

NOV 1992

Ms. Nik Ramswick
 Universal Cooperatives, Inc.
 7801 Metro Parkway
 P.O. Box 460
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

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Dear Ms. Ramswick:

Subject: 2,4-D Lo-V 6E
 EPA Registration No. 1386-616
 Applications Dated August 21, 1992 and September 26, 1992, Request To Amend Product Registration by Adding Pest Weeds To List of Weeds Claimed To Be Controlled, by Adding No-Till or Minimum Till Use in Culture of Soybeans, Amendment of Storage and Disposal Statements, Use Precautions, and Compatibility Determination, and Spot Treatment for Spring and Winter wheat, Barley and Rye and Your Letter Dated October 27, 1992

The proposed amendment to add other pest weeds to the list of weeds claimed to be controlled is acceptable under section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended provided that you submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

The proposed amendment to add add no-till or minimum till use of this product in the culture of soybeans is conditionally accepted under section 3(c)(7)(B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide Act (FIFRA) as amended, with an expiration date of December 31, 1995, and based on a permissible level of residues of the active ingredient 2,4-D of 0.1 part per million. In addition, during the period that this amendment is in effect, it will be subject to the conditions listed below:

1. That the Industry Task Force II for 2,4-D Research Data will submit to this Agency the following data from field studies:
 - a. Residue chemistry data from TN, AR, IL, IN, MN, MO and either MS or LA; due before January 31, 1994.
 - b. Data from exaggerated residue chemistry studies in three locations, likely IL, MN and either MS or LA; due before January 31, 1994.

- c. Data from plant metabolism studies in three representative, dissimilar crops; due before January 31, 1994
 - d. Data from animal metabolism studies (poultry and ruminants) as outlined in the Residue Chemistry Chapter of the 2,4-D Registration Standard; due before January 31, 1994
 - e. Adequate storage stability data for all analyses must be submitted before January 31, 1994.
2. Submit/cite all data required for registration/regrgistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
3. Submit production information (pounds or gallons produced) for the product for the fiscal year in which this use is conditionally registered, in accordance with FIFRA section 29. The fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30. The product information will be submitted to the Agency no later than November 15, following the end of the preceding fiscal year. The production information must be submitted to:

Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (E7505C)
Office of Pesticide Programs
US Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

4. Change the interval of time (period) between application and planting of soybeans for the 1 pint/acre rate from 7 days to 14 days (this conforms with the specifications FAXed to you on September 22, 1992).
5. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(a). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of this condition.

You should note that if you or others fail to satisfy any of the conditions imposed on this registration, e.g., the Industry Task Force II for 2,4-D Research Data fails to submit the required data by the specified deadlines or the data submitted are not generated in accordance with EPA guidelines, EPA may issue a notice to cancel this amendment under FIFRA section 6(e).

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You should also note that, regardless of whether you satisfy all applicable conditions, this conditional registration will expire automatically on December 31, 1995. Sale and distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for this use on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) covered under this amendment after December 31, 1995 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject product in or on soybeans will also expire automatically, two (2) years after the date published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. After that date, sale or distribution of the raw agricultural commodity, soybeans will be a violation of the Federal Food and Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

After the final required data have been submitted and a permanent tolerance established for the residues of 2,4-D resulting from this use, EPA will entertain an application to amend the registration under section 3(c)(5) of FIFRA as amended without any special limitation on the duration of the amended registration.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H-7505C)

Enclosure

E.Wilson:Diskette#2,4-D-1:11:05:92

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2,4-D Lo-V 6E

A Highly Concentrated Formula For The Control Of Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous Perennials, And Woody Plants Susceptible To 2,4D In Grass Pastures, Certain Crops, and Non-Crop Areas.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

AVISO: PRECAUCION AL USUARIO — Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	89.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS	10.6%
Total	100.0%

Isomer Specific By AOAC Method No. 6.275-6.279 (13th Ed.), 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 59.4%-5.6 Lbs. Per Gallon.

Product 107

EPA Reg. No. 1386-616
EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

with CONGRESS
In EPA Letter 0-10-68



Manufactured By:
UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440

Registered under EPA Reg. No. 1386-616

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid isomer specific
(2-Ethylhexyl ester) 59.4% 5.6 lbs. per gallon

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. 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, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

For medical emergency information call 1-800-228-5635, extension 138.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

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. Read the above reentry statement and the precautionary statements to workers. 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: Area treated with 2,4-D Lo-V 6E (contains 2,4-D) on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statement of Practical Treatment from label.)"

