

BALCOM



ACCEPTED
SEP 3 1969
UNDER FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND MITICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
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.

HARMFUL 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%
	<hr/> 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	

SITES
SITES

SMALL GRAINS

and biennial weed Radish. Treat after milk stage. For Wild Morning Gl avoid application not be treated until stage. Grain and legumes can be to after treatment with

CORN—For control 1/2 pint per acre. 1 point. Use drop tassels appear. D 2,4-D in corn grove experiment station Avoid cultivating

For pre-emergence a broadcast spray on light, sandy soil

SORGHUM—Apply 12 inches tall. Use plants are less than early dough stage service weed specialist

PASTURES, LAWNS—Balcom LV 4 Ester

For small areas, use areas until grass 1 grasses. Clover or mer weather. Avoid lining stage. Spray

graze treated areas **NON-CROP AREAS**—damage ditchbank water and wet foliage difficult-to-kill per and White Top. injury susceptible

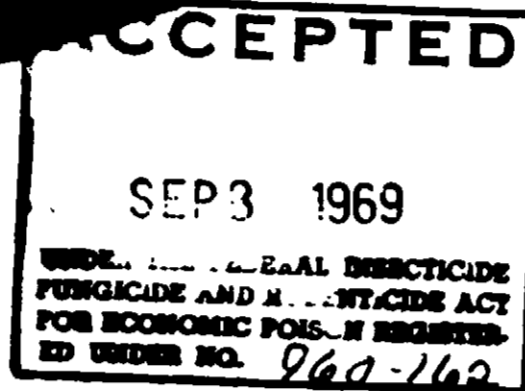
NOTE: For spot gallon of water.

Balcom Chemicals, Inc. tion on the label a use. This product of use or handling of the seller, such its use or application soil or crop. Balcom fitness or merchant of the liability of injuries or damage chase price paid by buyer and all user not be varied by a

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS, PASTURES, AND NON-CROP AREAS

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye)—Use ½ pint per acre for controlling annual and biennial weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, Pigweed, and Wild Radish. Treat after the crop is well tillered and before the boot stage; or after the milk stage. For perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory use ¼ pint per acre when weeds are in the pre-bloom stage, but avoid application when crop is in the boot to dough stage. Fall planted grains should not be treated until the following spring when crop is fully tillered and before the boot stage. Grain underseeded with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—For controlling susceptible annual or perennial weeds, apply not more than ½ pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle.

For pre-emergence treatment of weeds in corn, use 1½ to 3 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before crop emergence. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

SORGHUM—Apply ½ pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not use when plants are less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF—Apply 2 pints Balcom LV 4 Ester Weed Killer per acre in sufficient water to provide good coverage. For small areas, use 1 tablespoonful per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass has become well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clover or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Spray or vapors from this product may injure Dichondra. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

NON-CROP AREAS—For controlling annual and perennial weeds in fence rows, drainage ditchbanks, roadsides, and similar areas, use 2 to 3 pints in 100 gallons of water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory, and White Top. Repeat when regrowth is visible. Use only where drift will not injure susceptible vegetation.

NOTE: For spot treatment of weeds in crops listed above, use 1½ tablespoonfuls per gallon of water.

WARNING NOTICE

Balcom Chemicals, Inc. warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond the control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of its use or application, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Balcom Chemicals, Inc. makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer, and the limit of the liability of Balcom Chemicals, Inc. or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer of the quantity of this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice, which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

to prevent injuring crops such as cotton or beans. Do not use in quantities of spray which may produce coarse sprays which 2,4-D produce vapors. Plants are injured by 2,4-D made on weeds and grasses are damaged.

Never use for any other purpose. Do not use to avoid possible injury to crops.

If the same weed is present, repeat application thoroughly with same volume for one day. Then repeat with water.

Difficult to kill such as areas, rights-of-way (unweeded) dilution with either propyl or butyl esters. When used in food form. Apply BAL- and growing rapidly. Great perennial weeds uniform coverage. The volume sprayers up coverage. In either 4 Ester Weed Killer

As general. Consult weed specialist for timing of sprays. Regulations.

lettuce, dandelion, Purslane, clover, sorrel, radish, sweet potato

Ivy, sorrel, top or bottom, Creosote, etc.

SITES
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BALCOM CHEMICALS, INC.