

BALCOM



ACCEPTED
SEP 3 1969
UNDER FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND FUNGICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
ED UNDER NO. 960-162

LV 4 Ester Weed Killer

Low Volatile Emulsifiable concentrate for controlling certain weeds in corn,
small grains, pastures, and other non-crop areas.

CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children.

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

BE CAREFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or spray purposes.

In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO².

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Isooctyl ester of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 69.7%

INERT INGREDIENTS 30.3%

100.0%

*Equivalent to 46.2% 2,4-D acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon.

USDA, REG. NO. 960-162

Net Contents U.S. Gallon(s)

WARNING—Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. Esters of 2,4-D produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in non-crop areas, rights-of-way, fence rows, and pastures. It is designed for application after dilution with either water or oil. It is considerably less volatile than either the isopropyl or butyl esters, but care must be exercised in its use as outlined in the Warning. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Apply BALCOM LV 4 Ester Weed Killer when weeds are small, succulent, and growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre if required by the sprayer for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D per acre. Add BALCOM LV 4 Ester Weed Killer to water in the spray tank while filling, and mix thoroughly.

The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding dosages, method of application and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed by certain areas by local regulations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Alligator weed	Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Arrowhead	Kochia	Ragweed
Buckhorn	Knotweed	Shepherds Purse
Carpetweed	Lambsquarter	Sunflower
Cocklebur	Marsh elder	Tie vine
Dandelion	Mustards	Wild carrot
Dock	Morning-glory	Wild radish
Hedge bindweed	Pigweed	Wild sweet potato
	Plantain	

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

Bindweed	Hemp	Poison Ivy
Buckwheat	Horse nettle	Sheep sorrel
Blueweed	Indigo	White top or
Buckbrush	Klamath weed	Hoary Cress
Canada Thistle	Locoweed	Wild onion
Cottonwood	Mexican weed	Willows
	Milkweed	

BALCOM CHEMICALS, INC.



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