



VEGETATION CONTROL W/2,4-D

• **NON-SELECTIVE PERSISTENT HERBICIDE**
FOR USE WHERE CONTROL OF ALL VEGETATION IS DESIRED

• **SOIL STERILANT**

BROMACIL	GROUP 5	HERBICIDE
2,4-D	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....	1.09%
Bromacil (5-Bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil)	0.98%
INERT INGREDIENTS	97.93%
TOTAL	100.00%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 0.63%. Isomer specific AOAC Method No. 6. DO 1-5. Contains petroleum distillates, xylene, or xylene range aromatic solvent.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See side panels for Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID:

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

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EPA EST. NO. 10088-WI-1

NET CONTENTS: 1 GALLON (128 fl. oz.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Handlers must wear a minimum of long pants, long-sleeved shirt, shoes, and socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils and viton ≥ 14 mils.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

User should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco use, or using the toilet. User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. Users should 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 pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact forage and habitat of non-targeted organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For use on non-crop areas such as fence rows, parking lots, around buildings, loading ramps, storage yards, tank farms, along pipelines, industrial plant sites and other similar areas where grasses and weeds interfere with drainage, create a fire hazard or cause unsightly appearance.

This liquid weed killer is composed of 5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil (Bromacil) and low volatile 2,4-D Ester. The low volume oil carrier provides rapid penetration and translocation in the plant. The insolubility of the herbicide in water assures full effect regardless of rainfall after application or stage of growth at time of application.

This liquid weed killer may be applied at any time of the year except when the ground is frozen. Best results are obtained after predominant weeds have emerged and developed to a point where they present a problem. Apply this product as is. No agitation or dilution is necessary and any equipment from sprinkler can to large sprayer may be used. Equipment should be calibrated to assure application of the specified amount of weed killer.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: For resistance management, please note that VEGETATION CONTROL W/2,4-D contains both a Group 5/Bromacil and a Group 4/2,4-D herbicide. Any weed populations may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 5 and or Group 4 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same areas. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

For control of most annual and perennial weeds and grasses including crabgrass, foxtail, barnyard grass, lambsquarter, pigweed, smooth brome, quackgrass, Canada bluegrass, broomsedge, aster, dandelion, goldenrod, plantain, wild carrot, purpletop, Johnsongrass, saltgrass, Bermudagrass, horsetail, bouncing bet and braken fern, use 1 gallon per 1000 square feet (40 gallons per acre).

Aerial application of this product is prohibited.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE: An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom: For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND: Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications: Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Susceptible Plants: Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment: All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Application Restrictions: 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. Not to be used in any recreational areas or in or around homes.

Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Limited to two applications per year. Maximum of 40 gallons per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Application to non-cropland areas are not applicable, to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Entry Restrictions: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do Not Contaminate Water, Food, or Feed By Storage or Disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry place no lower in temperature than 50°F or higher than 120°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat procedure two more times.