9-19-1982

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (WH-567) TERM OF ISSUANCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460 Conditional NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION REREGISTRATION Amilie 4D Weed Killer (Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended) NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code) Billo Associates follow W. Billett, Inc. 1 140 West 50th James dec., FL 33012 NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number. On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named posticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith. Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been by others. ore get As conditionally regustered in acceptance with the profit ibus \odot Section $\mathbb{P}(c)(7)(\mathbb{R})$ of the hot, since you have agreed that you will submit der/or city slit and required for registration/relegistration of your product under FIFIA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of libra areignes in generat such data. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with Section 6(e) of the Act. The state of the s Richard F. Mountfort Product Manager (23) ACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

PREVIOUS EDITION MAY BE USED UNTIL SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTE



AMINE 4D

Weed Killer Selective Broadleaf Weed Control

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*
INERT INGREDIENTS

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 89 43 = 3,3 lbs/Gal...
*isomer Specific by AOAC Mathod 40, 6 1001-5

KEEP OUT OF REAC

CAUTION

Statement of Practical Treatment of 2

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Reison Control Center immediately. Induce vomiting by histograph four grasses of water and touching back of throat Poor induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in Eyes: Flush with plenty of water, if irritation persists get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air.

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA Reg. No. 38733-17, EPA Est. No. 38733-FL-1

NET CONTENTS

1 Gal., 5 Gal., 30 Gal., 55 Gal.



AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS
ROBERT W. BILLETT INC. D/B/A BILCO ASSOCIATES

1140 West 50th Street • Hialeah, FL 33012

PUMENT AVAILABLE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS -

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or elothing. In case of contact flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention of univation persists.

ENWRONIMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water for domestic purposes. Do not apply directly to water (except as indicated under RICE). Do not apply where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved State and local procedures.

Store at temperatures above 32°F.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2.4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Following is a partial list of weeds controlled.

hemp, wild

baggarticks bitterweed blueweed, Texas broomweed buckwheat, wild burdock burhead carpetweed catnip chicory cocklebu comflower croton dandelion docks dogfennel fanweed galinsoga partic wild

ocatsbeard

haloceton

iewelweed imsonweed kochia lambsquarter mallow. Venice marshelder milkvetch morningglory, annual mustards nettles onion, wild pennycress pepperweed, field piaweed plantains poortoe radish, wild radweed carse wold redstem satsify

shepherdspurse sicklepod smartweed sneezeweed, bitter sowthistle, annual spanishneedles sunflower sweetclover tansymustard tansyragwort thistle, bull thistle, musk thistle Bussian velvetleal. vervains vetch water plantain witchweed boowintow vallow tooket yellow starthistic

How to Mix: Fill the spray tank half full, then add the required amount of this product and continue filling the tank with the balance of water. Keep agitator runing when filling the tank and during spray operations.

Apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Treatment during drought periods often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons water per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons water by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. The lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher rates will be needed. Do not mix with oil, atrazine, surfactant or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada Thistle and field Bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for best control.

Do not use in a Greenhouse. Do not use the same equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables. flowers or other desireable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzie tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with notiow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray

With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; using no more than 20 psi at the nozzles; by using nozzles that produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hours. Aircraft applications should only be made by applicators experienced in the use of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making applications.

Note: When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 45°F and mix thoroughly before using.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye): Post-emergence (BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE): Not underseeded with a Legume crop for annual weeds use 1 to 1-1/3 pint per acre. For perennial weeds use 2 pints per acre. For general weed control however use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot up to the milk stage.

For post-emergence weed control on OATS use ½ to 1 pint per

For pre-harvest treatment when grain is in the soft to hard dough stage, spraying can be done to control large weeds that interfere with harvest. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Use only when weeds



threaten the harvest operation.

Do not graze or feed treated forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatments. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

Rice: Use 2½ pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. 7 to 10 weeks after planting or when rice is fully tillered but not yet in the "boot" stage. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed ½ inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages

Note: Some rice varieties can be injured by 2.4-D under certain conditions therefore consult local Extension Service personnel or University specialists for rates and timing of sprays.

Com - Pre-emergence: Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soils.

Post-emergence: After emergence of corn plants use ½ pint per acre. Applications of ½ to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tassetting to the dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivations for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact the seed company or the Agricultural Experiment Station weed specialists for this information.

Sorghum (Milo): Apply 2/3 pint per acre when plants are 6 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 2/3 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for Some weeds but the chance of crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil.

Do not treat before plants are 5 inches tall nor during the boot. flowering or early dough stages. If plants are taller than 8 inches use drop nozzies to keep spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil unosture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to treat crop at this time use 2/3 pint per acre. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some sensitive varieties should not be sprayed. Check with Extension Service personnel or University Specialist for this information.

Sugar Cane: Apply as a pre-emergence application before canes appear or as a post-emergence spray in the spring after the canes pariety and then through the layby stage in accordance with State recommendations. Use 2 to 4 pints in sufficent water to treat 1 acre.

Grass Seed Crops: Use 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in the spring form the filter to the early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the fower rate after the grasses have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed re-growth may be treated in the fall at the holier rate.

Pestures and Rangeland: Note: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on tent grasses, alfaifa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when the grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

For Bitterweed, Binomweed, Docks, Kocina; Marshelder and other broadleaf weeds, use 0 to 4 pints per acrear control most species if weeds rie-jound and activity growing 2 to 3 pints per acre may control borne species. Deep rooted para must may require repeated treatments in the same year or the following spring.

For Wild Onion and Wild Garlic apply 3 to 4 pints per acre making 3 treatments: fall, spring-fall or spring-fall-spring!

In newly springed Coastal Bermudagrass apply 2 to 3 pints per active pre-planetgelice or post-emergence treatment.

Lawns, Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries and Similar Omamental Turf: Apply 3 pints per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gal. water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Increase this to 4 pints per acre if hard to kill weeds (Spurge) are present. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass. St. Augustinegrass, Carpetgrass. Centipedgrass, Dichondra and Clovers. After weeds have died remove all dead vegetation. Prepare the seed bed by addition of top soil, peat moss or other soil amendments. Work into the topsoil. Wait 2 weeks then seed the area at 1½ times the recommended seeding rate. Keep soil moist thru the first cutting.

For Fences, Ditchbanks, Roadsides and Industrial Sites: Apply 2 to 2 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray weeds to point of run-off. Treat as soon in spring as possible since young actively growing weeds are easier to control.

Spot Treatment of Weeds: Mix 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water and apply to control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer. Add a suitable, approve surfactant to the spray mixture to insure better coverage of target weeds. Do not use the same sprayer for insecticide purposes.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of this material not in accordance with the terms of this tabel.

