG. NO. 19713-361
EPA EST. NO. 19713-GA-1

NET CONTENTS:

MANUFACTURED BY:
Drexel Chemical Company
P. O. Box 13327
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
 If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. DO NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
 If In Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
 If On Skin: Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention.

ACCEPTED
 DEC 19 1997
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 19713-361

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals.

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of accidental exposure, flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
Shoes and socks
Waterproof gloves

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Under some conditions, maleic hydrazide may have a significant potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several days post-application. Conditions favoring runoff include poorly drained soils or wet soils with readily visible slopes, frequently flooded areas, areas where an intense or sustained rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours, areas overlying extremely shallow ground water, and areas overlying tiles drainage systems that flow to surface water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas

below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Personal Protective Equipment required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soils or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes and socks

TOBACCO

To Prevent Sucker Development on Flue-cured, Burley, Dark-Fired, Maryland, and Cigar (Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) Tobacco.

Sucker Stuff 60-G, a plant growth inhibitor, offers a new method of controlling sucker growth by keeping suckers from growing rather than by killing them.

Since Sucker Stuff 60-G is absorbed and moves inside the tobacco plant, spraying the whole plant is not necessary. Best results can be obtained by spraying the upper 1/3 to 1/2 of the plant. It is very important to apply equal amounts of Sucker Stuff 60-G to each plant at the correct time to obtain satisfactory control.

When to Spray Flue-Cured, Burley, Dark-Fired and Maryland:

1. If all plants flower at about the same time, proceed as follows:
As soon as the plants are in full flower, top, pull all suckers from early maturing plants and spray Sucker Stuff 60-G uniformly on to the entire field within 24 hours after topping (see Notes 1-9).
2. If there is a wide range in the time of flowering, the following procedure should be used:
 - a. Go through field and top the few early-flowering plants.
 - b. Wait until the remaining plants are in full flower, top them, remove all suckers from the entire field, and apply Sucker Stuff 60-G within 24 hours after topping (see Notes 1-9). Tip leaves to be harvested should be at least 6 inches long at time of spraying.

When to Spray for Pennsylvania Cigar Tobacco:

1. If your field flowers uniformly:
 - a. Top when about 1/4 to 1/2 of your plants show one or more open flowers on each head.
 - b. Wait three days after topping.
 - c. Spray Sucker Stuff 60-G. For best results, Sucker Stuff 60-G should be sprayed on dry or nearly dry leaves. Avoid spraying on leaves with dew.
2. If your field does not flower uniformly:
 - a. When flowering in your field is particularly uneven, you should top when 50% - 60% of the plants show one or more open flowers per head.
 - b. Wait three days after topping and remove by hand any suckers more than two inches long.
 - c. Spray Sucker Stuff 60-G over your entire field.

When To Spray for Wisconsin Cigar Tobacco:

1. Top field when most of the plants in your field are in full flower.
2. Remove by hand any suckers larger than one or two inches.
3. Spray within 24 hours after topping and removal of suckers.

How To Mix Sucker Stuff 60-G:

1. Fill spray tank to be used 2/3 full of water.
2. Add appropriate amount of Sucker Stuff 60-G to be used.
3. Sucker Stuff 60-G will rapidly go into solution with minimum agitation.

How to Spray: Sucker Stuff 60-G may be applied with either tractor drawn conventional sprayer or with a compressed air shoulder sprayer.

1. Tractor-Drawn Sprayer: Any number of nozzles may be used (see Note 6). Sucker Stuff 60-G can be applied in the same manner as insecticides, spraying one or more rows at a time, wetting the upper 1/3 to 1/2 of plant.
2. Compressed Air Shoulder Sprayer with Single Nozzle Spraying a Wide Cone: Spray one side of each tobacco row while walking at a constant rate. Use a up and down motion of spray nozzle to moisten upper 6-8 leaves of each plant. Apply equal amounts of spray to each plant.

Amount of Spray to Use: Apply the recommended amounts of Sucker Stuff 60-G in 30-50 gallons of water per acre. DO NOT USE less than 30 gallons of water per acre.

APPLICATION RATES:

For Flue-Cured, Burley, Cigar (Pennsylvania or Wisconsin) and Maryland Tobacco: Apply 8-10 ounces of Sucker Stuff 60-G per 1000 plants. Example: Use 4-5 pounds Sucker Stuff 60-G per 8,000 plants per acre.

