

Reg no: 34704-488

PM-23

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SIMAZINE 80 WP

Pre-emergence control of many annual broadleaf weeds and grasses in agricultural and ornamental crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	BY WT.
Simazine [2-Chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine]	80%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	20%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

READ ENTIRE BOOKLET FOR COMPLETE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhalation of dust. Do not contaminate food or feed stuffs. Avoid application directly to animals or humans. Flagmen and loaders should wear long sleeve shirts and long legged pants avoiding inhalation of dust or spray mist. Avoid prolonged contact with skin.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: 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. Get medical attention.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
IF IN EYES: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Simazine is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Simazine has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply Simazine where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as sandy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Avoid application on under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written and oral warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION

Area treated with SIMAZINE 80 WP on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried.

REQUIRED PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Long sleeve shirt, long legged pants and impermeable rubber gloves.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place in original container. Once opened, do not store bag for prolonged period. In case of puncture use overslip bag and securely close. Do not reuse container.

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 empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This herbicide should be applied before weeds emerge or following removal of weed growth. It controls a wide variety of annual broadleaf and grass weeds when used at selective rates in agricultural crops and ornamental plantings. When used at higher, nonselective rates in non-crop areas, it also controls many perennial broadleaf and grass weeds.

Since it enters weeds mainly through their roots, rainfall or irrigation is needed to move it into the root zone. Very dry soil conditions and lack of rainfall following application may necessitate shallow cultivation.

It controls most annual broadleaf and grass weeds such as: *Amaranthus* spp., Annual Bluegrass, Annual Morningglory, Annual Ryegrass, Barnyardgrass (Watergrass), *Brachiaria* spp., Carelessweed, Carpetweed, Common Chickweed, Crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.), Downy Brome (Cheat), Fireweed, Flora's Paintbrush, Florida Pusley, Foxtails, Goosegrass, Junglerice, Lambquarters, Mustard, Nightshade, Pigweed, Prickly Lettuce, Purslane, Ragweed, Rattail Fescue, Russian Thistle, Shepherdspurse, Shieldcress, Silver Hairgrass, Smartweed, Spanish Needles, Tansymustard, Wild Oats, Wiregrass.

This herbicide is a wettable powder formulation to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Make a slurry by adding this product to a small quantity of water. Pour the slurry into the spray tank during or after filling. Sufficient hydraulic (jet) or mechanical agitation should be provided during mixing and application to keep the material in suspension.

GROUND APPLICATION: For uniform distribution in broadcast applications, TeeJet 8003 or 8004 fan type or similar nozzles with orifices of equal or greater size should be used. For band applications use TeeJet 8003-E or 8004-E or similar type nozzles. Screens in nozzles as well as those in suction and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh size. A suitable pump with capacity to deliver 10-12 gpm should be used and operating pressure should be 35-40 psi. Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Under specific sections of this label may be found recommendations for aerial applications. In addition to the instructions and specific precautions noted under the various sections, the following should also be observed for aerial applications.

Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lbs. of wettable powder to be applied per acre. Screens in nozzles as well as those in suction and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh size. Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

CHEMIGATION: See Corn section.

APPLICATION: Applications should be uniform. Over-application could cause injury to treated crops or adjacent sensitive crops, leave soil residues that may affect crops planted in rotation or leave excessive and illegal crop residues. Under-application can result in poor or uneven control.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL: In each case where a range of rates is given, the lower rate should be used on light soils and soils low in organic matter; the higher rate should be used on heavy soils and soils high in organic matter. For band applications reduce the amount of herbicide and the amount of water per acre in proportion to the area treated. For example, when applying a 20-inch band to a row crop planted in rows 40 inches apart, apply half the recommended amount of this product and water per acre. For ground applications where amount of water is not specified apply it in 20-40 gals. of water per acre to assure uniform coverage.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

RATES ARE GIVEN FOR BROADCAST TREATMENT. FOR BAND OR SPOT APPLICATIONS AROUND TREES REDUCE THE BROADCAST RATE PER ACRE AND AMOUNT OF WATER IN PROPORTION TO THE AREA ACTUALLY SPRAYED.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS MADE TO FRUIT CROPS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Applications to labeled fruit crops should be made in late fall or early spring. Do not make applications after March 15. Check soil types prior to application.

Soil Texture	1 to 2% Organic	2% or more Organic
Sandy loam	Do not use.	1 lb. active/acre
Loam, silt loam, silt	1-1.5 lbs. active/acre	1.5 lb. active/acre
Clay loam, clay	2-3 lbs. active/acre	2-3 lbs. active/acre

Do not use simazine on sandy soil with less than 1% organic matter and a pH of 7.0 or above. Low rates of simazine may not give season long control; simazine should be used in combination with other soil active herbicides. SIMAZINE should not exceed 1.6 lbs. active ingredient per acre for any orchard under sprinkler or drip irrigation. Initial irrigation after application should be a maximum of 1/2 to 3/4 inches.

