

DATE RECEIVED 7/10/85

VERTAC

WEED RHAP A-6D

2,4-D AMINE HERBICIDE

CONTENTS: Dimethylamine Salt of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

INGREDIENTS:

100%
33.7%
100.0%

TOTAL
Equivalent to 55.1% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.6 lb/gal
Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.275, 13th Ed, 1980

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 39511-67

EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO.: (see back panel).

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: SI USTED NO LEE INGLES, NO USE ESTE
PRODUCTO HASTA QUE LA ETIQUETA LE HAYA SIDO EXPLICADA
ADECUADAMENTE.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - CAUCION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

If On Skin: Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until washed. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If In Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of clean water for 10-15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR
EXPOSURE CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-424-9300**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label for aquatic weed control. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes except as specifically directed in the label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treatment area.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOODS, FEEDS, DRUGS, OR CLOTHING.

USE FOR CROPS: It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this labeling

REENTRY STATEMENT: Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing should include hat or other suitable head covering, long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers, or a coverall type garment, shoes, and socks

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information

Written 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. The front panel PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS should be read to workers as well as the instruction not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in 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 warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION: Area treated with 2,4-D on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried (insert here Statements of Practical Treatment as on front panel)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or other storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near food, feed, or other commodities. Do not store in areas where children or pets may have access. Store in original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and fire. Do not store in areas where children or pets may have access. Do not store in areas where children or pets may have access. Do not store in areas where children or pets may have access.

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities

To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Efficacy of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local extension service, agricultural experiment, or university weed specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. Application rates lower than recommended will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds

For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry area of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications. Application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crops, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. This may reduce herbicide selectivity and cause crop damage

Aerial application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. This product contains the Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D. Vapors released by this product are insufficient to cause damage to adjacent susceptible crops

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone or small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Do not spray on or near growing crops. Do not spray on or near the product in the same way. Do not spray on or near the product in the same way.

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities

If stored below freezing, product should be warmed to at least 70° F and agitated before use. This does not affect the efficiency of the product

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately one-half the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and applied by foliar application on corn, grain, pasture, or small grains on one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for these crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or extension service specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate clean container, mix the amount of product to be used with an equal amount of water. Add the product mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the liquid nitrogen fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored

NOTE: Freezing the product with an equal amount of water is important

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broadleafed

weeds in cereal crops, corn, sorghum, weeds and brush in rangolow, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses; tree injection; and for aquatic weed control

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Product will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D: arrowhead, artichoke, bindweed (hedge, field, and European), bitter wintercress, box elder, buckhorn, bull thistle, bulrush, burdock, but ragweed, ground ivy, hemp, hairy crest, hairy suckle, knotweed, pigweed, smartweed, lamb-quarter, knotweed, morning glory, mustard, parrot feather, pennywort, pigweed, plantain, poison ivy, pokeweed, poverty weed, buttercup, Canada thistle, catnip, chickweed, chickory, cocklebur, coffee bean, creeping jenny, curly, indigo, duckweed, elderberry, goldenrod, puncture vine, purslane, rush, Russian thistle, sagebrush, shepherds purse, smartweed, sow thistle, stinkweed, sumac, sunflower, Virginia creeper, water hyacinth, water lily, water primrose, wild garlic, wild lettuce, wild onion, wild radish, willow, witchweed

CROPS:

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDING WITH A LEGUME (BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT, RYE): See table for recommended use rates

Spray when weeds are small after grain begins tillering but before boot stage (usually 4 to 6 inches tall). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when grain is in the dough stage and weeds are growing well

Spring Planted Oats: Apply after the first true leaves appear. Apply after the first true leaves appear. Apply after the first true leaves appear.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock

CORN: See table for recommended use rates

Preemergence: Apply product from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emergence. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical

Post Emergence: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 5 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content is high, use 1/3 pint per acre rate to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased

If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not use with oil, atrazine, or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or other local Weed Specialist for information

Pre-Harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre per acre by air or ground equipment to control weeds

SUGARCANE: See table for recommended rate. Apply as a pre- or post-emergent spray in the spring after canes emerge and through lay-by. Consult local Agricultural Experiment or Extension Service Weed Specialists on specific use of this product, or in combination with Dowpon M, to control broadleaved and grass weeds.

[illegible]

** If band treatment is used base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed

GRASS SEED CROPS: Apply 2-3 to 2-2-3 pints of product per acre in the Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 1-2 to 2-3 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2-2/3 pints per acre can be used to

TREE INJECTION: For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted product by injecting 2-3 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4 1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 1-1 1/3 ml of undiluted product per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) pressure spraying must be used and nozzle should be kept at least 6 inches from plant. Apply when there is no wind to avoid accidental con-

Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

EPA Establishment No. indicated by letter in Lot No



WESTAC will have a 4 day program in Washington (Sept 1-4)