

BALCOM

SPECIFIC CROP USE

WARNING—BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU SPRAY. Never apply L V 6 except as recommended on this label, because use in any other way may result in damage or injury to persons, animals, or crops, or other unintended consequences. Crops such as tomatoes, cotton, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, peas, tobacco or beans, and flowers or ornamentals are very susceptible to 2,4-D weed killers, and should never be treated with L V 6. Do not allow spray mist to drift onto desirable crops or plants—even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures to form coarse sprays that are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. Although L V 6 is formulated with a low volatile ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, it may still release vapors after application that can injure sensitive plants nearby.

Do not use L V 6 in greenhouses or on newly seeded lawns. Do not spray 2,4-D weed killers in food crops after the edible food portion begins to form.

Use of this herbicide may be governed by local regulations. Creeping grasses, such as bent, and white clover or other legumes should not be sprayed unless spot treatments are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. Never use more L V 6 than recommended on this label, since heavier applications will seriously damage some crops. Large amounts in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination.

Keep this container 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 applying 2,4-D weed killers. If you must use the same equipment for other spraying, thoroughly flush your entire spray unit with water immediately after use. Then fill the sprayer with water containing household ammonia (1 quart to each 25 gallons of water) and allow to stand for one day. Finally, flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

BALCOM L V 6 is one of the most highly concentrated 2,4-D weed killers available: SIX POUNDS of active weed killer per gallon. BALCOM L V 6 covers 50% more ground than ordinary "4 pound gallon" weed killer—costs less per acre to use. The high concentration means you need carry fewer "cans" into the field.

BALCOM L V 6 also offers a special balance of ingredients that give the mixed spray better killing power. It sticks, spreads, and penetrates the weeds' waxy leaf coating for root-deep kill. BALCOM L V 6 kills tough, hard-to-control broadleaf weeds and woody plants by working deep into the roots.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHERE TO USE: In corn, wheat, barley, rye, rights-of-way, fencerows, and drainage ditchbanks.

WHEN TO USE: When weeds are small and growing fast. Treat perennial weeds before they bloom, if the crop is tolerant at this time, as indicated under "Specific Crop Use". Lack of soil moisture may reduce weed control.

HOW TO MIX WITH WATER: Add while filling the spray tank water and mix thoroughly. Simply use the amount of water required by your sprayer to apply the correct volume of BALCOM L V 6 per acre, as set out under "Specific Crop Use".

EASY TO KILL WEEDS: Alligator Weed, Arrowhead, Buckhorn, Carpetweed, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Dock, Hedge bindweed, Henbit, Kochia, Knotweed, Lambsquarter, Marsh elder, Mustards, Morning glory, Pigweed, Plantain, Prickly lettuce, Ragweed, Shepherd's Purse, Sunflower, The Vine, Wild carrot, Wild sweet potato.

HARD TO KILL WEEDS: Bindweed, Buckwheat, Blueweed, Buckbrush, Canada Thistle, Cottonwood, Hemp, Horse nettle, Indigo, Klamath weed, Locoweed, Mexican weed, Milkweed, Poison Ivy, Sheep sorrel, White top or Hoary Cress, Wild Onion, Willows.

SORGHUM - Apply 1/3 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.

LV 6

Ester Weed Killer

Low volatile emulsifiable formulation for control of broadleaf weeds in corn, wheat, barley, rye, and non-crop areas.

CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children.

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

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.

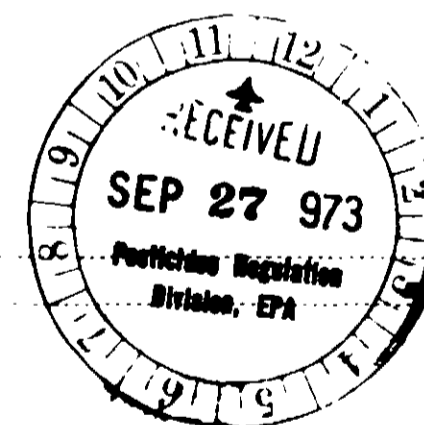
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Isooctyl ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

INERT INGREDIENTS



94.5%

5.5%

100.0%

*Equivalent to 62.7% 2,4-D acid or

6.0 pounds per gallon.

