hour. Do not apply with hollow 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, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles, by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard f m spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, ...es, tomatoes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible ... or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when th wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornam ...lants.

At high temperatures vapors from this produ ...njure susceptible plants growing nearby Do not use ...een-house Excessive amounts of this herbicide in th ...il may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not han... apply other agricultural chemicals with the same eq...pment used for 2,4-D LV6E except as specified on this label.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions **Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on the label.**

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

The Dow Chemical Company 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 therein under normal conditions of use 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 in writing The Dow Chemical Company 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 The Dow Chemical Company or any other seller will be one of the following, at the election of The Dow Chemical Company

(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 Limit of Warranty and Liability 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

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DOW

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Midland, Michigan 48640 U.S.A.

464-347

SPECIMEN LABEL 86-.862 DATE CODE 994
THIS IS AN INITIAL PRINTING

Specimen Label

2,4-D LV6E Herbicide

CONC...NTRATED - EFFECTIVE - LOW VOLATILE

Contains Isooctyl Esters of 2,4-D

For the Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous Perennials and Woody Plants Susceptible to 2,4-D in Grass Pastures, Certain Crops and Non-Crop Areas.

Active Ingredient(s):	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Isooctyl Ester†	89.4%
Inert Ingredients	10.6%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent	59.4% - 5.6 lb/gal

†Isomer Specific by AOAC 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.)

E.P.A. Registration No. 464-347

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

RECEIVED OCT 16 1986 464-347

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

AVISO:

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:
Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED • ~~MAY CAUSE IRRITATION~~

Avoid Contact with Skin, Eyes, or Clothing • Wash Thoroughly After Handling • 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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water Get medical attention if irritation persists If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat Call a physician Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

NOTICE
Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.

Before buying or using this product, read "WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER" elsewhere on this label. If terms are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under the Limit of Warranty and Liability

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Foods, Feeds, Drugs or Clothing

or Absorbed Through Skin May Cause Allergic Skin Reactions

Avoid breathing vapors or mists

WEED LIST

2,4-D LV6E herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others

beggarticks
bitterweed
blueweed, Texas
broomweed
buckbrush
buckwheat, wild
burdock
burhead
carpetweed
catnip
chamise
chicory
cocklebur
coffeeweed
cornflower
coyotebrush
croton
dandelion
docks
dogfennel
elderberry
fanweed
galinsoga
garlic, wild
goatsbeard
halogeton
hemp, wild
jewelweed
jimsonweed
kochia
lambsquarter
loco, bigbend
mallow, Venice
manzanita
marshelder
milkvetch
morningglory, annual
mustards
nettles
onion, wild
pennycress
pepperweed, field
pigweed
plantains
poorjoe
rabbitbrush
radish, wild
ragweed
rape, wild
redstem
sage, coastal
sagebrush, big
sagebrush, sand
salsify
sand shinnery oak
shepherdspurse
sicklepod
smartweed
sneezeweed, bitter
sowthistle, annual
spanishneedles
sumac
sunflower
sweetclover
tansymustard
tansyragwort
thistle, bull
thistle, musk
thistle, Russian
tumbleweed
velvetleaf
vervains
vetch
water plantain
willow
witchweed
wormwood
yellow rocket
yellow starthistle

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Apply 2,4-D LV6E as water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions 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 per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally 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 dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil 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 maximum control. **Do not apply 2,4-D LV6E where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.**

NOTE: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of 2,4-D LV6E, with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. NOTE: 2,4-D LV6E in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added, first mix the 2,4-D LV6E and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the 2,4-D LV6E is mixed in the water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

Spring and winter wheat, barley and rye: Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 1 1/3 pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/3 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. **NOTE:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Use one of the following three programs. **Preemergence:** Apply 1 to 2 2/3 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence:** Apply 2/3 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Postemergence:** After emergence of corn, use 1/3 pint per acre. Application of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the 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 tasseling to 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 cultivation 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 seed company, Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): Apply 1/3 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service authorities for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES: NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bentgrasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 2/3 pints of 2,4-D LV6E per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 1/3 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre, making three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1 1/3 pints in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1 1/3 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 4 pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: use 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, roadsides and along drainage ditchbanks spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed using 4 to 5 pints of 2,4-D LV6E in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Apply 1 1/3 to 4 pints of 2,4-D LV6E per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 2/3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

TULE (BULRUSH) AND OTHER RUSHES: Mix 2 2/3 pints of 2,4-D LV6E and 1 gallon of diesel oil or kerosene, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray to wet all foliage (400-800 gallons per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Respray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

SPOT TREATMENT: To control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/6 pint of 2,4-D LV6E in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. 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 or 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 a 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.** Areas treated with 2,4-D LV6E Herbicide 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

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

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. This product can be stored in an unheated building.

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). 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. (Metal containers)

OR

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by local authorities, by burning. (Plastic containers 5-gal or less)

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply 2,4-D LV6E herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crops or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them since even small quantities of the 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 spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per