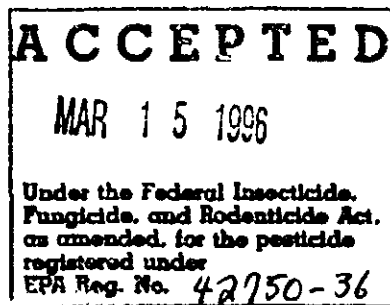


ALBAUGH

D-638

Broadleaf Herbicide



**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	13.8%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester*	24.5%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:**</b>	<b>61.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Total 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 30.8% by weight or 2.8 pounds per gallon.

\*\*Contains petroleum distillates.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-36

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER/PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Manufactured by:  
ALBAUGH, INC.  
1517 N. Ankeny Blvd.  
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

NET CONTENTS  
\_\_\_\_\_ GALS.  
\_\_\_\_\_ LITERS

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### DANGER

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or viton, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

For containers over 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

For containers of 5 gallons or more, a mechanical transfer system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of the container. Do not open pour from this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container is emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use 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

Users should: Remove clothing immediately if pesticide get inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants such as cotton, beans, peas, ornamentals, and most vegetables, as injury may occur. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Under very high temperature, vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.

**MIXING AND LOADING:** Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

### 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 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 intervals. 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 48 hours.

PPE 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, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or viton, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

For ornamental turf uses (golf courses, cemeteries, parks and other turf grass areas), do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store in original container in a dry, secured storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact you 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**GENERAL CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:** Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank; then add D-638 with agitation, and finally, the balance of the water with continued agitation. Provide continuous agitation to insure uniform spray mixtures. Use spray mixture as soon as possible after mixing.

**COMPATIBILITY:** If D-638 is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow the label of each tank-mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

**COMBINATION WITH LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER:** Use the recommended amount of D-638 per acre for weeding and feeding corn, small grains, grasses for production or grass pastures as directed on this label. Use the fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Fill the spray tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add D-638 with vigorous agitation, and complete filling the tank. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight. NOTE: Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

D-638 is a special formulation containing 2,4-D acid. It is more effective than 2,4-D amines for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as field bindweed, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, cattails, tules and nutgrass. D-638 should be applied when daytime temperatures are lower than 80 to 85 degrees. Spraying when temperatures are higher may cause rapid foliar burn and decrease the product's effectiveness. Treatment at higher temperatures also increases the possibility of crop injury. INJURY TO CROPS FROM THIS HERBICIDE MAY OCCUR. IF YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT SOME DEGREE OF CROP INJURY, DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply D-638 only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company or state Agricultural Extension Service for advice.

**GENERAL WEED LIST**

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS		PERENNIAL WEEDS	
annual yellow sweetclover	mustards (except blue mustard)	*alfalfa	healall
*beggarticks	pepperweeds (except perennial)	*Austrian fieldcress	*hoary cress
bull thistle	**pigweeds	*bindweed (hedge)	Jerusalem

coffeeweed	( <i>Amaranthus spp.</i> )	field, European)	artichoke
*common	*prickly lettuce	blue lettuce	*many-flower aster
broomweed	ragweed (common or giant)	*Canada thistle	*nettles (including stinging)
common burdock	rough fleabane	catnip	*orange hawkweed
common cocklebur	*Russian thistle	chicory	plantains
common evening primrose	*salsify (western or common)	dandelion	sowthistle (perennial)
common lambsquarter	*smartweeds (annual species)	*docks	*tansy ragwort
croton (Texas or woolly)	sowthistle (annual or spiny)	*dogbanes	Texas blueweed
galinsoga	sunflower	*goldenrod	*vervains
jimsonweed	velvetleaf	*ground ivy	*western ironweed
*knotweed	*vervains		*wild garlic
*mallow (venice or little)	vetches		*wild onion
marshelder	*wild carrot		
morningglory (common, ivy, woolly)	wild lettuce		
*musk thistle	wild parsnip		
	wild radish		

\*These species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.  
 \*\*Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**

**CEREAL GRAIN CROPS**

**WHEAT and BARLEY (not underseeded with legumes)**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
<b>Postemergence</b>		
Annual and biennial weeds	1 pt.	Apply after grain is fully tillered (usually about 4-8 inches high) but not forming joints in the stem. Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 pts.*	
Wild onion or garlic	1-1/2 to 2 pts.	Apply 1-1/2 pints when grain is fully tillered and wild garlic or onion plants are small. Apply 2 pints after harvest, in the crop stubble. For control of new fall growth of wild onion or garlic, refer to

FALLOWLAND use directions.

