

Pu23  
2217-4113  
pg. 10.

600 LV 2,4-D

WEED KILLER

A LOW VOLATILE ESTER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Isocetyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . . .	87.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS . . . . .	<u>12.1%</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS

\*5.6 lbs. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon  
or 58.3%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

C A U T I O N

See Next Panel for Precautionary Statements  
and Statement of Practical Treatment

NET CONTENTS      GALLONS

8/13/90

858/590 AP121682\*+

EPA REG. NO. 2217-413  
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1

NOTIFICATION  
LABEL NOT REVIEWED  
PER FR NOTICE 88-8  
DATE AUG 13 1990

Mfd. by PBI/GORDON CORPORATION  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66118

**STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.  
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND  
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION:** Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray-mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Statement of Practical Treatment**

**IF SWALLOWED:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with water for 15 minutes. Call a physician at once.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters.

**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.

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.

## STORAGE & DISPOSAL

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**STORAGE:** Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. This product may be stored in an unheated building. To prevent cross-contamination, do not store near other herbicides, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, or near seeds.

**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 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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Don't overdose. Avoid spray drift to cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, fruit trees, flowers, garden crops, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other hormone herbicide - sensitive desirable plants. Do not apply near these plants because small quantities of wind-drifted herbicide may cause severe injury. Do not apply when wind speed is sufficient to cause drift. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. An air inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing for a layering effect. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F. Do not apply if rain is expected within the hour.

### GENERAL:

Apply 600 LV as a 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 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 3 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the low 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 600 LV where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants, or may contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Read and follow all precautions 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 this label.

- WEEDS -

Arrowhead	Jewelweed	Shepherdspurse
Beggarticks	Jimsonweed	Sicklepod
Bindweed	Knotweed	Smartweed
Bitterweed	Kochia	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Blueweed, Texas	Lambsquarter	Sowthistle, Annual
Broomweed	Locow ed	Spanishneedles
Buckbrush	Mallow, Venice	Sumac
Buckhorn	Manzanita	Sunflower
Buckwheat	Marshelder	Sweet Clover
Burdock	Milkweed	Tansy Mustard
Burhead	Milk Vetch	Tansy Ragwort
Canada Thistle	Morningglory	Thistle, Bull
Carpetweed	Mustards	Thistle, Musk
Catnip	Nettles	Thistle, Russian
Chamise	Pennycress	Tumbleweed
Chicory	Pepperweed, Field	Velvetleaf
Cocklebur	Pigweed	Vervains
Coffeeweed	Plantains	Vetch
Cornflower	Poison Ivy	Water Plantain
Coyotebrush	Poorjoe	Wild Carrot
Croton	Rabbitbrush	Wild Garlic
Dandelion	Ragweed	Wild Hemp
Docks	Rape, Wild	Wild Onion
Dogfennel	Redstem	Wild Radish
Elderberry	Sage, Coastal	Wild Sweet Potato
Fanweed	Sagebrush, Big	Willow
Galinsoga	Sagebrush, Sand	Witchweed
Goatsbeard	Salsify	Wormwood
Halogeton	Sand	Yellow Rocket
Hoary Cress	Shinnery Oak	Yellow Starthistle
Horse Nettle	Sheep sorrel	

NOTES ABOUT WIND DRIFT:

Ground Equipment — Spray drift can be lessened by: Keep the spray boom as low as possible and by apply 20 gallons or more of spray per acre. Use no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips. Spray when wind velocity is low. Do not spray with oil 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.

Aircraft Application — Spray drift can be lessened by: Apply not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre. Use no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles. Use nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern. Spray only when wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour.

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY:

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With Water — Fill the spray tank about half full with water. Add the required amount of 600 LV with agitation. Then, add the rest of the water.

NOTE: 600 LV in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated.

With Water & Oil — Mix 600 LV and the oil first. Add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the 600 LV is mixed in the water.

With Oil — If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the herbicide-oil solution to avoid formulation of an invert emulsion.

SMALL GRAINS (not underseeded with a legume):

NOTE: Do not permit dairy or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Spring Wheat & Barley — Apply 1/3 to 3/4 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 (3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre) may be required to control certain weeds but crop injury may occur.

Winter Wheat & Rye — Apply 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage.

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 more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain — Apply 1/2 to 1 pints per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rate for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not apply during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment — Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results are obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

CORN: 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 or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

Use one of the following programs for weed control in corn: p. 60?  
**Pre-emergence** — Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. Do not cultivate until necessary.

**Emergence** — Apply  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground.

**Postemergence** — After emergence of corn, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint per acre. Application of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. 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.

**Preharvest Treatment** — After the hard dough or denting stage, apply  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, smartweed, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

**SORGHUM (Milo)**: Apply  $\frac{1}{3}$  pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  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 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. Some hybrids are quite sensitive. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for information.

**GRASS SEED CROPS**: Use  $\frac{3}{4}$  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 RANGELANDS & GRASS PASTURES**: Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 3 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. Do not use on bentgrass, alfal-

fa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk-thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds — Use 3 pints of LV 600 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1½ 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 3 to 4 pints per acre making three application (fall-spring-fall) or (spring-fall-spring), starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass — Apply 1½ to 3 pints per acre pre-emergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush — On the oak, use 1½ 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 1½ pints 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 3 to 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons oil-water emulsion-spray. For rabbitbrush, the 3 quart rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species — Use 3 to 4 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel 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 leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditchbanks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 4 to 6 pints of LV 600 in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stand of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray away from the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at anytime 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.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Apply 1½ to 4 pints per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. 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 treatment in the same season or in subsequent years.

TULE (BULRUSH) AND OTHER RUSHES: Mix 3 pints of LV 600 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 ¼ pint of LV 600 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

LIMITED WARRANTY. Manufacturer warrants that the chemical composition conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label and that this product is suited for the labeled use when applied according to label directions. Because of widely varying use conditions, it is impossible to eliminate all risks even when label directions are followed.

EXCLUSION OF OTHER WARRANTIES AND REMEDIES. Except where such disclaimers and exclusions are specifically prohibited by applicable law. THE FOREGOING IS THE ONLY GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY APPLICABLE TO THIS PRODUCT AND IS GIVEN EXPRESSLY AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND ALL SUCH WARRANTIES WHICH EXCEED OR DIFFER FROM SAID LIMITED WARRANTY ARE DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER, and, upon Manufacturer's compliance with said limited warranty. BUYER SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY AGAINST MANUFACTURER FOR ANY TYPE OF DAMAGE OR LOSS, and, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE OR LOSS.

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