



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 2, 2018

Bill Washburn
Registration Specialist
Helena Agri-Enterprises
255 Schilling Blvd. Suite 300
Collierville, Tennessee 38017

Subject: Label Amendment – Revising forestry use instructions, etc.
Product Name: WEED-RHAP LV-6D
EPA Registration Number: 5905-508
Application Date: September 28, 2017
Decision Number: 534450

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

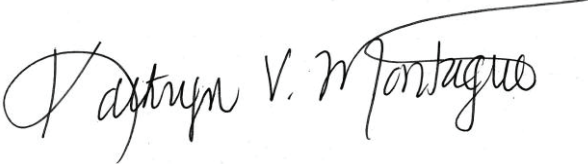
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Shanta Adeeb by phone at 703-347-0502, or via email at adeeb.shanta@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



2,4-D, Ethylhexyl Ester	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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WEED RHAP® LV-6D
2,4-D LOW VOLATILE HERBICIDE
2,4-D LV ESTER HERBICIDE

For control of broadleaf weeds in corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, forestry, and non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid89.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS:10.5%

TOTAL100.0%

Equivalent to 59.4% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.6 lbs./gal.*

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything to an unconscious or convulsing person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyelid open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move victim to fresh air. • If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency, call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.	

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA REG. NO. 5905-508
EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS:
AD 062713

MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils. • Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. **Do not** permit spray mist containing Weed Rhap LV-6D to drift on to them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible,

can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. **Do not** spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. 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; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. **Do not** apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. With aircraft application, apply 1 to 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern. Although this product is much less volatile than butyl or isopropyl esters, at high temperatures and low humidity vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing near- by. **Do not** use in a greenhouse. Flush sprayer out on suitable non-crop area after use. **Do not** use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Exercise caution 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.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for Injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al., v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/>.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective Eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 40°F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. This product can be stored in an unheated building. Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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 HANDLING:

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Non-Refillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Non-Refillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Non-Refillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, 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.

NONREFILLABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Non-Refillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available 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.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. If the container is not being refilled, return to the point of purchase.

This product can reach groundwater as a result of mixing and loading. To minimize groundwater contamination from spills during mixing, loading, and cleaning of equipment, take the following steps:

Mixing and Loading: The mixing and loading of spray mixtures into the spray equipment must be carried out on an impervious pad (i.e., concrete slab, plastic sheeting) large enough to catch any spilled material. If spills occur, contain the spill by using an absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent). Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material by placing in a plastic bag and following disposal instructions on this label.

Triple rinse empty containers as instructed above and add the rinsate to the mixing tank.

Cleaning of Equipment: When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain away from wells and other water sources.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS

For resistance management, Weed Rhap LV-6D is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Weed Rhap LV-6D and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of (name of product) or other Group (mode of action group number) herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Helena Agri-Enterprises Representative at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target disposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetable stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirements does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Aerial Application

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Boom Application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Mixing Directions

1. Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Weed Rhap LV-4 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. **Note:** Weed Rhap LV-4 in water forms an emulsion that tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated.
2. If oil is added, first mix the Weed Rhap LV-4 and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after Weed Rhap LV-4 is mixed with 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.

Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity in crops resulting in crop damage.

FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish broadleaf weed control and fertilization of corn, small grains or pastures in a single operation. Use Weed Rhap LV-4 in accordance with directions for these crops provided in this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates specified by the supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility by mixing spray ingredients in correct proportions in a clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations. Compatibility is best with liquid fertilizer solutions containing only nitrogen. Mixing with N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory, even with the addition of a compatibility aid. Pre-mixing Weed Rhap LV-4 with 1 to 4 parts water may help in situations when mixing difficulty occurs.

Fill the tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the required amount of Weed Rhap LV-4 with agitation. Maintain agitation and complete filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in spray tank during application. **Do not store the spray mixture.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply this product before re-use or applying other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by application to treatment area or apply to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If equipment is to be used to apply another pesticide or agricultural chemical to a 2,4-D susceptible crop, additional steps may be required to remove all traces of 2,4-D, including cleaning of disassembled parts and replacement of hoses or other fittings that may contain absorbed 2,4-D.

INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local extension service, agricultural experiment station, or university weed specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry area of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher labeled rates should be used.

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications. Application rates should be 2 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D labeled per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically on label. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at temperatures above 95°F vapors may damage susceptible crops growing nearby.

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

If stored below freezing, it may be necessary to warm product to 40°F and agitate before using. This does not affect the efficiency of the product.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

Spray Preparation: Add the labeled amount of product to approximately one-half the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or extension service specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the liquid fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. **DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER.** Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broad-leaved weeds in cereal crops, corn, potatoes, soybeans, sorghum, weeds, and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Product will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alder	Common sowthistle	Loco, big bend	Smartweed*
Alfalfa	Corn flower	Locoweed	Sneezeweed
American lotus	Coyotebrush	Lupine	Southern wild rose
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Creeping jenny	Mallow, Venice	Sowthistle
Aster	Croton	Manzanita	Spanishneedles
Austrian Fieldcress	Curly indigo	Marijuana	St. Johnswort
Beggarticks	Dandelion	Many-flowered Aster	Starthistle
Biden	Devil's-claw	Marshelder	Stinging needle
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane	Mexicanweed	Stinkweed
Bindweed, field	Dogfennel	Milkvetch	Sumac
Bindweed, European	Elderberry	Morningglory	Sunflower
Bitter wintercress	Fanweed	Musk thistle	Sweetclover
Bitterweed	Fiddleneck	Mustard	Tansymustard
Blackeyed Susan	Fleabane (daisy)	Nettle	Tansyragwort
Blessed thistle	Flixweed	Nutgrass	Tanweed
Blue lettuce	Florida Pusley	Orange hawkweed	Tarweed
Blueweed, Texas	Frenchweed	Parsnip	Thistles
Box elder	Galinsoga	Pennycress*	Toadflax
Broomweed	Goatsbeard	Pennywort	Tumbleweed
Buckbrush	Goldenrod	Peppergrass	Velvetleaf
Buckhorn	Goosefoot	Pepperweed	Vervain
Buckwheat, wild	Ground ivy	Pigweed (hybrid)*	Vetch
Bull thistle	Gumweed	Plantains	Virginia creeper
Bur-ragweed	Halogeton	Poison-hemlock	Wild buckwheat
Burdock	Hawkweed	Poison ivy*	Wild carrot
Burhead	Healall	Poorjoe	Wild garlic*
Buttercup	Hemp	Povertyweed	Wild lettuce
Catnip	Henbit	Prickly lettuce	Wild mustard
Canada thistle	Hoary cress	Primrose	Wild onion*
Carpetweed	Honeysuckle	Puncturevine	Wild parsnip
Chamise	Indiana mallow	Purslane	Wild parsnip
Cherokee rose	Indigo	Rabbitbrush	Wild radish
Chickweed	Ironweed	Ragweed	Wild rape
Chicory	Jewelweed	Rape, wild	Wild strawberry
Cinquefoil	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild sweet potato
Coastal redstem sage	Klamathweed	Sagebrush	Willow
Cockle	Knotweed	Salsify	Witchweed
Cocklebur	Kochia*	Sand shinnery oak	Wormweed
Coffeebean	Ladysthumb	Shepherd's-purse	Yellow rocket
Coffeeweed	Lambsquarter	Sicklepod	Yellow star thistle

and many other broadleaf weeds

Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher labeled rate under ideal conditions for application. Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

* Partially controlled.

