

42750-15

02/08/2005

1/17

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pre-IREC draft label to change forestry/non-crop rates in response to 2,4-D TF letter of 10/14/04

ACCEPTED

FEB - 8 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

ALBAUGH

2,4-D LV4

42750-15

LOW VOLATILE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 63.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:† 36.3%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 42.5% of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 3.8 lb./gal. Isomer specific by AOAC method.

†Contains petroleum distillates.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-15

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

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If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
May cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagosopic control.	

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

For chemical spill, leak, fire, or exposure, call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

Manufactured By:
Albargh, Inc.
Ankey, Iowa 50021

NET CONTENTS
____ Gals.
____ Liters

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

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or 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 resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

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 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) 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.

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.

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 nontarget plants. 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 contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils, shoes plus socks, and 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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not store near heat or open flame. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal." For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification. Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

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:

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: If this container has been designated by the supplier as refillable, return empty container to the place of purchase.

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. The lower recommended rates 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 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 recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial applications 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 90°F vapors may damage susceptible crops growing nearby.

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, efficacy is not affected if product is warmed to 40°F and agitated before using.

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

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately 1/2 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 in corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen 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 nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the 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.

Note: (1) If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur.

Note: (2) If user's spray program includes frequent application of 2,4-D in liquid fertilizer, consideration should be given to using SOLVE™ 2,4-D which is specially designed and formulated for such use.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¼ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally

in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

WHERE TO USE

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| alder | Florida pusley | puncturevine |
| alfalfa | frenchweed | purslane |
| American lotus | galinsoga | rabbitbrush |
| arrowhead | goatsbeard | ragweed |
| artichoke, Jerusalem | goldenrod | rape, wild |
| aster | goosefoot | redstem sage |
| Austrian fieldcress | ground ivy | Russian thistle |
| beggarticks | gumweed | sagebrush |
| bidens | halogeton | salisfy |
| bindweed, hedge | hawkweed | sand shinnery oak |
| bindweed, field | healall | shepherdspurse |
| bindweed, European | hemp | sicklepod |
| bitter wintercress | henbit | smartweed* |
| bitterweed | hoary cress | sneezeweed |
| blackeyed susan | honeysuckle | southern wild rose |
| blesseed thistle | horsetail | sowthistle |
| blue lettuce | Indiana mallow | spanishneedles |
| blueweed, Texas | indigo | St. Johnswort |
| boxelder | ironweed | starthistle |
| broomweed | jewelweed | stinging nettle |
| buckbrush | jimsonweed | stinkweed |
| buckhorn | klamathweed | sumac |
| buckwheat, wild | knotweed | sunflower |
| bullthistle | kochia* | sweetclover |
| bur-ragweed | ladysthumb | tansymustard |
| burdock | lambsquarter | tansyragwort |
| burhead | loco, big bend | tanweed |
| buttercup | locoweed | tarweed |
| Canada thistle | lupine | thistles |
| carpetweed | mallow, Venice | toadflax |
| catnip | manzanita | tumbleweed |
| chamise | marijuana | velvetleaf |
| Cherokee rose | many-flowered aster | vervain |
| chickweed | marshelder | vetch |
| chicory | mexicanweed | virginia creeper |
| cinquefoil | milkvetch | wild buckwheat |
| coastal redstem sage | morningglory | wild carrot |

cockle	musk thistle	wild garlic*
cocklebur	mustard	wild lettuce
coffeebean	nettle	wild mustard
coffeeweed	nutgrass	wild onion*
common sowthistle	orange hawkweed	wild parsnip
cornflower	parrotfeather	wild radish
coyotebrush	parsnip	wild rape
creeping jenny	pennycress*	wild strawberry
croton	pennywort	wild sweet potato
curly indigo	peppergrass	willow
dandelion	pepperweed	witchweed
devil's claw	pigweed (hybrid)*	wormwood
dogbane	plantains	yellow rocket
dogfennel	poison hemlock	yellow star thistle
elderberry	poison ivy*	and many other
fanweed	pokeweed	broadleaf weeds
fiddleneck	poorjoe	
fleabane (daisy)	povertyweed	
flixweed	prickly lettuce	
	primrose	

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

*Partially controlled.

CROPS

Small Grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye), not underseeded with a legume: 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 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.

Spring Planted Oats: Use 1/2 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 1/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 3/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints 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.

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 grainfields within 14 days after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion. For improved control of difficult weeds including Wild Garlic and Wild Onion, apply 1 to 2 pints of product per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher 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.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain Fields: Following the harvest of small grains, Wild Garlic often

produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of Wild Garlic control program. Do not forage for 14 days following applications. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

Corn: See table for recommended use rates.