WEED LIST

2,4-D Lo-V 6E 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:

6/11

- *Alfalfa
- *Beggarticks
- Bitterweed
- Blueweed, Texas
- *Broomweed
- Buckbrush
- Buckoheat, Wild
- Burdock
- Burhead
- Carpetweed
- *Carrot, Wild
- Catnip
- Chamise
- Chicory
- *Clover, Red
- Cocklebur
- Coffeeweed
- Cornflower
- Coyotebrush
- Croton
- Dandelion
- *Docks
- *Dogbanes
- Dogfennel
- Elderberry
- Evening Primrose, Common
- Fanweed
- Galinsoga
- *Garlic, Wild
- Goatsbeard
- *Goldenrod
- *Ground Ivy

- Halogeton
- Hemp, Wild
- Hoary Cress
- Jewelweed
- Jerusalem Artichoke
- Jimsonweed
- Kochia
- Lambsquarter, Common
- Lettuce, Wild
- Loco, Bigbend
- *Mallow (Venice, Dwarf, Little)
- Manzanita
- Marshelder
- Milkvetch
- Morningglory (Annual, Ivy, Common, Woolly)
- Mustards
- *Nettles (Including Stinging)
- *Onion, Wild
- *Parsnips, Wild
- Pennycress
- Pepperweed, Field
- **Pigweed
- Plantains
- Poorjoe
- Rabbitbrush
- *Radish, Wild
- Ragweed (Common, Giant)
- Rape, Wild
- Redstem

- Sage, Coastal
- Sagebrush, Big
- Sagebrush, Sand
- Salsify (Western, Common)
- Sand Skinnery Oak
- Shepherdspurse
- Sicklepod
- *Smartweed (Annual Species)
- Sneezeweed, Bitter
- Southistle (Annual, Spiny, Perennial)
- Spanishcedles
- Sumac
- Sunflower
- Sweetclover
- *Tansymustard
- Tansyragwort
- *Thistle, Bull
- *Thistle, Canada
- *Thistle, Musk
- *Thistle, Russian
- Tumbleweed
- Velvetleaf
- *Vervains
- *Vetch, Hairy
- Water Plantain
- Western Ironweed
- *Willow
- Witchweed
- Wormwood
- Yellow Rocket
- Yellow Starthistle

*These species may require repeat applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

**Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

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USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply 2,4-D Lo-V 6E 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. Crops contacted by 2,4-D Lo-V 6E sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. 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 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 from spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

At high temperatures vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for 2,4-D Lo-V 6E 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.

Apply 2,4-D Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. NOTE: 2,4-D Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E 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. **DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.**

COMPATIBILITY: If 2,4-D Lo-V 6E is to be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test compatibility use a small container and mix one pint of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. Amount of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E to test is as follows.

<u>2,4-D Lo-V 6E</u> <u>Rate/Acre</u>	<u>Fertilizer Volume</u> <u>25 Gal./Acre</u>
½ Pint	Add ¼ Teaspoon of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E
1 Pint	Add ½ Teaspoon of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E
2 Pints	Add 1 Teaspoon of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E

Signs of incompatibility usually will appear within 15 minutes after mixing. If signs of incompatibility appear, do not use the spray mixture. If incompatibility exists, the addition of a suitable compatibility agent may solve the problem. Rerun the above test, but add 1/4 teaspoon (equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray) of a compatibility agent, prior to adding the 2,4-D Lo-V 6E. If the mixture is still incompatible, DO NOT USE.

Read and follow label directions for all tank mix products used with 2,4-D Lo-V 6E.

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TANK MIXING SEQUENCE: If the 2,4-D Lo-V 6E/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 6E, 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 6E. Follow applicable recommendations and field application rates on the fertilizer and compatibility agent labeling as well as the 2,4-D Lo-V 6E labeling. ✓

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. Spot treatment, if possible, is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury. ✓

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.

Preplant (Field Corn): To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

Preharvest (Field Corn): After the hard dough (denting) stage, to suppress weeds that interfere with harvest, such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, Jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, and velvet-leaf, and to decrease production of weed seeds, spray with air or ground equipment. The high rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. ? x

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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. Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.

**FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS
(Preplant Application Only)**

2,4-D Lo-V 6E may be used for postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions - Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixture to increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures - Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

PRODUCT	BROADCAST APPLICATION RATE	WHEN TO APPLY	
		(Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)	
2,4-D Lo-V 6E	1.0 Pt./Acre	1.7 lbs	Not Less Than 7 Days
	2.0 Pt./Acre	1.4 lbs	Not Less Than 30 Days

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or State Agricultural Extension Specialist or Crop Consultant for advice.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

***Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.**

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- *Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
- *Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.
- *Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.
- *Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
- *In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is adequately covered.
- *Do not apply 2,4-D Lo-V 6E as described unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.
- *During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with 2,4-D Lo-V 6E.

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 seedlings 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 harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of slaughter. 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 Lo-V 6E 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 pint 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 leaved out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Broombrush, 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 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 leaved out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROPPED AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fence rows, roadsides, and along drainage ditchbanks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Use 1 to 2 pints of 2,4-D Lo-V 6E in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including stems, 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.

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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 Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E 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 Lo-V 6E in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not store near food, feedstuff, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides or other pesticides.

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 and may contaminate groundwater. 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.

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 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.

107-5-88

CO-OP is a Registered Trademark of Universal Cooperatives, Inc.
Net Contents: 1 Gallon