CROPS:

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

**CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume)
Barley, Rye, Wheat**

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE* (Average Conditions)	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE (Dry Conditions as in Western States **)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds Preharvest	1/3 to 2/3 pints 2/3 pints 2/3 pints	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints 5/6 to 1 1/3 pints	Do not apply WEED RHAP LV 6D to grain in the seedling stage. Spray when weeds are small after grain begins tillering but before boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.
For Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion in Wheat and Barley	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints		Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher labeled rates on spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.
For Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain	1 1/3 quarts		Following the harvest of small grains, wild garlic often produces new fall growth. Apply in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of wild garlic control program. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment. Do not forage for 14 days following applications.
<p>Additional Use Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. • Apply WEED RHAP LV-6D in sufficient water for adequate coverage. 			

* If band treatment is used, base the dosage on the actual area sprayed

** Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded With a Legume) (Barley, Rye, Wheat):

- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

- Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 1.3 Pints (21 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 2.5 Pints (40 fl. ounces) per acre per year.

**CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume)
Oats**

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE* (Average Conditions)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Spring Planted Oats	1/3 pints	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Fall Planted Oats	1/3 to 5/6 pints	Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher labeled rates of 1/2 to 5/6 pints per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Pre-Harvest	2/3 pints	Apply with recommended amount of water 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.
Additional Use Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The higher labeled rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. • Apply WEED RHAP LV-6D in sufficient water for adequate coverage. The minimum allowable quantity is 2 gallons of water per acre. 		

* If band treatment is used, base the dosage on the actual area sprayed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded With a Legume) (Oats):

- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 1.3 Pints (21 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 2.5 Pints (40 fl. ounces) per acre per year.

CORN (Field and Pop)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preplant or Preemergence	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints	Apply product from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical.
Postemergence	1/3 pints In dry conditions (as in Western States*) Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint	Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content is high, use 1/3 pint per acre rate to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not use with oil, atrazine, or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.
Preharvest	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints	After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1-1/3 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, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting.
Postharvest	1 1/3 quarts	Following the harvest of corn, wild garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a wild garlic control program. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

* Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Field and Pop):

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Maximum Use rate per acre per year is 2.2 Quarts (69 fl. ounces).
- **Preplant or Preemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 1.4 Pints (23 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 1.1 Quarts (34 fl. ounces) per acre per application.

CORN (Sweet)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preplant or Preemergence	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints	Apply product from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Use the labeled higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical.
Postemergence	1/3 pints In dry conditions (as in Western States*) Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint	Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content is high, use 1/3 pint per acre rate to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not use with oil, atrazine, or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.
Postharvest	1 1/3 quarts	Following the harvest of corn, wild garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a wild garlic control program. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

* Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Sweet):

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Maximum Use rate per acre per crop cycle is 1.1 Quarts (34 fl. ounces).
- **Preplant or Preemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per year.
 - Maximum of 1.4 Pints (23 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preplant or Preemergence	1/3 pints In dry conditions (as in Western States*) Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint	Apply to sorghum when crop is 4 to 12 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Rates of up to 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher labeled rates. Do not use with oil. Use lower rate if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist. 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 or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

* Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SORGHUM (Milo):

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Limited to one application per year.
- Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per application.

SOYBEANS (Preplant Only)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Pre-plant burndown (Before 7 days of planting)	1/2 to 2/3 pint	For use in crop residue management systems: For best weed control, apply to postemergent weeds when small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species is variable. Consult your local county agent or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice. Use the higher labeled rate on larger weeds when perennials are present.
Pre-plant burndown (Before 15 days of planting)	2/3 to 1 1/3 pints	<p>Apply in 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.</p> <p>After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.</p> <p>If desired, this product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast® Plus, Roundup®, Roundup® D-Pak, Honcho®, Gramoxone® Extra, Prowl®, Pursuit® Plus, Scepter® 70DG, Squadron®, and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.</p> <p>It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.</p> <p>Compatible crop oil concentrates, nonionic surfactants, and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.</p> <p>NOTE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the 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. Injury is more likely under cool, rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.</p>

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS (Preplant)

- Preplant:
 - Preplant for Two (2) applications per year
 - Limited to 2 preplant applications per year .
 - Maximum of 0.7 Pints (11.4 fl. ounces) per acre per preplant application.
 - Do not apply less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans.
 - Preplant for Single (1) application per year
 - Limited to 1 preplant application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 1.4 Pints (23 fl. ounces) per acre per preplant application.
 - Do not apply less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans.

