

**BROADLEAF POSTEMERGENCE
HERBICIDE**

The 2, 4-D low volatile ester for agricultural weed control,
conifer release and site preparation

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester* 60.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 39.2%

*2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 41.9% by weight or 3.8 pounds per gallon.

*Isomer specific by AOAC method No. 6.D01-5

E.P.A. Reg. No. 264-20ZA

E.P.A. Est. No. 264-MO-1

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children.

See other cautions on side panels.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, TELEPHONE COLLECT
(24 HOURS A DAY) IN U.S.A. (304) 744-3487

UNION CARBIDE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

P.O. Box 12014, T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709

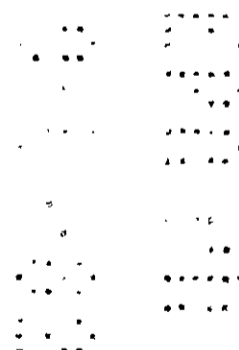
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Made in U.S.A.

1 ST. TREATMENT AVAILABLE

ACCEPTED
12-19-82

264-20
60.8%



✓ DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

✓ WEEDONE LV4 Broadleaf Postemergence Herbicide contains the butoxyethyl ester of 2,4-D, the original and one of the best low volatile esters. In cropland, WEEDONE LV4 is more effective than amines for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as bindweed, thistle, smartweed, wild garlic, curled dock, musk thistle, lousy ragwort, and wild onions.

✓ TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add the WEEDONE LV4 with agitation, and finally, the balance of the water with continued agitation. This material forms an emulsion in water--not a solution. This tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and insure uniform spray mixtures.

✓ NOTICE: Use WEEDONE LV6 Emulsifiable Broadleaf Herbicide to make oil solutions for airplane spraying.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPLYING WEEDONE LV4 BROADLEAF POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE

WEEDS IN CROPS

	Amount of WEEDONE LV4 per acre	Directions
WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE (not underseded with legumes) Annual and biennial weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	✓ 1/2-2 pints* 1-2 pints*	✓ Apply after grain is fully tillered (usually about 4-8" high) but not forming joints in the stem. Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage
WEEDONE LV4 and ME4 BROMINAL TM Tank Mixture on Wheat, Barley Oat and Rye. Cereal areas except Washington, Oregon Idaho	1/2-1 pint Plus 1/2-3/4 pint ME4 Brominal	ME4 BROMINAL Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to WEEDONE LV4 and may be tank mixed with WEEDONE LV4 for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. TO PREPARE the spray, first mix WEEDONE LV4 in water then add the ME4 Brominal. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. ✓ Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10-20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or use 5-10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds. Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions on both products labeling.
Washington, Oregon Idaho	1/2-1 pint Plus 3/4-1 pint ME4 Brominal	
Wild onion or garlic	1 1/2-2 pints ✓	✓ 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.

Handwritten notes:
1.5 pints per acre
E

✓ Emergency weed control in wheat
Perennial broadleaf weeds 3 pints ✓

Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the dough stage, but do not spray 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.

✓ Preharvest 1-2 pints* ✓

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 the weed control problem justifies the risk of grain damage.

- ✓ - For aerial application on grain, apply WEEDON 1V4 in 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not mix with oil for crop uses.
- Do not forage or graze treated fields for 2 weeks after application.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

FIELD CORN

✓ Preemergence 2-3 pints ✓

to control broadleaf weeds and suppress annual grasses, apply 3 to 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.

✓ Postemergence
Annual broadleaf weeds 1/2 pint ✓

Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold, as injury may occur. Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 10" tall. If corn more than 10" tall must be sprayed, use drop pipes.

✓ Perennial broadleaf weeds 3/4 pint ✓

Spray when weeds are in the bud to bloom stage. If corn is more than 10" tall, use drop pipes to keep spray off corn leaves. Do not spray in tassel to dough stage.

✓ 2,4-D may make corn brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage while brittle. Certain single cross hybrids may be more susceptible to 2,4-D injury than other varieties.

✓ Preharvest (brown silk)

1-2 pints ✓

After the hard dough (denting) 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 tough weeds under stress.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Annual broadleaf weeds
Perennial broadleaf weeds

3/4 pint
1 1/4 pints ✓

Treat when sorghum is 6 to 10" tall.

✓ G/SSSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

1-1 1/2 pints ✓

Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEEDS AND BRUSH IN PASTURES, RANGELAND, TURF AREAS, AND FALLOW LAND

✓ RANGELAND, PASTURES, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AND OTHER TURF AREAS

✓ Annual broadleaf weeds

2 pints ✓

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, sunflower.

✓ Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds

3-4 pints ✓

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). Do not apply to newly seeded areas until sod is formed and grass has been cut a few times. Do not use WEEDONE LV4 for susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Bentgrass and clover may be injured by this treatment. Also controls bindweed, thistles, (Canada, musk, bull, and Scotch), smartweed, tansy ragwort, wild onion, wild garlic.

✓ Sand sage, sagebrush, chinquerry oak, and other 2,4-D susceptible woody species

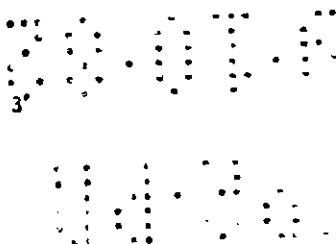
1-4 quarts ✓

Apply aerially to brush in 2-10 gallons water per acre. One gallon fuel oil may be included in the mixture. Consult state or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray applications.

*ca. 200
per
compartments*

LSU

180p 3'



FALLOW LAND

- ✓ Annual broadleaf weeds 1-2 pints Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2-3" tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
- ✓ Biennial broadleaf weeds 2-4 pints Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in spring during rosette stage. In fall or after flower stalks have developed, use the highest rate.
- ✓ Perennial broadleaf weeds 2-4 pints 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.