Preemergent: Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as dense as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Postemergent: 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 to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high use 1/2 pint per acre 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 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints of product per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control till 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.

Postharvest: Following the harvest of corn, Wild Garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild Garlic control program. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

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 1 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 temperatures 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.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE*

Crop (See detailed instructions above)	Rate, Average Conditions	Rate, Dry Conditions as in Western States*
Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye):		
Annual Weeds	1/2 to 1 pint	1 to 2 pints
Perennial Weeds	1 pint	1-1/4 to 2 pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	--
Oats:		
Spring	1/2 pint	--
Fall	1/4 to 1-1/4 pint	--
Corn:		
Preemergent	1 to 2 quarts	--
Postemergent	1/2 pint	1/2 to 3/4 pint
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	--

Sorghum (Milo):		
Postemergent	1/2 pint	1/2 to 3/4 pint

*Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
 **If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

Soybeans (Preplant only): For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems: Apply 3/4 to 1 pint per acre **not less than 7 days** prior to planting soybeans or 1 to 2 pints per acre **not less than 30 days** prior to planting. 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 rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. (See WEEDS CONTROLLED below.)

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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

alfalfa*	horseweed or marestalk	ragweed, giant
bindweed*	ironweed	shepherdspurse
bullnettle	lambsquarters, common	smartweed, Pennsylvania*
bittercress, smallflowered	lettuce, prickly	sowthistle, annual
buttercup, smallflowered	morningglory, annual	speedwell
Carolina geranium	mousetail	thistle, Canada*
cinquefoil, common & rough	mustard, wild	thistle, bull
clover, red*	onion, wild*	velvetleaf
cocklebur, common	pennycress, field	vetch, hairy*
dandelion*	peppergrass*	Virginia copperleaf
dock, curly	plantains	
evening primrose, cutleaf	purslane, common	*Partially controlled
garlic, wild*	ragweed, common	

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 preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast® Plus, Roundup® or Gly Star™ Original, Roundup D-Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone® Extra, Prowl® DG, Prowl® 3.3 EC, Pursuit® Plus, Scepter® 70 DG, Squadron® and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, nonionic surfactant, 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.

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 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.

Not registered for use in California.

Restrictions and Limitations for Use in Soybeans:

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 treating with this product as poor control may result.

Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock. Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.

Only one application of this product 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.

Ornamental Turf, such as Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Sod Farms, Cemeteries, and Parks: Use 1 to 4-1/5 pints of product 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 4 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. On turf, apply a maximum of 4-1/5 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 rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher 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 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. **Notes for all Turf Sites (Excluding Sod Farms):** The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Grass Seed Crops: Apply 1 to 4 pints of product per acre 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 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre can be used to control hard to control 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. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Fallow Land: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to 6 pints of product per acre. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 pints per acre. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Established Pastures and Rangelands: Use 1 to 4 pints of product 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. 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.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 4-1/5 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.

General Weed Control: (Airfield, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas):

Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.

Use 2 to 6 4 pints of product per acre. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. 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 4 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 4 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.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk Thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 to 4 1/5 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 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.

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

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of this product plus 4 to 8 oz. of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 4-1/5 pints of this product per acre per application per site.

Spot Treatment in Non-Crop Areas: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or back pack sprayer, use 4 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher 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. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre. 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.

Note: It is suggested that at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground be used. 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.

Woody Plant Control:

For woody plant control, do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.

To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use ~~2 to 3 quarts~~ 4 to 6 pints of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Dilute the 4 to 6 pints of product in 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. 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 oak, use 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 sagebrush, use 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 2-1/4 to 6 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 6-pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be necessary.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. Consult state or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

Note: May be applied to pastures and rangeland at a maximum rate of 4-1/5 pints per acre per application per site.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT:

For forestry site use, do not apply more than 4 quarts per acre per season.

Conifer Release: For control of alder, apply 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2" in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed trees, but they should overcome this during the second year after spraying.

To control susceptible brush species such as ceanothus spp., chinquapin, madrone, manzanita, oak and tanoak and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 3 quarts per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply up to 3 quarts per acre before pine growth begins in spring. To increase performance, add 2 to 4 quarts of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" in late summer, a spray of 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of product 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.

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other noncrop areas, apply undiluted product in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 1 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash, make injections 1 to 1-1/2 inches apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15-October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water.

Dormant Application (other than pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as alder, cascara, cherry, poplar and service berry, apply up to 3 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 2 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.

Christmas Tree Plantations: For control of labeled broadleaf weeds in Douglas fir Christmas trees, use 1 to 2 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 (*Abies 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 Mixes** section.)