- Do not apply Weed Rhap LV-6D when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Do not apply Weed Rhap LV-6D prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybeans injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with Weed Rhap LV-6D in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with Weed Rhap LV-6D as poor control may result.
- Do not cut for feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock.
- Do not apply Weed Rhap LV-6D pre-plant to soybeans in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the percent organic matter is <1.0%).
- Only one application of Weed Rhap LV-6D may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.
- Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder.
- Do not allow Livestock to feed/graze treated cover crops.
- Not registered for use in California.

RED POTATOES (Grown for Fresh Market)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Properly timed applications of this product generally enhance red color, aid in storage retention of red color, improve skin appearance, increase tuber set, and improve tuber size uniformity (fewer jumbos). Crop response may vary depending on variety, stress factors, and local conditions. Consult with Agricultural Extension Service and other qualified crop advisors for local treatment.	Apply 1.6 fl. oz. of this product per acre	Apply in 5 to 25 gallons of water using ground or aerial equipment. The specific spray volume selected should be sufficient for good coverage of plants. Make first application when potatoes are in the pre-bud stage (about 7 to 10 inches high) and make a second application about 10 to 14 days later. Do not exceed two applications per crop. Do not harvest within 45 days of application. Uneven application or mixture with other pesticides and additives may increase the risk of crop injury.

Restrictions and Limitations for use on Red Potatoes (Grown for fresh market):

- Only for use on potatoes intended for fresh market
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to 2 applications per year for a maximum of 3.2 fl. ounces per year.
 - Maximum of 1.6 fl. ounces per acre per application.
 - Minimum of 10 days between applications.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Annual broadleaf weeds	1/3 to 2/3 pint	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. Use higher labeled rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses	1 1/3 pint	Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

- Do not use less than 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground,
- Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas.
- Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 1.4 pints (1 lb. a.e./acre) per application.
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
 - If grass is to be cut for hay, agricultural use requirements for the worker protection standards are applicable.
 - For program lands, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult the program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELANDS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	2/3 pint	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN PASTURES AND RANGELANDS

- Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Postemergence:
 - Limited to 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of 1.4 Pints (1 lb. a.e./acre) per application.
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
 - If grass is to be cut for hay, agricultural use requirements for the worker protection standards are applicable.
 - For program lands, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult the program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

FALLOW LAND (CROP STUBBLE ON IDLE LAND OR POST-HARVEST TO CROPS OR BETWEEN CROPS)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Annual broadleaf weeds	0.66 to 1 1/3 Quarts	Apply in sufficient carrier volume to insure adequate coverage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	Up to 1 1/3 Quarts	On established perennial species, such as Canada Thistle and field bindweed, apply higher labeled rates to Canada Thistle and field bindweed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND (CROP STUBBLE ON IDLE LAND OR POST-HARVEST TO CROPS OR BETWEEN CROPS)

- Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application.
- Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 1.4 Quarts (46 fl. ounces) per acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

TURF GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	0.33 to 1 1/3 Quarts	Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher labeled rates of up to 1 1/3 quarts per acre can be used to control hard to kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on bent grass unless injury can be tolerated.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON TURF GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD

- Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 1.4 Quarts (46 fl. ounces) per application.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON CROPLAND

Such as Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Drainage Ditches, Rights-of-Way,
Utility Power Lines, Railroads and other Non-Crop Areas

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 to 3 pint	Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 to 3 pint	Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering.
For woody plants	2 2/3 to 5 2/3 pints	For best results on tansy ragwort and musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistle, nettle, and bindweed. Treat wild onion or garlic in early spring and in fall when they are young and growing actively. Mix 2-2/3 to 5 2/3 pints of this product in 2 quarts kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Apply 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 2-2/3 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil. Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage. Use in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROPLAND

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
 - Limited to 2 applications per year
 - Maximum of 2.8 Pints (45 fl. ounces) per acre per application
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Postemergence (woody plants):
 - Limited to 1 application per year
 - Maximum of 5.6 Pints (91 fl. ounces) per acre per year
- Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS

Mix 2-2/3 fluid ounces of Weed Rhap LV-6D per gallon of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are actively growing.

ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Sports fields, Turfgrass, Lawns, and Other Grass Areas

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEED RHAP LV-6D PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 2 pints	<p>Apply in 40 to 180 gallons or enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses, depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Usually 2 2/3 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. On turf, apply a maximum of 2 pints of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher labeled rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher labeled rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature is between 50° and 85°F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds, but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent grass and St. Augustine except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used.</p> <p>Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage.</p>

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Sports Fields, Turfgrass, Lawns, and Other Grass Areas

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
 - Limited to 2 applications per year
 - Maximum of 2 pints per acre per application
 - Maximum seasonal rate is 4.3 Pints (69 fl. ounces) per acre, excluding spot treatments.
- Do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

FORESTRY

Restrictions:

Broadcast Application: Maximum of 4.0 lbs ae/acre or 2.85 quarts of product per year.

Basal Spray, Cut Surface – Stumps and Frill: Limit of one basal spray or cut surface application per year.

Maximum of 8.0 lbs ae or 5.7 quarts of product per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Injection: Limit to one injection application per year. Maximum of 1.4 ml of product per injection site.

FOREST CONIFER RELEASE

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants in conifer plantations apply 0.5 to 2 quarts product per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre (registered oil carrier or adjuvant may be used as a carrier when trees are completely dormant if seedlings are at least 1 growing season old). For best results, apply in the spring before budbreak or after budset in the summer to help reduce risk of conifer injury.

Certain conifer species are less tolerant to 2,4-D and injury will occur with application. Consult your local university, Helena Forestry Representative or Agricultural Extension Service specialist for more specific information on rates and timing of application.

FOREST SITE PREPARATION

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 quarts of product in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution (registered oil carrier or adjuvant may be used as a carrier) per acre. To provide uniform uptake of product, apply when sufficient foliage exists.

SURFACTANTS may be used in site prep applications. Oil or seed oil based surfactants will work best. See surfactant instructions for rates.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

WEEDS IN CROP	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as alder, buckbrush, elderberry, sumac, and willow on non-crop areas,	Use 1-1/3 to 2 quarts of product in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Do not treat during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require retreatment up to the max labeled rate next season. In general it is better to cut tall wood plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.
Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush	On the oak, use 1-1/2 pints of this product 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 1-1/2 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 (for pastures and rangelands, see note below)	Use 1-1/2 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 pints per acre rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment up to the max labeled rate may be necessary.
Chamise, Manzanita, buckbrush, coastal sage, coyotebrush and certain other chaparral species	Use 1-1/2 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 up to the max labeled rate may be needed. Consult state of local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

Dormant Application (other than Pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species, such as alder, cascara, cherry, poplar, and serviceberry	Apply up to 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.
Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant.	Apply 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR WOODY PLANT CONTROL

- Broadcast applications:
 - Limited to one broadcast application per year
 - Maximum of 2.8 Quarts (91 fl. ounces) per acre per year

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

WEEDS IN CROP	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
For control of labeled broadleaf weeds in Douglas fir Christmas trees	Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints of this product per acre. Apply over the top of Douglas fir by ground or aerial application, e.g., only when the trees are dormant, prior to bud break. Do not spray over the top of pine or true firs (<i>Abies</i> spp.) Directed sprays may be made to weeds in Christmas tree plantations of all conifer species, but the spray must not contact tree foliage as injury may occur. Do not apply to weakened, diseased, or stressed seedlings, since unacceptable injury may occur. This product may be mixed with Atrazine for Christmas tree application (see Tank Mix section.) Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage. Use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
Herbaceous Weed Control: To control overwintering susceptible weeds, such as false dandelion, Klamathweed, plantain, and Tansyragwort	Apply 2/3 to 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 1-1/3 quarts of product per acre per site in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of hazel is complete.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

- Broadcast applications
 - Limited to one broadcast application per year
 - Maximum of 2.8 Quarts (91 fl. ounces) per acre per year

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 2-2/3 to 2-3/4 pints of product per acre making three applications, fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring, starting in the late fall or early spring. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk Thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2-2/3 to 3 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If 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.