When evidence of herbicide activity is observed a full year after application a reduced rate is recommended. Severe injury may occur if additional simazine is applied.

Trees should be established in the orchard for at least one growing season. Trees should not be under stress from disease, insects, improper fertilization or irrigation, winter injury or any other factor causing weakened trees.

APPLES: Broadcast 2 1/2-5 lbs. per acre. Spray the orchard floor avoiding contact with fruit or foliage. Apply only to trees established one year or more. Make only one application per year.

AVOCADOS (California Only): Broadcast 2 1/2-5 lbs. per acre after final preparation of grove. Do not apply to sandy soils. Avoid contact with fruit or foliage. Apply only to trees established one year or more. Make only one application per year.

BLUEBERRIES: Broadcast a single application of 2 1/2-5 lbs. per acre in the spring or make a split application broadcasting 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in the spring and 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in the fall. Use a minimum of 40 gals. of water for each application. Avoid contact with foliage. Do not apply when fruit is present. On new plantings (less than 6 months old) use 1/2 the above rate. *Quackgrass Control*—Apply 5 lbs. per acre in the fall or split the application broadcasting 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in the fall and 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in the spring when quackgrass is actively growing.

RANEBERRIES (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Loganberries, Raspberries): Broadcast a single application of 2½-5 lbs. per acre in the spring or make a split application broadcasting 2½ lbs. per acre in the spring and 2½ lbs. per acre in the fall. Use a minimum of 40 gals. of water for each application. Avoid contact with foliage. Do not apply if fruit is present. On new plantings (less than 6 months old) use ½ lb. per acre. **Quickgrass Control**—Apply 5 lbs. per acre in the fall or split the application broadcasting 2½ lbs. per acre in the fall and 2½ lbs. per acre in the spring when quickgrass is actively growing.

CRANBERRIES (Massachusetts Only): Broadcast up to 5 lbs. per acre before spring growth begins or in the fall after harvest. States other than Massachusetts: Broadcast 2½ lbs. per acre before spring growth. Avoid contact with fruit and foliage.

FILBERTS (Oregon and Washington Only): Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre in 20-40 gals. of water per acre in the fall or make a split application of 2½ lbs. per acre in the fall and 2½ lbs. per acre in the spring. Apply only to orchards established one year or more. Apply to orchard floor to avoid contact with nuts or foliage. CAUTION: If trees are planted on a hillside, excessive soil erosion may result from the elimination of weeds. Do not apply when nuts are on the ground during the harvest period. Do not use on sandy soils. Do not apply more than 5 lbs. of this product per acre per year.

GRAPES: Broadcast 2½-6 lbs. per acre anytime between harvest and early spring. Do not use in vineyards established less than 3 years. Make only one application per year. Spray the vineyard floor avoiding contact with fruit and foliage.

GRAPEFRUIT: *California*—Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Do not use in the Imperial, Coachella or Palo Verde Valleys. *Florida*—Broadcast 8-12 lbs. per acre in the spring. *Texas*—Broadcast 5-6 lbs. per acre. CAUTION: (California, Texas, Florida): Do not use in nurseries. Do not apply to bedded grapefruit. Do not apply to trees under stress from freeze damage for one year following the freeze to avoid possible injury. Do not apply to orchard established less than one year. Make only one application per year. Apply to orchard floor avoiding contact with fruit or foliage.

LEMONS: *Arizona*—Make two applications per year. Broadcast 2 lbs. per acre in the spring and 2 lbs. per acre in the fall. *California*—Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Do not use in Coachella, Imperial or Palo Verde Valleys. Make only one application per year. *Arizona and California*—Apply to orchard floor avoiding contact with fruit or foliage. Do not use in nurseries. Do not apply to bedded lemons. Do not apply to trees under stress from freeze damage for one year following the freeze to avoid possible injury. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year.

MACADAMIA NUTS: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. in 50 gals. of water per acre before harvest and just prior to weed emergence. Repeat application as necessary. Do not apply when nuts are on the ground during the harvest period. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Apply to orchard floor avoiding foliage and nuts.

OLIVES: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre following grove preparation in the fall. Repeat annually in mid-winter. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Apply to orchard floor avoiding foliage and nuts.