NET CONTENTS U.S. GALLON(S)

EPA REG. NO. 960-165

Because of variations in climate or other factors, there are variations to the best rate of application. Consult your state agriculture extension service weed specialist for their specific recommendations, application, dosages, and timing of use. You may wish to follow which may vary somewhat from those given below.

CAUTION: Do not use until you have read the "WARNING"

WHEAT, BARLEY, OR RYE—To control easy-to-kill weeds. To control hard-to-kill weeds, apply 1/2 pint per acre. Treat before crop emerges from the boot or before jointing. Treat spring when weeds are small, and before the crop begins heading. Do not spray these crop legumes. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 24-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—Apply 1/3 pint per acre. Treat any time before tass 8 inches or taller, avoid application to the growing point by directing the spray near the base of the crop. Because of differences in susceptibility to herbicides, consult your state agriculture extension service weed specialist to determine if your particular

Avoid cultivating soon after treatment when corn may be being grown for seed production. For pre-emergence treatment, 1 acre; spray 1 to 3 days before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils.

LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF—Apply to small areas, use 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water. Do not use on lawns until grass is well established. Do not use on bent or clover or other legumes may be injured by spraying, especially in weather. Avoid spraying seed grasses when in the blossom. Spray or vapors from this product may injure Dichondra.

NON-CROP AREAS (Fence-rows, Drainage Ditchbanks, Similar Areas)—Apply 1 1/2 to 2 pints in 100 gallons of water. Repeat treatments may be needed to control hard-to-kill weed if visible.

SPOT TREATMENT: For spot treatment spraying of small areas, use 1/2 teaspoon per gallon of water and thoroughly wet all weed foliage.

WOODY PLANTS—To control susceptible woody plants brush, use 2 1/2 to 4 pints per hundred gallons of water and use 4 teaspoonfuls per gallons of water.

WARNING NOTICE

Balcom Chemicals, Inc. warrants that this material conforms to the information on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the user or handler assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage, control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility or on the soil or crop. Balcom Chemicals, Inc. makes no warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy and the limit of the ability of Balcom Chemicals, Inc. or any of its agents, for 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 for the quantity involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this warranty which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

BALCOM CHEMICALS, INC.

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

ACCEPTED

ACCEPTED
OCT. 16, 1973
UNDER FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT
FOR FUNGICIDE USE
POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 960-165



SPECIFIC CROP USE

Because of variations in climate or other factors, there are various expert opinions as to the best rate of application. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for their specific recommendations on type of application, dosages, and timing of use. You may wish to follow their recommendations, which may vary somewhat from those given below.

CAUTION: Do not use until you have read the "WARNING" on this label.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OR RYE—To control easy-to-kill weeds, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control hard-to-kill weeds, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Treat after tillering begins and before crop emerges from the boot or before jointing. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small, and before the crop begins heading. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. Do not spray these crops when seeded down with legumes. 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—Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Treat any time before tassels appear, but if corn is 8 inches or taller, avoid application to the growing point by using drop nozzles and directing the spray near the base of the crop. Because different varieties of corn vary in susceptibility to herbicides, consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist to determine if your particular hybrid is resistant.

Avoid cultivating soon after treatment when corn may be brittle. Do not use in corn grown for seed production. For pre-emergence treatment, use $2\frac{2}{3}$ pints overall per acre; spray 1 to 3 days before corn emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF—Apply $1\frac{1}{3}$ pints per acre. For small areas, use 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grass is well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clover or other legumes may be injured by spraying, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Spray or vapors from this product may injure Dichondra.

NON-CROP AREAS (Fence-rows, Drainage Ditchbanks, Rights-of-ways and Similar Areas)—Apply $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 pints in 100 gallons of water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat treatments may be needed to control hard-to-kill weeds; re-treat when regrowth is visible.

SPOT TREATMENT: For spot treatment spraying of small non-crop areas, mix 1 tablespoon per gallon of water and thoroughly wet all weed foliage.

WOODY PLANTS—To control susceptible woody plants Willow, Sumac, Buckbrush, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pints per hundred gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly. Treat when brush is growing rapidly, in late spring or early summer. For small areas, use 4 teaspoonfuls per gallons of water.

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