For Dark Tobacco - Apply 15 ounces of Sucker Stuff 60-G per 1,000 plants. Example: Use 7.5 pounds of Sucker Stuff 60-G per 8,000 plants per acre.

NOTE:

1. To control tobacco suckers apply Sucker Stuff 60-G at the proper time. Too early spraying may prevent normal development of top leaves. Too late spraying will allow some sucker growth. "Full Flower" is the stage when 90% of your plants have begun to shed their first flowers.
2. Rains occurring within 6 hours after spraying tobacco may reduce effectiveness.
3. At 40°F and below the spray solution may form small solids. It readily redissolves upon warming to 50°F or above. The larger the container the more time is needed to completely redissolve the precipitate.

4. Follow dosage recommendations carefully, spray field uniformly and do not use less than the minimum amount of water recommended per acre on tobacco.
5. Do not use on tobacco plants grown for seed production.
6. Do not spray tobacco in the middle of hot, dry days when leaves are severely wilted. For best results, spray during early morning, all day on cloudy days, avoiding late afternoon or night applications. (Use a nozzle delivering a fine mist spray. Do not use a broad jet type spray).
7. Closely hand-suckered or Sucker Stuff 60-G treated tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as poorly suckered tobacco. Also, under some conditions, Sucker Stuff 60-G treated tips have a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is not harmful and does not mean that your tobacco is ripe. Therefore, do not harvest Sucker Stuff 60-G by using time and the color of the leaves as your only guide to ripeness. Use other characteristics indicative of ripeness such as (a) fading of color from midrib (b) change in apparent leaf texture.
8. If tobacco plants have grown under drought conditions, absorption of Sucker Stuff 60-G will be slow and results may not be as good as plant grown under more favorable moisture conditions.
9. Too little Sucker Stuff 60-G will result in less than desired control. Too much is wasteful and may cause burning of leaves and may reduce quality of tips.
10. Sucker Stuff 60-G is not corrosive to spray equipment.
11. Rinse spray equipment with water after application. Do not contaminate water supplies by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
12. Use only one application of Sucker Stuff 60-G tobacco per season.
13. Allow at least 7 days after application before harvest of tobacco.
14. Should washoff occur within 6 hours of application to tobacco, a single repeat application may be made.

TO CONTROL SPROUTING ON ONIONS

Sucker Stuff 60-G should be applied when onion bulbs are fully mature, have five to eight green leaves, and necks soft enough for the tops to fall if they have not already done so. The spray is often applied when 50 percent of the tops are still green. This condition usually occurs about two weeks to 10 days before harvest. Green tops are essential for the absorption of Sucker Stuff 60-G.

ATTENTION

Avoid too early spraying of edible onions. Spongy bulbs might result if spraying is done earlier than two weeks before maturity.

APPLICATION METHODS AND RATES:

1. Ground Application: Apply 3 1/3 lbs of Sucker Stuff 60-G in 100 - 150 gallons of water per acre with a ground sprayer. Complete uniform coverage is essential for obtaining satisfactory sprout control. The use of Surf Ac 820 at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of solution is recommended in some regions of the U.S. to enhance coverage and absorption of Sucker Stuff 60-G. Consult State and local use recommendations and history concerning the addition of surfactants with Maleic Hydrazide products.
2. Aerial: Apply 3 1/3 lbs of Sucker Stuff 60-G in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. It is essential to maintain consistent height as field is being sprayed. Maintaining a height between, but not less than, 8-12 feet will provide for more uniform coverage of the spray solution across entire field.

SPECIAL NOTE:

1. Sucker Stuff 60-G should be applied at temperatures below 85°F or at temperatures below 80°F if the daytime high temperatures is to exceed 85°F. Sucker Stuff 60-G is water soluble and under high temperatures and low humidity conditions can crystalize on the leaf surface and not be absorbed fully into the plant.
2. Sucker Stuff 60-G should be used with an onion variety that has good keeping qualities. Sucker Stuff 60-G will not make poor keeping varieties equal to good keeping varieties.

