PM 23
1386-60

2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
2-Ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid*	65.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS	34.9%
Total	100.0%

*Isomer Specific Acid Equivalent (43.20% or 3.76 lbs./gal.) by AOAC Method No. 6, D01-5

Net Volume: [redacted]
Product 105

EPA Reg. No. 1386-60
EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

CO-OP

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep out of reach of children.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Give victim one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water. If in eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer will kill or control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D: alligatorweed, arrowhead, artichoke, bindweed (hedge, field and European), bitter wintercress, bouncebet, buckhorn, bull thistle, bullrush, burdock, bur ragweed, buttercup, catnip, chickweed, chicory, cocklebur, coffeebean, creeping jenny, curly indigo, dandelion, dock, duckweed, elderberry, goldenrod, ground ivy, hemp, hoary cress, honeysuckle, indigo, ironweed, jimsonweed, lambsquarters, locoweed, Mexicanweed, morningglory (annual), mustard, nutgrass, parrotfeather, pennywort, pigweed, plantain, poison ivy, pokeweed, povertyweed, puncturevine, purslane, rush, Russian thistle, sagebrush, shepherdspurse, smartweed, sowthistle, stinkweed, sumac, sunflower, Virginia creeper, waterhyacinth, waterlily, waterprimrose, wild garlic, wild lettuce, wild onion, wild radish and willow.

2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be applied in liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, grass seed crops and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows and drainage ditch banks.

Apply when the weeds are young and in succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Sprays applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye) — Use 1/2 pint (8 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to control susceptible broadleaf weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur, plantain, morningglory (annual), daisy fleabane, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, burdock, dandelion, stinging nettle, and sunflowers. Apply in the spring after grain plants are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply during the seedling stage, late jointing stage or after heading begins. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes.

For improved control of wild garlic and wild onion, apply 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, DO NOT USE UNLESS POSSIBLE CROP INJURY WILL BE ACCEPTABLE. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions. DO NOT FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT. DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.

CORN — For pre-emergence treatment, use 2 to 4 pints per acre applied to the soil after planting, but before emergence of corn seedlings, to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, such as crabgrass, foxtail, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur and pigweed. Do not use on sandy soil. Use lower rate of application on loam soils and higher rate on clay soils. Injury to corn is likely to occur if heavy rain closely follows application. Deep planting of corn may provide some protection against injury.

For post-emergence treatment, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint (5 to 8 fluid ounces) per acre to control the susceptible broadleaf weeds, such as ragweed, lambsquarter, morningglory (annual), cocklebur and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Corn at 4 to 5-inch stage is more resistant to injury and the broadleaf weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of growing point of corn. In corn 10 inches tall or more, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of hot, moist weather. Injury to corn may occur when hot, dry weather closely follows treatment. Avoid cultivation for 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage, or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

For pre-harvest treatment, after the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

GRASS SEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF — Use 1 to 1½ pint per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleaf weeds. Do not apply in the seeding or heading stages. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic and wild onion, two applications each year for 2 or more years are usually required. One application should be made during the fall period, October to December, and the other during the period, February to May. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS AND DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS — Use 2 to 2½ pints per acre to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application by hand or knapsack sprayer may be made by using 2 teaspoons per gallon of water; apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per square rod. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RANGELAND AND PASTURE — Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Do no use on bent grass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION — Above quantities of 2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture and continue some agitation during application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high pressure sprayer, apply in 150 to 200 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application, apply in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre.

Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D Weed Killer per unit of area regardless of the quantity of water.

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, soybeans, tomatoes or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Vapor from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and under some conditions, killed.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER — 2,4-D Lo V Ester Weed Killer may be combined with some liquid nitrogen fertilizers. However, the compatibility of 2,4-D Lo V Ester with the fertilizer must be tested before combining in the spray tank.

JAR TEST

Amount of 2,4-D Lo V Ester to add to one pint of liquid nitrogen fertilizer:

2,4-D Lo V Ester Rate/Acre	Level Teaspoons of 2,4-D Lo V Ester	
	Volume of 25 gal./acre	Volume of 100 gal./acre
1/2 pint	1/4 tsp.	1/16 tsp.
1 pint	1/2 tsp.	1/8 tsp.
2 pints	1 tsp.	1/4 tsp.
4 pints	2 tsp.	1/2 tsp.

The amount of herbicide to be tested, as indicated in the above table, is based on either 25 gallons or 100 gallons of finished spray per acre. When using lower or higher spray volumes make appropriate changes in the ingredients of the compatibility test.

In a quart jar add the appropriate amount of 2,4-D Lo V Ester as determined from the above chart, to one pint of liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Cover the jar and shake it well. Observe the mixture after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes.

If the mixture does not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers or other precipitates, then the tested combination is compatible. If precipitates form but the mixture can be resuspended with agitation, the combination may be used provided good agitation is maintained throughout the mixing and application operations.

If incompatibility occurs, the use of a suitable compatibility agent may solve the problem. Rerun the above compatibility test, but add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent prior to adding the 2,4-D Lo V Ester. (The 1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of liquid nitrogen fertilizer.) If the mixture is still incompatible, DO NOT USE.

TANK MIXING SEQUENCE

If the 2,4-D Lo V Ester/fertilizer mixture is compatible without the use of a compatibility agent: Fill the spray tank with half the amount of fertilizer to be used. Add the 2,4-D Lo V Ester, with agitation, and complete filling the tank with the fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application.

If a compatibility agent must be used, add it to the spray tank prior to adding the 2,4-D Lo V Ester.

Follow all applicable recommendations and field application rates on the fertilizer and compatibility agent labeling, as well as the 2,4-D Lo V Ester labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. Seller makes no other express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of Fitness or of Merchantability, and no agent of Seller is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.