Tule (Bulrush) And Other Rushes: Mix 2 2/3 pints of WEED RHAP LV-6D 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.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1-1/2 to 2-3/4 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or postemergence.

Restrictions and Limitations for Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
 - Limited to 2 applications per year
 - Maximum of 2 pints (32 fl. ounces) per acre per application
 - Maximum seasonal rate is 4.3 pints (69 fl. ounces) per acre, excluding spot treatments.
- Do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 2/3 gallon of this product plus 4 to 8 oz. of a nonionic surfactant, such as Induce®, per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage. Use in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Restrictions and Limitations for Control of Southern Wild Rose

- Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
 - Limited to 2 applications per year
 - Maximum of 1.4 Quarts (45 fl. ounces) per acre per application
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Postemergence (woody plants):
 - Limited to 1 application per year
 - Maximum of 2.8 Quarts (91 fl. ounces) per acre per year
- Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- On rangeland, apply a maximum of 2.9 pints of this product per acre per application.

TANK MIXES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CEREAL GRAINS

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Buctril® ME4 for weed control on cereal grains (wheat, barley and rye): Buctril® ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed with **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/3 to 2/3 pint of this product plus the labeled rate of Buctril® ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: use 1/3 to 2/3 pint of this product plus the labeled rate Buctril® ME4 per acre. First mix the **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** in water, then add the Buctril® ME4. Use the higher labeled rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather.

Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

Postemergence:

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 1.25 lbs. ae/acre per application.

Preharvest:

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 0.5 lbs. a.e/acre per application.

Limited to 1.75 lbs. a.e/acre per crop cycle.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Amber® Tank Mix for Control in Wheat, Barley, Pastures, Rangeland and Conservation Reserve Program Areas:

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Use Amber® labeled rates and application guidelines in combination with **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** in the following applications:

- To control broadleaf weeds beyond optimum treatment size for Amber.
- To control broadleaf weeds not listed on the Amber® label.
- To control sulfonylurea resistant weeds.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D with Banvel® (or Banvel® SGF) and Ally® (or Express®) to provide more complete Kochia control:

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Offers quick burndown. Provides residual activity with Ally to control later weed flushes making harvesting easier and reducing post-harvest weed control needs. Controls broader weed spectrum while offering better control of Russian thistle, mustards, flixweed and wild buckwheat. Allow for early treatment. Apply 5.3 ounces of this product with the labeled rate of Ally plus either the labeled rate of Banvel® or Banvel® SGF per acre. The tank mix can be applied to winter wheat from the four-leaf stage (tillering) to prior to joint. It can be applied to spring wheat from the four-leaf stage through the five-leaf stage. Growers who want to rotate to a sensitive crop following wheat and are concerned about carryover from Ally® can substitute Express® in the tank mix which allow crop rotation 60 days after application.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Peak® for Post-emergent Weed Control in Grain Sorghum: Use 2-1/2 to 5 ounces per acre of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** in combination with Peak® herbicide. Application should be made as a directed spray when sorghum reaches 5-8" or 8-24" in height. For Applications in Wheat, Barley and Rye: Use the labeled rate for Peak® in conjunction with 5 to 8 ounces per acre of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** to control thistles and field bindweed. Application limited to spring after tillering and prior to jointing. For Control of Kochia (1-6"), Lambsquarter (1-6"), Morningglories (1-6") and Pigweeds (1-8") in Wheat and Fall Seeded Barley: Apply labeled rate of Peak in combination with 5 to 8 ounces per acre of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** after tillering and prior to jointing.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Finesse® for Post-emergent Applications to Control Broadleaf Weeds in Wheat and Barley: Combine label use rates of Finesse with 5 to 10 ounces per acre of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D**.

SOYBEANS

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Turbo® 8EC in reduced-tillage or no-till systems: **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** may be applied in combination with Turbo® 8EC for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial weeds when soybeans are directly seeded into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Special precautions: poor weed control and/or crop injury may result if directions are not followed. Do not use a rib-type press wheel on your no-till planter or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 pints **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** (1 Lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Turbo® 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Poast® as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: For broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** with Poast® may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 2/3 pints this product (1/2 Lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Poast® up to 30 days prior to planting. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D with Scepter®, Scepter 70DG or Squadron® in preplant applications on no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** with Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® herbicides may be made for the control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1/2 lb. a.i. of this product (2/3 pint) per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 1 lb. a.i. (1-1/3 pints) per acre up to 30 days prior to planting with labeled rates of Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squadron® herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Sencor® as knockdown herbicides for no-till. **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** with Sencor® DF alone or in combination with Dual®, Lasso®, Surflan® or Prowl® may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 pints this product (1 Lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Sencor®. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CHRISTMAS TREES

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Atrazine for weed control in forest and Christmas tree plantings: A tank mix of these two products can be used to control weeds and thus aid in establishment of young transplants of Douglas fir, grand fir, nobel fir, white fir, Austrian pine, bishop pine, Jeffrey pine, Knobcone pine, loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, Monterey pine, ponderosa pine, scotch pine, slash pine, blue spruce and Sitka spruce. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

The mix should be applied between fall and early spring, preferably in February or March, while trees are still dormant, or soon after transplanting. Weeds should not be more than 1-1/2 inches high. It can be applied with either ground or air

equipment. Helicopters have been highly effective for reforestation applications or steep terrain. Uniform application is the key to good weed control. Use 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre for ground application. When applying by air, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water. Be sure equipment is properly calibrated. All screens in the spray system -- nozzles, and in-line and suction strainers -- should be 15 mesh or coarser. Use a pump with capacity to maintain a nozzle pressure of 35 to 40 psi, and sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension in the spray tank. If a nurse tank is used, keep the mixture agitated while awaiting transfer to the spray tank. Mix the labeled rate of atrazine 80W with 2/3 to 2 quarts per acre of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D**. Soils high in organic matter require higher labeled rates than light to medium soils. Band application to Christmas Trees - Calculate the amount to be applied per acre. The band width in inches, divided by the rows spacing in inches, times the rate per acre for broadcast treatment will equal the amount needed per acre for band treatment. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

NON-CROP & WOODY PLANT CONTROL

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A Tank Mixtures for Non-Crop Area: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** plus the labeled rate of Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control - Broadcast Foliar Spray:** Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 gallons **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** plus the labeled rate of Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment:** Use 2/3 to 5-1/3 quarts **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** plus the labeled rate of Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A per acre. Mix 1/2 to 1-1/3 quarts product, plus the labeled rate of Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled. **Woody Plant Control Aerial Application (Helicopter only):** Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 gallons **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** plus the labeled rate of Garlon® 4 or Garlon® 3A per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent such as Sta-Put® or Strike Zone®. Use the higher labeled rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

WEED RHAP® LV-6D and Banvel® Herbicide tank mix for Non-Crop Areas: Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints this product per acre plus the labeled rate of Banvel®. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher labeled rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 2 to 4 pints this product per acre plus the labeled rate of Banvel®. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower labeled rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher labeled rate for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. **Woody Plant Control Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application:** Use 2/3 to 1-1/3 gallons this product per acre plus the labeled rate of Banvel®. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems, and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent such as Sta-Put or Strike Zone. Use the higher labeled rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixes of **WEED RHAP® LV-6D** and Escort®, Oust® or Telar® herbicides improve control of some target species and may also be tank mixed with these products for post-emergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Chemical Company's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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