TO CONTROL SPROUTING POTATOES IN STORAGE

When to Apply:

1. Timeliness of application is important. Check your field to see if you have a good set of potatoes.

2. In order for thorough translocation of the active ingredients down to the tubers, Sucker Stuff 60-G should be applied after tubers are formed and while vines are still green and free from insects, disease and other damage. This may occur as early as 2-3 weeks past full bloom when the primary and secondary inflourescanses have lost most of their flowers and a few third order inflourenscanses and buds are present.
3. Sucker Stuff 60-G is applied when most of the tubers set are approximately one inch in diameter. This occurs when the few lower leaves show a yellow color. In areas where potatoes flower uniformly, this is one week after blossoms fall off the vine, usually in August, 4 to 6 weeks before harvest.
4. Application to potatoes prior to the above mentioned times may result in reduced size of potatoes and possibly phytotoxicity.
5. Spray potatoes at least 24 hours before rain. Rain occurring within 24 hours after application will reduce effectiveness.
6. Do not use Sucker Stuff 60-G on potato plants grown for seed production.

APPLICATION METHODS AND RATES

1. Ground Application: Apply 5 pounds of Sucker Stuff 60-G in 50 - 150 gallons of water per acre by ground spraying equipment. Complete uniform coverage is essential for obtaining satisfactory sprout control. The use of Surf Ac 820 at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of solution is recommended in some regions of the U.S. to enhance coverage and absorption of Sucker Stuff 60-G. Consult State and local use recommendations and history concerning the addition of surfactants with Maleic Hydrazide products.
2. Aerial Application: Apply 5 pounds of Sucker Stuff 60-G in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Maintaining a consistent height between but not less than 8-12 feet will provide for more uniform coverage of the spray solution across entire field.

SPECIAL NOTE

1. Sucker Stuff 60-G should be applied at temperatures below 85°F or at temperatures below 80°F if the daytime high temperature is to exceed 85°F. Sucker Stuff 60-G is water soluble and under high temperatures and low humidity conditions can crystalize on the leaf surface and not be absorbed fully into the plant.

FOR INHIBITION OF GROWTH OF TREES, SHRUBS AND IVY: SUCKER STUFF 60G will inhibit growth of various trees, shrubs and ivy. The plants should first be pruned into the desirable shape. After regrowth of 2-4 inches occurs, spray on the SUCKER STUFF 60-G. SUCKER STUFF 60-G can also be applied in spring as soon as new leaves have expanded.

The following tree species can be treated: sycamore, willow, alder, poplar, oak, sweet gum, elm and tamarack. The following shrubs can be treated: privet, pyracantha, Myrtus, Xyloxmas, Viburnum, Eugenia, Pittosporum, Cissus, Hahns Ivy, Algerian Ivy, honeysuckle, forsythia and ice plant.

HOW TO APPLY: The following spray solution should be sprayed in the upper half of the tree if top terminal growth is to be inhibited. If the side of a tree is to be inhibited, spray the half of the tree on the pruned side. For shrubs and ivy, spray all surfaces of the leaves and bark. Add 5 Lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G to 100 gallons of water. Spray this concentration to wet all surfaces of leaves and bark to the point of drip (not run off). Apply this solution to shrubs at a rate of 100 gallons per acre or to trees at a rate of 200 gallons per acre. Wet all surfaces of leaves and bark.

Compressed Air Shoulder Sprayer --~~Air-Shoulder-Sprayer~~ - Add 3 tbsp. SUCKER STUFF 60-G to 1 gallon of water and spray to wet all surfaces to the point of drip (not run off) apply this solution to shrubs at a rate of 100 gallons per acre or to trees at a rate of 200 gallons per acre. Hose-on attachments can be used to spray trees and shrubs. Wet all surfaces of leaves and bark. Consult instruction on applicator for delivering the equivalent of 5 Lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 100 gallons of water (equals 3 tbsp. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 1 gallon of water).

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10X Concentrate Spray - Concentrate spray equipment can be used replacing 90% of the water normally used in dilute sprays. Consult us for specific instructions if you plan to use a concentrate spray.

When to Spray Trees and Shrubs - Best results are obtained when the spray is applied to vigorous new growth. For example:

1. In spring just as the new leaves have expanded and new growth has started.

- 2. In summer after pruning and new regrowth is 2-4 inches in length.

HOW SUCKER STUFF 60-G INHIBITS GRASS GROWTH:

SUCKER STUFF 60-G is absorbed into the green grass blades and translocated by the plant fluids to the active growth areas of the plant where cell division is retarded. SUCKER STUFF 60-G prevents seed head formation and slows down leaf growth. If an area is not mowed after SUCKER STUFF 60-G is applied, the turf will slowly grow to 6 or 12 inches in height by the end of the growing season as the effect of the SUCKER STUFF 60-G gradually "wears off".