Emergency weed control in wheat	3 pts.*	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain during the boot to dough stage. The 3 pint per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.
Perennial broadleaf weeds		
Preharvest	1 to 2 pts.*	Apply when grains are in the hard dough stage to suppress large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to induce succulent weed growth.

\*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where weed control problems justify the risk of grain damage. Do not apply to grain in the seedling stage.

**Restrictions and limitations for use on cereal grains:**

- For aerial application on grain, apply in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. For ground application, a minimum of 10-15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not mix with oil for crop uses.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if a preharvest treatment or emergency treatment as described above is applied.

**FIELD CORN**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant	1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pts.	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

Preemergence	2 to 3 pts.	To control broadleaf weeds, apply 3-5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Use high rate on soil high in organic matter. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth.
<b>Postemergence</b>		
Annual broadleaf weeds	2/3 pt.	Avoid spraying just after the first corn leaves unfold, as injury may occur. Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). If corn more than 8 inches tall must be sprayed, use drop pipes.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 pt.	Spray when weeds are in the bud to bloom stage. If corn is more than 8 inches tall, use drop pipes to keep spray off corn leaves. Do not spray in tassel to dent stage. 2,4-D may make corn brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage while brittle.
Preharvest	1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pts.	After the dent stage to suppress weeds that interfere with harvest, such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower and velvetleaf, and to decrease production of weed seeds, spray with air or ground equipment. The high rate will be needed for weeds under stress.

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### POPCORN

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WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preharvest	1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pts.	After the dent stage to suppress weeds that interfere with harvest, such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower and velvetleaf, and to decrease production of weed seeds, spray with air or ground equipment. The high rate will be needed for weeds under stress.

#### Restrictions and limitations for use on field corn and popcorn:

- Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.
- A minimum application volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground is recommended.



**GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 pt.	Treat when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches (to top of canopy), use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1-1/2 pts.	

**Restrictions and limitations for use on sorghum:**

- Do not forage or feed sorghum fodder for 7 days following application.
- A minimum application volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground is recommended.

**SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	1 to 1-1/3 pts.	Apply not less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. Some weeds may require repeat treatment for adequate control (See GENERAL WEED LIST and below).
	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are actively growing. Some weeds may require repeat treatment for adequate control (See GENERAL WEED LIST and below).
		In addition to those weeds found on the GENERAL WEED LIST, D-638 will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: bullnettle, smallflowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, smallflowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover (partially controlled), horseweed or mare's tail, mouse tail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell and Virginia copperleaf.

Apply no more than 2-2/3 pints in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, D-638 may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast, Poast Plus, Roundup, Roundup D-Pak, Honcho, Gramoxone Extra, Prowl, Pursuit Plus, Scepter, Scepter 70 DG, Squadron and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.

**NOTE:** Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated may occur, whether or not soybean injury occurs, and the extent of injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of application and the emergence of the soybean plant.

**Restrictions and limitations for use on soybeans (preplant):**

- Do not apply prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not apply when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Apply no more than 2-2/3 pints per acre in one season prior to planting soybeans.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.
- Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock.
- Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.
- Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D preplant use.

**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 1-1/2 pts.	Apply to established stands in the spring before the seed head comes into the boot

Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 3 pts.	stage. Do not spray in boot stage of growth. In seedling grasses apply in the spring after the grass has tillered or has at least 5 leaves but before the boot stage. Use only the low rate on seedling grasses.
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**WEEDS AND BRUSH IN PASTURES, RANGELAND, FALLOWLAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf	2-1/2 pts.	Apply in spring or fall when annual weeds such as knotweed or common chickweed are up but still small and in or near the seedling stage and growing vigorously. Also controls cocklebur, galinsoga, lambsquarters, mustards, pigweed, ragweed and sunflower.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	3 to 5 pts.	To control dandelion, plantain and most other common broadleaf weeds in turf, apply in spring or fall when these weeds are growing actively. Treat wild garlic or onion in three successive seasons (example: spring, fall, spring).

**Restrictions and limitations for use on rangeland and pastures:**

- A minimum application volume of 2 gallons by air or 5-10 gallons by ground is recommended for pastures.
- Do not graze animals on treated areas within 7 days of treatment.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of treatment.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.

**ORNAMENTAL TURF (GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS AND OTHER TURF AREAS)**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2-1/2 pts	Apply in the spring or fall when weeds such as knotweed or common chickweed are up but still small and in or near the seedling stage and growing vigorously. Also controls cocklebur, galinsoga, lambsquarters, mustards, pigweed, ragweed and sunflower.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	3 to 5 pts.	To control dandelion, plantain and most other common broadleaf weeds in

*Done*

turf, apply in spring or fall when these weeds are growing actively. Treat wild garlic or onion in three successive seasons (example: spring, fall, spring).

