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PM 23 19713-337 P9 1/11

MAY 22 1996

Ms. Barbara Brown
 Drexel Chemical Company
 P.O. Box 13327
 1700 Channel Ave.
 Memphis, TN 38113-0327

Dear Ms. Brown:

SUBJECT: Amendment - Label Revisions to Incorporate WPS
 and 2,4-D Exposure Reduction Requirements; Add New
 Uses; Revise Precautionary Statements and
 Directions for Use; etc.
 Drexel LV6 Weed Killer
 EPA File Symbol: 19713-337
 Your Resubmission Dated May 9, 1996

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable, provided that you:

1. Move the following statements from the "Engineering Control Statements" section to the bottom of the "Personal Protective Equipment" section:

"If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE."

"Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washable, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned."

2. Delete the word "closed" before the words "mechanical system (probe and pump)" in the statement regarding transfer of the contents of containers which are 5 gallons or more in capacity. Also, insert the missing word "is" near the beginning of this statement ("If this container is 5 gallons or more ...").

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 235:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #2:S505558.LET

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C						
SURNAME ▶	S. Stanton						
DATE ▶	May 21, 1996						

3. In the rate table at the top of page 6, revise the maximum Post-emergence rate for corn grown under dry conditions "As in Western State" to be 1/2 pint per acre.

4. Define more precisely the use site, "Ornamental Turf Grass". You may do this by revising the site name to read "Ornamental Turf (listing of specific turf sites that may be treated)". Specific turf sites would include such things as cemeteries, parks, recreation areas, lawns, etc.

5. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

The use of the subject product on reduced or no-tillage soybeans (pre-plant only) is conditionally accepted with an expiration date of December 31, 1998. Sale or distribution of the subject product bearing labeling for this use after December 31, 1998 will be illegal. The tolerance authorizing residues of the subject product on soybeans will also expire on December 31, 1998. After that date, sale or distribution of food in interstate commerce containing any residue of the subject product will be a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. If and when a permanent tolerance is established, EPA will entertain an application to amend the registration of the subject product without any special limitations on the duration of the amendment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

DREXEL LV6 WEED KILLER
CONCENTRATED/EFFECTIVE/LOW VOLATILE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 94.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 5.6%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid equivalent to 62.6% - 6.0 Lbs. per gallon.
Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01 - 5.D05

AGGREGATE
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
MAY 22 1996
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
19113-337

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber 14 mils., neoprene rubber 14 mils., or Viton 14 mils., shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE. If this container 5 gallons or more in capacity, a closed mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

EPA Reg. No. 19713-337
EPA Est. No. 19713-GA-1

Manufactured by: Drexel Chemical Company
P. O. Box 13327,
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

DATE: 03/28/96

Revision: Response to Agency Ltr dated 4/30/96

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. 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 aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants.

For terrestrial uses do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of washwaters. This product will kill or seriously injury many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Do not use when there is hazard from product may injury susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid contamination of water used for domestic purposes and irrigation purposes. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

GROUND CONTAMINATION

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product in way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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 person 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, chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber 14 mils., neoprene rubber 14 mils., or Viton 14 mils., shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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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. For use on residential and other turf (excluding sod farms), do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local extension service, agricultural experiment, 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. Application rates lower than recommended will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended 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 1 to 5 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 recommended per acre.

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 LV6 WEED KILLER is a low volatile formulation, at temperatures above 95° F vapor 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.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water require a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your state Conservation Department, or Game and Fish Commission will aid you securing a permit in your state.

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. , , , ,
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Spray Preparation: Add the recommended 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. , , , ,
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Use In Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use LV6 WEED KILLER according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or extension service specialist. Mix the LV6 WEED KILLER and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid fertilizer. Add the LV6 WEED KILLER 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: LV6 WEED KILLER is used to control broad-leaved weeds in cereal crops, corn, sorghum, weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, similar non-crop uses; and for aquatic weed control.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

LV6 WEED KILLER will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alligatorweed	Hemp	Stinkweed
Arrow head	Hoary cress	Sumac
Artichoke	Honeysuckle	Sunflower
Bindweed (hedge, field, and European)	Indigo	Virginia creeper
Bitter wintercress	Ironweed	Waterhyacinth
Boxelder	Jimson	Waterlily
Buckhorn	Lambsquarter	Waterprimrose
Bull thistle	Locoweed	Wild garlic
Bulrush	Mexican weed	Wild lettuce
Burdock	Mustard	Wild onion
Bur ragweed	Nutgrass	Wild radish
Buttercup	Parrotfeather	Willow
Catnip	Penywort	
Chickweed	Pigweed ¹	
Chicory	Plantain	
Cocklebur	Poison ivy	
Coffeebean	Pokeweed	
Creeping jenny	Povertyweed	
Curley indigo	Puncturevine	
Dandelion	Purslane	
Dock	Rush	
Duckweed	Russian thistle	
Elderberry	Sagebrush	
Goldenrod	Shepardspurse	
Ground ivy	Smartweed	
	Sowthistle	

¹The control of "hybrid" pigweeds appears to be less satisfactory from 2,4-D products than formerly experienced on "non-hybrid" varieties. Since 2,4-D herbicides are not as effective on the "hybrid" pigweeds, it is necessary to apply higher rates of 2,4-D for control, especially later in the growing season. Higher rates injure some crops, so less than satisfactory pigweed control may be experienced by the highest tolerated crop dosage

CROPS

Small grains not underseeded with a legume (barley, oats, wheat, rye): See table for recommended use rates. 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 larger weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest 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.