If SUCKER STUFF 60-G is not applied before the seed head is formed, the seed head will expand in spite of the presence of SUCKER STUFF 60-G. If this occurs, at least one week should then be allowed for the SUCKER STUFF 60-G to circulate throughout the plant.

The area should then be mowed to no less than 4 inches in height. Inhibition of subsequent growth will then be observed.

If a neatly clipped appearance is required the SUCKER STUFF 60-G application should be supplemented by mowing.

HOW TO APPLY: Apply SUCKER STUFF 60-G to green grass since brown grass will not absorb the spray. Use of SUCKER STUFF 60-G is limited to one application per year made either in the fall or the spring followed by correct maintenance procedures, to ~~will~~ produce required turf growth control.

SPRING APPLICATION (about April 10-June 1) - Use 5 Lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 50 gallons of water per acre to reduce or eliminate mowing. The two week period in the spring when the grass has grown 2-4 inches is ideal for applying SUCKER STUFF 60-G. This is the period when forsythia and dandelion are in full bloom. The grass is in a vigorous growing condition and will absorb the chemical at the maximum rate. It will prevent seed head formation and inhibit growth of foliage. If spraying is delayed beyond this period, a mowing may be required to trim the area to improve appearance.

Allow one week for translocation of the chemical before this mowing. Do not spray newly mowed areas covered with debris - this will interfere with coverage and absorption, causing poor results.

FALL APPLICATION (about October 1-November 15) - Use 6.25 Lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 50 gallons of water per acre to reduce growth next season. The fall treatment is applied to green grass before it becomes dormant. Since growth is inhibited the following spring, the area will "green up" about two weeks later than untreated grass. Apply the SUCKER

STUFF 60-G as close to the time the grass becomes dormant as possible but when it is still green.

Do not spray when there is a cover of fallen leaves as this will interfere with coverage and absorption, causing poor results. SUCKER STUFF 60-G will control wild onion and garlic and biennial type weeds such as dandelion and plantain when applied in the fall.

Do not apply during the summer (June 1-September 25) since most permanent grasses become partially dormant in summer. (The major reason for summer mowing is the presence of annual grasses and weeds which will have to be controlled with herbicides or mowing since they are not present when SUCKER STUFF 60-G is applied to the perennial grasses).

CONTROLLING ANNUAL BLUE GRASS: To reduce *Poa annua* (annual blue grass) in golf course fairways, first mow area twice in normal sequence usually 5-8 days apart. When third mowing is needed, before the first *Poa annua* seed heads appear spray 1 Lb. of SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 30-40 gallons of water per acre. (If over 40 gallons of water are used per acre, the effectiveness may be reduced). The effect of treatment should be evident in 8-10 days.

This "light" treatment of SUCKER STUFF 60-G eliminates or greatly reduces reseeding of *Poa annua* with little retarding of grass growth.

OVERSEEDING RYEGRASS IN BERMUDA GRASS: Excessive growth of Bermuda grass on golf greens is often a problem in the fall after verticutting, fertilization, overseeding and top dressing.

Apply SUCKER STUFF 60-G in late September or early October, to inhibit the growth of Bermuda grass and enable rye or other grasses to produce a good stand. Use 2 1/2 Lbs. of SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 50 gallons of water per acre. SUCKER STUFF 60-G should be applied with a calibrated boom. The Bermuda grass must be in good condition. Overseed no sooner than 48 hours after spraying.

TO INHIBIT GRASS ALONG EDGES OF HOME LAWNS (SEE NOTE NO. 4): Apply the equivalent of 1 1/4 Lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 100 gallons of water per acre in spring (about April 10-June 1) to a 6 inch band along sidewalks and edges of shrubs and trees. For a compressed air shoulder sprayer add 3 tbsp. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 1 gallon of water and spray 6 inch band 800 feet long.

Hose-on attachments can be used for edging of lawns. Consult instruction on applicator for delivering the dosage recommended by edging.

TO CONTROL WILD ONIONS AND WILD GARLIC IN LAWNS AND GRASS AREAS ALONG HIGHWAYS (NOT PASTURE OR CROP LAND): Apply 3 3/4 to 7 1/2 lbs. SUCKER STUFF 60-G in 20-100 gallons of water per acre in spring or fall when about 90-95% of the bulbs have started regrowth. Use on lawns only when grass is brown and dormant. (See Note Number 8).