ORANGES: *Arizona*—Make 2 applications per year. Broadcast 2 lbs. per acre in the spring and 2 lbs. per acre in the fall. *California*—Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Do not use in the Imperial, Coachella or Palo Verde Valleys. *Florida*—Broadcast 8-12 lbs. per acre in the spring. *Texas*—Broadcast 5-6 lbs. per acre. CAUTION (ALL AREAS): Do not use in nurseries. Do not apply to bedded oranges. Do not apply to trees under stress from freeze damage for one year following the freeze to avoid possible injury. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Make application to orchard floor avoiding fruit and foliage. For *California, Texas and Florida* make only one application per year.

PEARS: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Make application to orchard floor avoiding fruit and foliage. Make only one application per year.

PLUMS: Broadcast 2-5 lbs. per acre. Apply prior to weed emergence. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year in Missouri and all states to the east of the Tennessee. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Make one application to orchard floor avoiding fruit and foliage.

SOUR CHERRIES: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Make one application per year. Apply only to trees established less than one year. Avoid contact with fruit and foliage.

SWEET CHERRIES: Broadcast 2-5 lbs. per acre. Apply prior to weed emergence. Make one application per year. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Avoid contact with fruit and foliage. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year in Missouri and all states to the east of the Tennessee.

WALNUTS: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre. Do not apply when nuts are on the ground. Operations after application will lessen effectiveness. Do not apply to orchards established less than one year. Make application to orchard floor avoiding nuts and foliage. Make only one application per year.

FIELD CROPS

CORN: For ground application use a minimum of 1 lb. per acre. Aerial applications may be made using 1 lb. of product and 1 gallon of water for each 1 lb. of product to be applied per acre. Nitrogen solutions or carriers may replace all or part of the water as a carrier. Apply after corn has emerged as there is danger of crop injury.

Pre-emergence: Apply before weeds and corn emerge. See label for details.

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Preplant: Broadcast in the spring after plowing at the broadcast rates indicated in the table below. Application may be made before, during, or after final seedbed preparation. If soil is tilled or worked after application, avoid deep incorporation of this herbicide. Best results have been obtained when it is applied within 2 weeks prior to planting.

NOTE: Under dry weather conditions, preplant applications may give better weed control.

SOIL TYPE	RATE PER ACRE	
	BROADCAST	13-INCH BAND ON 40-INCH ROWS*
Light soils: Sands, silts, and loams that are low in organic matter	2 1/2 lbs.	13 ozs.
Medium Soils: Soils containing moderate amounts of clay and organic matter	3 lbs.	1 lb.
Heavy Soils: Loams that are high in organic matter and clays (including dark prairie soils of Corn Belt)	3 1/2 lbs.	1 1/4 lbs.
Organic Soils: Peats, mucks, and high-organic clays	5 lbs.	1 lb. 10 ozs.

*For other band or row widths adjust the rate in proportion to area actually treated.

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To control quackgrass: Broadcast 3 1/4-5 lbs. per acre in the fall. Plow two to three weeks later or, if erosion is a problem, delay plowing until spring. Do not plant any crop except corn in the spring following treatment. Do not graze treated area.

NOTE: Should weeds develop, particularly under dry or minimal moisture conditions, a shallow cultivation will generally result in better weed control.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not apply more than 5 lbs. of this product to corn in any one year. Land treated with it should not be planted to any crop except corn until the following year or injury may occur. Following harvest of a treated crop, plow and thoroughly till the soil in fall or spring to minimize possible injury to rotational spring-seeded crops, regardless of the rate used. If for any reason, this herbicide is used at a broadcast rate higher than 3 1/2 lbs. per acre (or comparable rates in a band application), a crop of untreated corn should precede the next rotational crop. Do not apply this product preplant incorporated for weed control in corn in the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West (including central and western Kansas, western Nebraska, western Oklahoma, and the Panhandle of Texas) where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required. In the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use this herbicide to control weeds in corn only when corn is to follow corn or a crop of untreated corn is to precede other rotational crops. In western Minnesota and eastern parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, corn treated with this product should not be followed by Soybeans if the broadcast rate applied was more than 2 1/2 lbs. per acre (or comparable rate in a band) or injury may occur. Do not plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes and grasses the year following application of this product or injury may occur.

CORN-CHEMIGATION

APPLY PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENT TO CROP AND WEEDS
Do not apply this product preplant incorporated in the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the West (including central and western Kansas, western Nebraska, western Oklahoma, and the Panhandle of Texas).

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where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required. In the High Plains and the Intermountain areas of the West where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, use this product to control weeds in corn only when corn is to follow corn, or a crop of untreated corn is to precede another rotational crop.