**Restrictions and limitations for use on ornamental turf areas:**

- A minimum application volume of 25 gallons per acre is recommended for use on turf.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until sod is formed and grass has been cut a few times. Do not use D-638 for susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Bentgrass and clover may be injured by this treatment.
- Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site. This does not exclude spot treatment.
- Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds in young grasses	2/3 to 1-1/3 pts.	Apply to actively growing annual broadleaf weeds. Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Do not apply to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to tillering, as excessive injury may result. Do not apply more than 1-1/3 pints until grasses are well established as excessive injury may result.
	2/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses	2-2/3 to 5 pts.	Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Apply to actively growing weeds.
	5-1/3 pt	

**Restrictions and limitations for use on Conservation Reserve Program areas:**

- Use at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground.
- Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas.
- Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

**FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE**

WEEDS IN CROP	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pts.	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-

<b>Biennial broadleaf</b>	2-2/3 to 5-1/3 pts.	stressed plants, except as directed in the SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS section of this label. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in spring during rosette stage. In fall or after flower stalks have developed, use the highest rate, except as directed in the SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS section of this label.
<b>Perennial broadleaf weeds</b>	1-1/2 to 4 qts.	Spray weeds in bud to bloom stage, or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead, except as directed in the SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS section of this label.
<b>Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble</b>	2-2/3 to 4 qts.	Apply to new regrowth of wild onion or garlic which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, soybeans, corn or grain sorghum.

**Restrictions and limitations for use on fallowland and crop stubble:**

- A minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 10-15 gallons per acre by ground is recommended.
- Do not plant treated fallowland until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil
- Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of treatment.

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**WEEDS AND BRUSH IN NON-CROP AREAS  
(FENCEROWS, ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, VACANT LOTS,  
AIRFIELDS, RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY AND UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND  
OTHER NON-CROP AREAS)**

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<b>WEEDS IN CROP</b>	<b>RATE PER ACRE</b>	<b>DIRECTIONS</b>
Annual broadleaf weeds	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 qts.	Apply when most weeds are still young and growing vigorously, except as directed in the SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS section of this label.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 qts.	Apply when weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on tansy ragwort and musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistle, nettle and birdweed. Treat wild onion or garlic in early spring.

and in fall when they are young and growing actively, except as directed in the SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS section of this label.

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### SMALL AREA APPLICATIONS FOR NON-CROP USE

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For control of broadleaf weeds in small non-crop areas with hand-held or back-pack sprayers, mix 5 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Maintain agitation of mixture.

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### SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS (DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PASTURES, FALLOWLAND, NON-CROP AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AND CONSERVATION RESERVE ACREAGE)

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To control the following special weed problems in fallowland, non-crop areas or pastures, apply the rates indicated at the recommended application time in sufficient spray volume by air or ground to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Thorough and uniform coverage may require high volume ground spraying at 50 gallons per acre or more or aerial spraying at 10 gallons per acre or more when weed growth is dense. Adequate soil moisture for weed growth is essential for good control.

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
musk thistle	1-1/2 to 2 qts.	rosette stage spring or fall; use higher rate in fall
field bindweed	1-1/2 to 2 qts.	bud to full bloom
hoary cress	2 qts.	bud to full bloom
leafy spurge, Russian knapweed	2 qts.	full bloom
Canada thistle, camelthorn, lotus	2 qts.	bud to early bloom
Canada thistle	2 qts.	in spring or summer
Canada thistle	1-1/2 to 2-1/2 qts.	6 to 8 inches high in fall, prior to a killing frost with good soil moisture. Do not till treated area within 7 days of treatment.
cattails, tule (hard- stem bulrush)	3 qts.	late spring to early summer when 4 to 6 feet tall; repeat in fall and following spring.
tansy ragwort	3 qts.	rosette stage to early bloom
nutgrass	3 qts.	6 to 8 inches high, before bloom, repeat when regrowth is 6 to 8 inches high.

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Refer to the restrictions and limitations for use on these sites.

### WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE when used under normal conditions. THIS IS THE ONLY WARRANTY MADE ON THIS PRODUCT. NO OTHER EXPRESS AND NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OUTSIDE OF THIS LABEL. Therefore, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), under abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of seller.

When buyer or user suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), buyer or user must promptly notify seiler, in writing, of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy given below. The EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER and the LIMIT OF LIABILITY of seller will be one of the following, at the election of the seller:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

The seller will not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of this Warranty Limitations and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. Any employee or sales agent of the seller is not authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Warranty Limitations and Disclaimer in any manner.