Spring Planted Oats: Use 1/3 pint per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply 1/6 to 1-5/6 pints per acre after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates of 1/2 to 5/6 pints per acre for maximum control, but crop 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. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN:

Pre-emergence: Apply LV6 WEED KILLER 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.

Post-emergence: 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/acre may be used to control some hard to kill weeds. However, the possibility of injury to 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 or agricultural experiment station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2/3 to 1-1/4 pints per acre of LV6 WEED KILLER 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. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

Sorghum (Milo): See table for recommended rate

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 rates. Do not use with oil. Use lower rate if conditions of high temperature and high soil moisture exist.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF LV6 WEED KILLER²

CROP	RATE (AVERAGE CONDITIONS)	RATE (DRY CONDITIONS) AS IN WESTERN STATE ³
Small Grains (Wheat Barley, Rye)		
Annual Weeds	1/3 to 2/3 pint	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints
Perennial Weeds	2/3 pint	5/6 to 1-1/3 pints
Pre-harvest	2/3 to 1-1/4 pints	
Oats		
Spring	1/3 pint	
Fall	1/3 to 1/2 pint	
Corn		
Pre-emergence	2/3 to 1-1/3 quarts	
Post-emergence	1/3 pint	1/3 to 1/4 pint
Pre-harvest	2/3 to 1-1/4 pint	
Sorghum (Milo)		
Post-emergence	1/3 pint	1/3 to 1/2 pint

² If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

³ Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Soybeans (preplant only): Apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint not less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans or 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints not less than 30 days prior to planting. For best weed control, apply to post-emergent weeds when small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weeds species is variable. Consult your local county agent or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advise. Use the higher rate on larger weeds when perennials are present.

Weeds Controlled:

Alfalfa ⁴	Horseweed or marestail	ragweed, giant
Bindweed ⁴	Ironweed	Shepherdspurse
Bullnettle	Lambsquarters, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ⁴
Bittercross, smallflowered	Lettuce, prickly	Sowthistle, annual
Buttercup, smallflowered	Morningglory, annual	Speedwell
Carolina geranium	Mousetail	Thistle, Canada ⁴
Cinquefoil, common & rough	Mustard, wild	Thistle, bull
Clover, red ⁴	Onion, wild ⁴	Velvetleaf
Cocklebur, common	Pennycress, field	Vetch, hairy ⁴
Dandelion ⁴	Peppergrass ⁴	Virginia copperleaf
Dock, curly	Plantains	
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Purslane, common	
Garlic, wild ⁴	Ragweed, common	

⁴ Partially controlled

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment. 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. If desired, this product may be applied pre-plant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides that are registered for pre-plant soybean use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants, and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effective 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.

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.

Use Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not use on low organic sandy soils (less than 1.0%)

Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to meeting with this product as poor control may result.

Do not use any tillage operations between application and planting.

Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.

Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.

Only one application may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.

Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

Sugarcane: Use 1-1/4 pints per acre as a pre-emergence application before canes appear or 2-1/2 pints per acre as a blanket spray after cane emergence and through layby, to aid in the control of johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Ornamental Turf Grass: Use 2/3 to 2 pints LV6 WEED KILLER in enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses, depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. A maximum of 2 broadcast applications per treatment site is allowed per year.

Grass Seed Crops: Apply 2/3 to 2-2/3 pints LV6 WEED KILLER in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. 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 rates of up to 2-2/3 pints 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 unless injury can be tolerated. Keep dairy animals off treated areas for 7 days. Do not cut grass for hay for 30 days after treatment. Do not slaughter for meat animals for 3 days after treatment.

Fallowland: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and field bindweed, apply up to 3-3/4 pints per acre of LV6 WEED KILLER. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre. Do not apply any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Established Pastures and Rangelands: Use 2/3 to 2-2/3 pints 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. Keep dairy animals off treated areas for 7 days. Do not cut grass for hay for 30 days after treatment. Do not slaughter for meat animals for 3 days after treatment.

General Weed Control (Airfield, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Drainage Ditch Banks, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas): Use 1-1/3 to 4 pints of LV6 WEED KILLER per acre. 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 re-seeding for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from the soil.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2-2/3 to 2 quarts of LV6 WEED KILLER 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. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Conifer Release: For control of alder, apply 1 to 1-1/3 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, as a foliage spray between mid-May and mid-June. For control of madrone, manzanita, oak, tanoak and similar species to release hemlock, spruce, and firs, apply 2 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, just prior to or during bud-break of Douglas fir.

After northern conifers jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" in late summer, a spray of 1 to 2 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States areas, apply 1-1/3 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete.

Site Preparation: Bud-break Spray - For control of alder prior to planting seedlings apply 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after alder bud-break but before foliage is 1/4 full size.

Foliage Spray - For control of alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 1-1/3 quarts LV6 WEED KILLER per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water after most alder leaves are full size.

Aquatic Applications (For aquatic weeds in lakes, ponds, drainage ditches and marshes): Use 1-2/3 to 3 pints LV6 WEED KILLER in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Your state conservation department of game and fish commission will assist you in determining the best time and rate for application under local conditions.

DO NOT APPLY to more than 1/3 to 1/2 of a lake or pond in any one month because excessive decaying vegetation may deplete oxygen content of water killing fish.

Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Protect from freezing. If stored below 32⁰F and crystals form, warm to 72⁰ F for 24 hours, periodically rolling drum to reconstitute. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Warranty Condition of Sale

Our Recommendations For Use of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. In no case shall Drexel or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Drexel Chemical Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