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, move, and tow side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

NOTE: Pflanz Chemical Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

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Irrigation systems connected to public water systems must contain functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, backflow check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

Provide constant mechanical agitation in supply tank to keep this product suspended throughout application operations.

Use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth.

Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues. As a guide, 1/2 to 1 acre inch of water is suggested.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation.

Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for corn.

NURSERIES, CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS, SHELTER BELTS

NURSERIES (see list below): Broadcast 2 1/2-3 1/2 lbs. in at least 25 gallons of water per acre in fall or spring to nursery stock established at least one year after transplanting.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS AND SHELTER BELTS (see list below): Broadcast 2 1/2-5 lbs. in at least 25 gallons of water per acre after transplanting. For band applications reduce the rate of herbicide and volume of water in proportion to the area treated. For example: Apply at the rate of 1 1/2-2 1/2 lbs. according to your soil type in a 4-foot band one mile long or 1-2 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 2 1/2-5 lbs. broadcast per acre.) Remove weed growth before application. Use the same rate for annual maintenance applications.

For quackgrass control broadcast 5 lbs. per acre in the fall or make a split application, applying 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in the fall and 2 1/2 lbs. per acre in early spring, after quackgrass begins growth.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not use this product on seedbeds or cutting beds. Do not apply to Christmas tree or shelter belt transplants less than one year of age. Do not apply it more than once a year, except as directed for quackgrass control.

Apply this product to these species of trees and shrubs, as recommended above: American Elm, Austrian Pine, Arborvitae, Balsam Fir, Barberry, Blue Spruce, Boxelder, Bush Honeysuckle, Caragana, Cotoneaster, Dogwood, Douglas Fir, Fraser Fir, Hemlock, Honey Locust, Juniper, Mugho Pine, Norway Spruce, Oregon Grape (Mahonia)

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app), Red Cedar, Red Oak, Red Pine (Norway Pine), Red Spruce, Russian Olive, Scotch Pine, Siberian Elm, White Cedar, White Pine, White Spruce, Yew (*Taxus* spp.).

TURF GRASSES FOR SOD

ST. AUGUSTINE, CENTIPEDE, AND ZOYSIA GRASS: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre, according to soil type as indicated below. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

Muck or peat	5 lbs.	Old Beds	Within 2 days after lifting out of sod.
		New Beds	3-4 days after sprigging or plugging
Sandy soils	2½ lbs.	Old Beds	Within 2 days after lifting of sod.
		New Beds	7-10 days after sprigging or plugging

Apply an additional 2½ lbs. on muck or peat, or 1½ lbs. on sandy soils if weed growth recurs.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not apply within 30 days before cutting or lifting. Do not use north of North Carolina.

VEGETABLE CROPS

ASPARAGUS (Established): Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre to beds established one year or more. Make one application per year either after disking in the spring and before weeds emerge, or following harvest after removal of existing weed growth. Spring application must be made at least 3 days before first cutting. Precautions for Washington

and Oregon only: Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils, or gravelly areas of fields as crop injury may result. Do not allow irrigation water to stand or to form pools in the field or injury may occur in these areas.

ARTICHOKES: Broadcast 2½-5 lbs. per acre after last fall tillage. Apply as a directed spray.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not apply to sandy soils. Do not make more than one application per year.

NONSELECTIVE WEED CONTROL ON NONCROP LAND

Apply this herbicide at rates recommended below. Use the highest rates on heavy clay and muck soils. Best results are obtained when this product is applied before weeds emerge. If weed growth has begun and removal is not practical, include a contact or translocated herbicide in the spray.

Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, or lakes, streams, or ponds.

It can be used to provide long-term weed control on industrial sites, highway medians and shoulders, railroad rights-of-way, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, and in non-crop areas on farms, such as around buildings, equipment and fuel storage areas, along fences, roadsides and lanes. Aerial applications may be made where it is practicable.

Use sufficient water to assure thorough coverage. Use at least 1 gal. of water for each 1 lb. of this product, more if practical for both ground and aerial applications. Mechanical, by-pass, or jet agitation is necessary to keep this product in suspension during application.

To control most annual and many perennial broadleaf and grass weeds (including quackgrass, bluegrass, redtop, burdock, Canada thistle, orchardgrass, purple top, smooth brome, dog fennel and plantain): Broadcast 12½-25 lbs. per acre.

To control hard-to-kill perennial weeds (such as buckwheat and cow thistle): Broadcast 25-50 lbs. per acre.

For longer residual control in regions of high rainfall and a long growing season: Broadcast 25-50 lbs. per acre.

For small areas: 4½ oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. is equivalent to 12½ lbs. per acre.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Platte warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Platte. In no case shall Platte be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Platte makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

FORMULATED FOR
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