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as false dandelion, klamathweed, plantain, and tansy ragwort, apply 1 to 3 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 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete.

Site Preparation: (As Dormant Spray) - For control of alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 4 quarts of product per acre in diesel, fuel oil, or similar oil before foliage is 1/4 full size. Application may be made by air or ground.

(As Foliage Spray) - For control of alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agriculture surfactant at recommended label rates, may be added to the spray mixture.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

Cereal Grains

2,4-D LV4 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 2,4-D LV4 for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Buctril® ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 3/4 to 1 pint Buctril® ME4 per acre. First mix the 2,4-D LV4 in water, then add the Buctril® ME4. Use the higher 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.

2,4-D LV4 and Amber® Tank Mix for Control in Wheat, Barley, Pastures, Rangeland and Conservation Reserve Program Areas: Use Amber® recommended rates and application guidelines in combination with 2,4-D LV4 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.
- For henbit control, apply with Amber® in early post-emergent applications.

2,4-D LV4 with Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt (or Albaugh Dicamba SG) and Ally® (or Express®) to Provide More Complete Kochia Control: 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 8 ounces of this product with 0.1 ounce of Ally® plus either 2 to 3 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or 4 to 6 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba SG 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 allows crop rotation 60 days after application. The recommended rate of Express® is 1/6 ounce per acre.

2,4-D LV4 and Peak® for Postemergent Weed Control in Grain Sorghum: Use 3-3/4 to 7-1/2 ounces per acre of 2,4-D LV4 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 lower tank mix rate for Peak® in conjunction with 7-1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of 2,4-D LV4 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 tank mix rate of Peak® in combination with 7-1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of 2,4-D LV4 after tillering and prior to jointing.

2,4-D LV4 and Finesse® for Postemergent Applications to Control Broadleaf Weeds in Wheat and Barley: Combine label recommended use rates of Finesse® with 7-1/2 to 15 ounces of 2,4-D LV4 per acre. Follow all spray application guidelines as outlined on the Finesse® label.

Soybeans

2,4-D LV4 and Turbo® 8EC in reduced-tillage or no-till systems: 2,4-D LV4 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 2 pints 2,4-D LV4 per acre with labeled rates of Turbo 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

2,4-D LV4 and Poast® as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of 2,4-D LV4 with Poast® may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint this product per acre with labeled rates of Poast® up to 30 days prior to planting.

2,4-D LV4 with Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squadron® in preplant applications on no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of 2,4-D LV4 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 pint of this product per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 2 pints per acre up to 30 days prior to planting with labeled rates of Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squadron® herbicides.

2,4-D LV4 and Sencor® as knockdown herbicides for no-till: 2,4-D LV4 with Sencor DF alone or in combination with metolachlor or *S*-metolachlor, 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 must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Apply at a rate of 2 pints this product (1 lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Sencor. Where grass herbicide is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

Christmas Trees

2,4-D LV4 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.

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 and apply 2 to 4 quarts atrazine 4L or 2-1/2 to 5 pounds atrazine 80W with 1 to 3 quarts of 2,4-D LV4 per acre. The actual rate of atrazine used should depend on soil type. Soils high in organic matter require higher 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. For example, when treating a 4-foot band over trees planted in rows of 8 feet apart, apply 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of atrazine per acre. Please read atrazine label(s) for additional instructions.

Non-Crop & Woody Plant Control

For non-crop & woody plant control use do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.

2,4-D LV4 and Garlon™ 4 or Garlon™ 3A Tank Mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 2 to 4 pints 2,4-D LV4 plus 2 to 6 pints Garlon™ 4 or 3 to 8 pints 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 ~~1 to 2 gallons~~ 4 to 8 pints 2,4-D LV4 plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 quarts 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 ~~1 to 8 quarts~~ 2 to 8 pints 2,4-D LV4 plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 16 pints Garlon™ 3A per acre. Mix ~~3/4 to 2 quarts~~ 1 1/2 to 4 pints product, plus 1-1/2 to 3 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 pints Garlon™ 3A in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray per acre. 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 ~~1 to 2 gallons~~ 4 to 8 pints 2,4-D LV4 plus 3 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 4 to 6 quarts 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. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

2,4-D LV4 and Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt Tank Mix for Non-Crop Areas: Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints this product plus 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt 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. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 3 to 6 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 6 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. 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 rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher 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 ~~1 to 2 gallons~~ 4 to 8 pints of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. 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. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Tank Mixes of 2,4-D LV4 and Escort®, Oust® or Telar® herbicides improve control of some target species and may also be tank mixed with these products for postemergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

Note: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

17/17

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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