EQUIPMENT TO APPLY SUCKER STUFF 60-G: It is essential that SUCKER STUFF 60-G be applied uniformly with the proper equipment.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:

- A. Trucks in all cases should be equipped with a speical speedometer or tachometer reading from 0-15 miles per hour. Truck speedometers are generally inaccurate at this low speed. A centrifugal pump with a capacity of 100 gallons per minute and 50 pounds nozzle pressure plus off-center nozzles are recommended for applying SUCKER STUFF 60-G. A series of nozzles activated by valves controlled within the cab permits application at 10-15 miles per hour covering all types of terrain found along highways. The off-center nozzle will cover up to 30 feet from the road on calm days.
- B. Booms:
 - 1. The Burg-Bean boom gives excellent coverage when properly calibrated and operated. Smaller amounts of water, 30-50 gallons, per acre may be used when applying SUCKER STUFF 60-G with booms.
 - 2. Small booms mounted on tractors or jeeps are satisfactory when properly nozzled, calibrated and operated. Booms are advised only when there are few or no obstructions.
- C. Air Carry Methods (Modified Air Blast Sprayer). This is the newest method for applying SUCKER STUFF 60-G. Large, low-pressure droplets ride the air stream and deposit SUCKER STUFF 60-G on the difficult to mow areas. It is the only equipment that will economically and satisfactorily apply SUCKER STUFF 60-G over wide areas (up to 90 ft.). It will easily cover all types of terrain on shoulders and medians.

USE OF 2,4-D: 2,4-D may be used with SUCKER STUFF 60-G when control of broadleaf weeds is desired in turf. A low volatile ester or amine salt formulation is compatable with SUCKER STUFF 60-G.

In some areas weeds may emerge after SUCKER STUFF 60-G is applied. A second application of 2,4-D would be necessary to control these weeds.

Use 2,4-D only on grasses recommended by the manufacturer's label. Follow manufacturer's label when handling or spraying 2,4-D to prevent drift.

EFFECT OF RAIN ON TREATMENT: SUCKER STUFF 60-G should be applied during a period when rain is not expected for 12 hours after treatment. Since SUCKER STUFF 60-G is water soluble a rain will wash the chemical off the leaf blade before absorption occurs. Once SUCKER STUFF 60-G is absorbed rain has no effect on performance.

WHERE SHOULD SUCKER STUFF 60-G BE USED: SUCKER STUFF 60-G should be used on good turf, three or more years old, which needs frequent mowing, and areas difficult to mow. SUCKER STUFF 60-G will improve the safety of mowing by reducing the need for frequent mowing of hazardous locations and eliminating mowing of cuts and fills where a seasonal growth up to 6-11 inches can be tolerated.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING ABSORPTION OF SUCKER STUFF 60-G BY GRASS: It has been found that a greater amount of SUCKER STUFF 60-G will enter the leaf in the shortest time and give the best results when the plants are growing rapidly in moist soil. SUCKER STUFF 60-G is not absorbed when (1) leaves are wilted and (2) during periods of extended drought when the soil is dry.

NOTES:

1. At 40°F and below, the formulation will form solids. It readily redissolves but must be warmed to 50°F or above. The larger the container the more time is needed to completely redissolve the precipitate.
2. Do not pasture livestock in, or cut hay from treated areas.
3. SUCKER STUFF 60-G can be used along highways, airports, military installations, golf course fairways, roughs and similar areas. Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.
4. At recommended application rates SUCKER STUFF 60-G does not normally affect the color of grass. Under conditions of optimum absorption, color modification for a period of several weeks may be encountered. At times treated grass may be a greener color than untreated grass. It may also remain greener for a longer period under drought conditions. No adverse effects on color have been observed from fall application. Some delay in spring "green up" is normal.

5. Do not spray on trees when wind velocity exceeds 15 miles per hour.
6. SUCKER STUFF 60-G is not corrosive to spray equipment.
7. Rinse spray equipment with water after applications. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

8. For control of wild onions and garlic do not apply to young seedlings less than one season old or winter pastures consisting of small grains such as rye.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Storage should be under lock and key in a ventilated room and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool dry area away from heat or ignition source. Do not stack over 2 pallets high. Move containers by handles or case. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed, and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled follow these steps:

1. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules or dirt.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
3. Wash area with water and soap to remove remaining pesticides.
4. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
5. Place a leaking container in a plastic tub and transfer contents as soon as possible to an empty original container.
6. Do not allow run off to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
7. Dispose of waste.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY - CONDITION OF SALE

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

In no case shall Drexel or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Drexel Chemical Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.