- For ground spraying on non-cropped areas, pastures, rangeland, and turf areas, use enough water for good wetting (minimum 10 gallons per acre).
- Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after treatment.
- Do not plant treated fallow land until three months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

COMBINATION WITH LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Use 1/2-3/4 pint WEEDONE LV4 per acre for weeding and feeding corn, small grains, grasses for seed 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 the WEEDONE LV4 with vigorous agitation, and complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable. Do not allow mixture to stand overnight. Incompatibility may be encountered with some fertilizer brands or under some environmental conditions. If in doubt, test a small sample in the dilution ratio planned for application. NOTE: Herbicides can increase foliage contact burn of fertilizers. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

WEEDS AND BRUSH IN NON-CROP AREAS

FENCEROWS, ROADSIDES, DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, VACANT LOTS, AIRFIELDS, RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS.

- ✓ Annual broadleaf weeds 2-4 pints Apply when most weeds are still young and growing vigorously.
- ✓ Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds 3-6 pints 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 bindweed. Treat wild onion or garlic in early spring and in fall when they are young and growing actively.

✓ Cattails and tules

✓ 1 1/2-2 1/2 gallons

Mix 2 quarts WEEDONE LV4 in 2 quarts kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Apply 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent such as SURFILL[®] Spray Adjuvant is suggested.

✓ Woody plants

✓ 1-2 gallons

Apply in 30-100 gallons of spray per acre, preferably through low-volume equipment such as DIRECTA-SPRA[®], WOBBLER[®], MINI-WOBBLER[®] or SPIROMETER[®]. Treat when 2,4-D-susceptible species are in full leaf and growing actively. Repeated applications, oil or wetting agent, and/or high volume spraying (300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre) may be needed for acceptable control of some species or if brush growth is dense.

✓ WEEDONE LV4 and AMDON[®] K
Herbicide Tank Mixtures for
Non-Crop Areas
Perennial broadleaf
weeds and susceptible
woody species

✓ 1/2-1 1/2 gallons
Plus
✓ 2-3 quarts
AMDON K

To prepare the spray, add the total required amount of water to the spray tank. When using NALCO-IRON[®] drift control additive or LO-DRIFT[®] spray additive, add at rates specified on its container label. Next add the required amount of WEEDONE LV4 while agitating the mixture in the spray tank then add the required amount of AMDON K while continuing agitation.

✓ Difficult to control woody
species such as balsam fir,
black spruce, bracken fern,
gums, hickory, maple, oaks,
salmonberry and sourwood.

✓ 1 1/2-2 gallons
Plus
✓ 3-4 quarts
AMDON K

Apply mixture of WEEDONE LV4 and AMDON K in enough spray volume to obtain adequate coverage. Usually 15 to 25 gallons per acre. Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions on both products labeling.

- For aerial application to solid stands of susceptible brush, use 2-4 quarts in 3-12 gallons volume per acre. Two to 4 quarts of fuel oil may be included in this mixture.
- Applications will be less effective when conditions such as deficient soil moisture reduce brush growth.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

✓ CONIFER RELEASE

✓ To control alder, apply 1 1/2-2 quarts WEEDONE LV4 Broadleaf Postemergence Herbicide in 9 1/2-15 gallons water per acre as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2" in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth of conifers and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed firs, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying.

✓ To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply 3 quarts WEEDONE LV4 plus 3 quarts fuel oil in 8 1/2-15 gallons water per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply 3 quarts WEEDONE LV4 before pine growth begins in spring.

✓ To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply 2 quarts WEEDONE LV4 in 1 1/2-4 1/2 gallons water per acre when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

✓ In northern areas, if possible conifer injury can be tolerated, 1 1/2-3 quarts WEEDONE LV4 applied aerially in 8-25 gallons of water per acre after conifers such as jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce have hardened off (usually mid-July) will provide control of competing hardwoods including alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow.

SITE PREPARATION

Budbreak spray: To control alder before planting forest seedlings, apply 2-4 quarts WELDONL 1V4 in 9-15 gallons fuel oil per acre after alder buds break, but before foliage is 1/4 full size.
Foliage spray: To control alder before planting forest tree seedlings, apply 2 quarts WELDONL 1V4 plus 2 quarts fuel oil in 9-15 gallons water per acre after most alder leaves are full size. One-tenth gallon TRANS-VERT Herbicide Additive may be added for additional alder control.

- Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

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NALCO-TROL is a trademark of NALCO Chemical Company.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

CAUTION

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking.

Statement of Practical Treatment

In case of contact wash skin with soap and water, for eyes flush with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Note to Physician: Aspiration hazards may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Use Precautions

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes unless thoroughly cleaned.

Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not apply WEEDONE LV4 Broadleaf Postemergence

Herbicide directly to, or permit spray mist to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2, 4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2, 4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by WEEDONE LV4 Broadleaf Postemergence

Herbicide sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction.

Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in height. In humid regions a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application.

Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets.

Drift from aerial or ground application may be reduced by: (1) applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage; (2) by increasing the volume of spray mix per acre; (3) by decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips; (4) by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; (5) by not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible valuable plants.

At high air or ground surface temperatures, vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Storage and Disposal Statements

Storage

Do not contaminate or store near food, feedstuff, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides or other pesticides.

Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state or local procedures.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label, that this product is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the directions for use when it is used in accordance with such directions, and that the directions, warnings and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluation of reasonable tests of effectiveness of toxicity to laboratory animals and to plants, and of residues on food crops, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties or in all states or under all conditions. THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

This warranty does not extend to, and the Buyer shall be solely responsible for, any and all loss or damage which results from the use of this product in any manner which is inconsistent with the label directions, warnings, or cautions.

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR, THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE