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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
__ Registration
_X_ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
42750-20	JUL 23 2008
Term of Issuance:	
Name of Pesticide Product: 2,4-D LV 6 Low Volatile Herbicide	

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Albaugh, Inc.
121 NE 18th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is reregistered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 4(g)(2)(C) provided that you:

1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.

2) To the label add "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."

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Joanne I. Miller Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	JUL 23 2008

A Form 8570-6

3) The PPE section must be revised to read as follows:

- Following the Personal Protective Equipment heading, add the text "(PPE)"
- Delete butyl and natural rubber from the listing of chemical-resistant materials since these only provide slight protection under category E.
- Per the acute toxicity review, revise the chemical-resistant glove statement to read "Chemical-resistant gloves." Delete remaining text from the glove statement.
- Delete the entire sentence beginning with "If this container contains over..."

4) User Safety Requirements must be revised to include the bolded text below:

"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."

5) The mechanical transfer text (under the Engineering Controls Statement) paragraph beginning with "If this container contains 5 gallons:..." may be deleted from the label.

6) The text in bold type must be added to the User Safety Recommendation text current on the label:

"User should remove clothing/**PPE** immediately if pesticide gets inside."

7) Revise the last two sentences in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box to read as follows:

"Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried."

8) With the exception of drift-related text appearing in the Environmental Hazards ("Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas") and General Precautions and Restrictions ("Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift"), all drift text appearing on the label must be placed together and be located below the required text currently on the label. Any conflicting text must be deleted from the label. In addition, revise the Spray Drift heading to read "Spray Drift Management."

9) Directions for Use

- Under the **Cereal Grains Restrictions** section, revise the postemergence maximum rate to 29 fluid ounces and the preharvest maximum to 11.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.

- Under the **Corn Restrictions** section, add the statement "Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application." Revise the subheading "Preharvest:" to read "Preharvest (field and pop corn only):" In addition, revise the preemergence maximum rate to 23.2 fluid ounces, the postemergence maximum to 11.6 fluid ounces and the preharvest maximum to 34.8 fluid ounces per acre per application.

- Under the **Sorghum Restrictions** section, revise the postemergence maximum rate to 11.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.

- Under the **Soybeans Restrictions** section, revise the preplant maximum rates to 11.6 fluid ounces and 23.2 fluid ounces per acre per application, from 12.8 fluid ounces and 25.6 fluid ounces, respectively.

- Under the **Ornamental Turfgrass Restrictions** section, revise the maximum rate to read "Do not apply more than 34.8 fluid ounces per acre per application."

- Add a **Grasses Grown for Seed or Sod Restrictions** section, which reads as follows:

"Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Do not apply more than 46.4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
Minimum of 21 days between applications."

- Under the **Fallow Land Restrictions** section, revise the statement "Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following last application" to read "Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application."

- Under the **Rangeland and Pasture Restrictions** section, revise this section to read as follows (except tank mixing statement):

"Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds do not exceed 23.2 fluid ounces per acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 46.4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
For spot treatment do not exceed 46.4 fluid ounces per acre.

Maximum of 2 applications per year.
Minimum of 30 days between applications.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable."

Also, revise the rate(s) in the table to correspond with these maximum rates listed above.

- Under the **Potato Restrictions** section, add the following:

"Do not apply more than 0.07 lbs a.e. (1/10 pt.) 2,4-D LV 6 per acre per application.
A minimum of 10 days between applications is required."

- Under the **Non-Cropland Restrictions** section, revise the 5-1/3 pints rate to read "46.4 fluid ounces per acre per application", and the 11-1/3 pints rate to read "5-3/4 pints per acre per application." Also, revise the rate(s) in the table to correspond with these maximum rates listed above.

- Under the **Forestry Restriction** section, add the following (and revise the table to correspond with these rates):

"Basal Spray Cut Surface – Stumps and Frill:
Limited to one basal spray or cut surface application per year.
Maximum of 8 lbs a.e. per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Injection:
Limited to one injection application per year.
Maximum of 1.4 ml formulation per injection site."

-On page 24 delete "other non-crop areas".

10) To the Warranty section, add "to the extent consistent with applicable law" in front of "neither Albaugh, Inc.", "Buyer's exclusive remedy", and "In no case shall Albaugh, Inc.".

11) Note the type size of "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION" must meet the requirements of chapter 3 of the label review manual (see http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/chap-03.htm).

Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated
JUL 23 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
42750-20

5/33

EDITOR'S NOTE: Marked draft label for 2,4-D RED

2,4-D LV 6
LOW VOLATILE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*..... 86.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS**:..... 13.5%
TOTAL:..... 100.0%

* Equivalent to 57.4% of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.5 lb./gal. Isomer specific by AOAC Method.
**Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta. Busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detaile. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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:	• 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:	• 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 esophagoscopic control.	

See inside booklet for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-20 EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS

MANUFACTURED BY:
Albaugh, Inc.
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

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

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. ~~Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.~~ **Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.**

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~~
~~1. Long sleeved shirt and long pants,~~
~~2. Chemical resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or viton > 14 mils,~~
~~3. Shoes plus socks,~~
~~4. Protective eyewear, and~~
~~5. Chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.~~

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category E on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

1. **Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.**
2. **Shoes and socks.**
3. **Chemical resistant gloves when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.**
4. **Chemical resistant apron when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.**

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.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

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

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:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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.~~

This pesticide may be 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 and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on label.

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.

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:

1. Coveralls
2. Chemical-resistant gloves **made of any waterproof material.** ~~Category E, such as barrier laminate > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or viton > 14 mils~~
3. Shoes plus socks, and
4. 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.

PESTICIDE 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, or, 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 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. 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 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. 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.

~~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 requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.~~

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.

TANK MIXING PRECAUTIONS:

- **Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.**
- **Do not exceed recommended 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 dosage that may be used.**

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 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.

SPRAYER CLEAN OUT

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned 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 entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15-20 minutes). Let the solutions 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 the 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.**

SPRAY DRIFT

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 a 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 deposition and 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.

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

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 (vegetative 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 equipment and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

For aerial equipment, 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 in a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

For ground boom application, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray volume: Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, apply the recommended rate of this product in a spray volume of 2 or more gallons per acre by air and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment. Use low-pressure sprays to minimize drift. Where states have regulations, that specify minimum spray volumes, they should be observed. In general, spray volume should be increased as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage. Do not apply less than 2 gallons total spray volume per acre.

Application Rates: Generally, lower rates in recommended rate ranges will be satisfactory for more sensitive weeds species, when weeds are small, and when environmental conditions are favorable for rapid growth. Use higher rates in the recommended rate range for less sensitive species and under less favorable growing conditions. For crop uses, do not mix with emulsifiable oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for effective control.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1,000 sq ft as indicated below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of 2,4-D LV 6. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on the application rate for an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of 2,4-D LV 6 (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of 2,4-D LV 6 required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the thousands of sq ft to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

Label Broadcast Rate (pt/acre)							
1/3	1/2	2/3	1	1 1/3	2	2 2/3	5 1/3
Equivalent Amount of 2,4-D LV 6 per 1000 sq ft							
1/8 fl oz† (3.7 ml)	1/5 fl oz (5.9 ml)	1/4 fl oz (7.4 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	1/2 fl oz (15 ml)	3/4 fl oz (22 ml)	1 fl oz (30 ml)	2 fl oz (60 ml)

†Conversion factors: 1 pt – 16 fl oz; 1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Band Application: 2,4-D LV 6 may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated area.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Brand rate per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per treated acre}$$

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, 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:~~

~~Arrowhead~~
~~Artichoke~~
~~Bindweed (hedge)~~
~~(field and~~
~~European)~~
~~Bitter wintercress~~
~~Boxelder~~
~~Buckhorn~~
~~Bull thistle~~
~~Burdock~~
~~Bur ragweed~~
~~Buttercup~~
~~Catnip~~
~~Chickweed~~
~~Chickory~~
~~Cocklebur~~
~~Coffeebean~~
~~Creeping jenny~~
~~Curly indigo~~
~~Dandelion~~
~~Dock~~
~~Elderberry~~
~~Goldenrod~~
~~Ground ivy~~
~~Hemp~~
~~Hoary cress~~
~~Honeysuckle~~
~~Indigo~~
~~Ironweed~~
~~Jimsonweed~~
~~Lambsquarters~~
~~Locoweed~~
~~Mexicanweed~~
~~Morningglory~~
~~Mustard~~
~~Parrotfeather~~
~~Pennywort~~
~~Pigweed~~
~~Plantain~~
~~Pokeweed~~
~~Povertyweed~~
~~Puncturevine~~
~~Purslane~~
~~Russian thistle~~
~~Sagebrush~~
~~Shepherdspurse~~
~~Sowthistle~~
~~Stinkweed~~
~~Sumac~~
~~Sunflower~~
~~Vetch~~
~~Virginia creeper~~
~~Wild lettuce~~
~~Wild radish~~
~~Willow~~

~~LESS SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS~~

~~Kochia~~ ~~Smartweed~~
~~Pigweed (hybrid)~~ ~~Wild garlic~~
~~Poison ivy~~ ~~Wild onion~~

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual or Biennial Weeds

beggarticks (1)
bittercress, smallflowered (2)
bitterweed
broomweed, common (1)
burdock, common
buttercup, smallflowered (1)(2)
carpetweed
cinquefoil, common (2)
cinquefoil, rough (2)
cocklebur, common
coffeeweed
copperleaf, Virginia (2)
croton, Texas
croton, wooly
fixweed
galinsoga
geranium, Carolina (2)
hemp, wild
horseweed (marestail) (2)
jewelweed
jimsonweed
knotweed (1)
kochia
lamsquarter, common
lettuce, prickly (1)(2)
lettuce, wild
lupines
mallow, little (1)
mallow, Venice (1)
marshelder
morningglory, annual
morningglory, ivy
morningglory, woolly
mousetail (2)
mustards (except blue mustard)
parsnip, wild
pennycress (fanweed)
pepperweeds (Lepidium spp.) (1)(2)
pigweeds (Amaranthus spp.) (1)
poorjoe
primrose, common
purslane, common (2)
pusley, Florida
radish, wild
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
rape, wild
rocket, yellow
salsify, common (1)
salsify, westerm (1)
shepherdspurse
sicklepod
smartweed (annual species) (1)(2)
sneezeweed, bitter
sowthistle, annual
sowthistle, spiny
spanishneedles
sunflower
sweetclover
tansymustard
thistle, bull
thistle, musk (1)
thistle, Russian (tumbleweed) (1)
velvetleaf
vetches

Perennial Weeds

Alfalfa (1) (2)
artichoke, Jerusalem (1)
aster, many-flower (1)
Austrian fieldcress (1)
bindweed (hedge, field and European) (1) (2)
blue lettuce
blueweed, Texas
eveningprimrose, cutleaf (2)
garlic, wild
goldenrod
hawkweed, orange (1)
healal
ironweed, western (2)
ivy, ground (1)

broomweed	**nettles (including stinging) [1]**
bullnettle [1] [2]	**onion, wild [1]**
carrot, wild [1]	**pennywort**
catnip	**plantains**
chicory	**ragwort, tansy [1]**
clover, red [1] [2]	**sowthistle, perennial**
coffeeweed	**thistle, Canada [1] [2]**
cress, hoary [1]	**vervains [1]**
dandelion	**wormwood**
docks [1]	
dogbanes [1]	

[1] Difficult-to-Control Weeds: These weedsare only partially controlled and may require repeat applications and/or use of the higher recommended rate of this product even under ideal conditions of application.
[2] This product may not be used to control this weed species in the state of California.

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 1/3 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 5/6 pints per acre after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher 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. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields 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 1/3 to 1 1/3 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 1 1/3 to 2 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild Garlic control program. Do not forage for 14 days following applications. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.~~

CEREAL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye)
(Not Underseeded with Legumes)

CROP/APPLICATION TIMING	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Millet, Rye Annual and biennial Broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/3 to 1 1/3 † 2/3 to 1 1/3 †	Apply after crop is fully tilled, but before boot stage of growth (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but not forming joints in the stem. Do not apply before tillering or from early boot through the milk stage of growth.
Oats (Spring Seeded) (Fall Seeded Southern)	 1/3 1/2 to 1 †	Apply after crop is fully tillered, but before boot stage or growth (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before tillering or from early boot through the milk stage of growth. Do not apply during or immediately following cold weather.
Preharvest application (all cereals)	2/3	Apply using air or ground equipment to control weeds that could interfere with harvest, or to suppress perennial weeds. Apply when grain is in dough stage. Do not apply from early boot through the milk stage of growth.

† Use the lower rate in the rate range if small annual or biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual or biennial weeds are present which are considered to be hard-to-kill as determined by local experience. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury and should be used only where weed control justifies such risk. Do not apply 2,4-D LV 6 at the crop seedling stage of growth. Consult state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

CEREAL GRAIN RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence:
  - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
  - Do not apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Preharvest:
  - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
  - Do not apply more than 12.8 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Pre-Harvest Interval is 14 days.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.75 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

~~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 soils. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep 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 1/3 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 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.~~

~~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 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of product 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. 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 1-1/3 to 2 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.~~

CORN
(Field Corn, Popcorn and Sweet Corn)

APPLICATION TIMING/ STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Preplant (Burndown) Preemergence (Field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn)	2/3 to 1 1/3	General: For best results, growth conditions should be favorable for active weed growth. Use high rate in rate range for less susceptible weeds, cover crops such as alfalfa, weeds in advanced stages of development, or under less favorable growth conditions. Preplant: Apply 7 to 14 days before planting corn to control emerged broadleaf weed seedling or existing cover crops. Preemergence: Apply any time after planting, but before corn emerges to control broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops. Do not use on light sandy soils.

APPLICATION TIMING/ STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Postemergence (Field corn, popcorn, and Sweet corn) Annual broadleaf weeds Crop up to 8 inches tall Crop 8 inches tall to tasseling (directed spray only) Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/3 to 2/3 2/3 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). If corn is more than 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in bud to bloom stage. Do not tank mix with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage. Note: Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Wind or cultivation may cause stem breakage during the period of time that corn is brittle. Sweet Corn: To minimize potential for crop injury, use only lowest rate in rate range.
Preharvest (Field corn and popcorn only)	up to 2	Apply after corn is in hard dough (or denting) stage. Do not apply to sweet corn.

Precautions:

- Preplant or preemergence applications to light sandy soil is not recommended.
- Corn hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Apply only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.
- Note: Corn treated with 2,4-D may exhibit stem brittleness for 8 – 10 days following application. During this period, the crop is more susceptible to stem breakage from cultivation or wind.

CORN RESTRICTIONS:

- Preplant or Pre-emergence:
  - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
  - Do not apply more than 25.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Postemergence:
  - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
  - Do not apply more than 12.8 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Minimum spray interval between applications for sweet corn is 21 days.
- Preharvest:
  - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
  - Do not apply more than 38.4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
  - Corn (Field and Pop) Pre-Harvest Interval is 7 days.
  - Corn (Sweet) Pre-Harvest Interval is 45 days.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 3.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year for Field and Pop Corn. Do no exceed a combined total of 1.5 pounds of a.e. per acre for Sweet Corn.

~~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.~~

SORGHUM
(Grain Sorghum (Milo) and Forage Sorghum)

APPLICATION TIMING/ STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Postemergence†		Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is more than 8 inches tall (top of canopy), use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage. Do not use with oil or other adjuvants. Do not treat during boot, flowering or dough stage.
Crop 6 – 8 inches tall	1/3 to 2/3	
Crop 8 – 15 inches tall (directed spray only)	1/2 to 2/3	

Precautions:

- **Note: Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply 2,4-D LV 6 under these conditions, use no more than 1/2 pint per acre.**
- **Sorghum hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Apply only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for this information.**

SORGHUM RESTRICTIONS:

- **Do not apply more than 12.8 fluid ounces per acre per application.**
- **Do not make more than 1 post-emergence application per year.**
- **Pre-Harvest interval is 30 days**
- **Do not permit meat or diary animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.**

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 0.5 pounds of a.e. per acre per year for sorghum.

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	1/3 to 2/3 pt.	2/3 to 1 1/3 pts.
Perennial Weeds	2/3 pt.	5/6 to 1 1/3 pts.
Preharvest	2/3 to 1 1/3 pts.	
Oats:		
Spring	1/3 pt.	
Fall	1/3 to 1/2 pt.	
Corn:		
Preemergent	2/3 to 1 1/3 qts.	
Postemergent	1/3 pt.	1/3 to 1/2 pt.
Preharvest	2/3 to 1 1/3 pts.	
Sorghum (Milo):		
Postemergent	1/3 pt.	1/3 to 1/2 pt.

*Arizona, Idaho, Montana, 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 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre not less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans or 2/3 to 1 1/3 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 marestail	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	
garlic, wild*	ragweed, common	*Partially controlled

~~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, Gly Star™ Original or Roundup®, 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, agricultural 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.~~

SOYBEANS – For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems
(Pre-plant Burndown Application Only)

APPILCATION TIMING	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Preplant (Burndown)	1/2 to 2/3	Apply not less than 7 days before planting soybeans. See Use Restrictions below.
	2/3 to 1 1/3	Apply not less than 15 days before planting soybeans. See Use Precautions and Restrictions below.
General Use Directions: Use 2,4-D LV 6 to control emerged broadleaf weeds or existing cover crops. For best results, apply when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate in the respective rate range for larger weeds and when perennials are present. Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixtures to increase the herbicidal effectiveness on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.		

SOYBEAN RESTRICTIONS

- **Pre-plant (2 application option):**
  - **Do not apply more than 12.8 fluid ounces per acre per preplant application.**
  - **Do not apply within 7 days of planting soybeans.**
- **Pre-plant (single application option):**
  - **Do not apply more than 25.6 fluid ounces per acre.**
  - **Do not apply within 15 days of planting soybeans.**
- **Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter.**
- **Do not replant fields treated with Five Star™ in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with Five Star™.**
- **Do not apply Five Star™ when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.**
- **Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.**
- **In fields previously treated with Five Star™, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.**

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop sycle.

~~ORNAMENTAL TURF~~

~~Use 2/3 to 2 pints of product 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.~~

~~Notes for all Turf Sites (excluding Sod Farms): The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.~~

ORNAMENTAL TURF (Excluding Grasses Grown For Seed or Sod Farms)
(Includes lawns, golf courses, cemeteries and parks, airfields, roadsides, and vacant lots)

Use Requirements for Ornamental Turf Areas: When this product is applied to ornamental turn areas, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Non-agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

TREATMENT SITE (APPLICATION TIMING)	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Ornamental Turf (Postemergence)		Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 2/3 pt/acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates.
Seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	1/2 to 2/3	
Well-established grasses	1 1/3 to 2	
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2	

~~GRASS SEED CROPS~~

~~Apply 2/3 to 2 2/3 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 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 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 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.~~

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD FARMS

Agricultural Use Requirements: When used in grass grown for seed or sod farms, follow PPE and reentry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirement" section of this label.

TREATMENT SITE (APPLICATION TIMING)	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Grasses Grown for Seed (Postemergence Use) Seedling grass		Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.

(five-leaf stage or later) Well-established grasses	1/2 to 2/3 2/3 to 2 2/3	Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 2/3 pt/acre. Cool season grasses are tolerant of higher rates.
Sod Farms (Postemergence)	1/3 to 2 2/3	Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. When grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2 2/3 pint/acre may be applied for control of hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except for spot treatment
- Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers; legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
- Reseeding: Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application reseed in the fall and with fall applications, reseed in the spring.

ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between broadcast applications is 30 days.
- If grazing or haying is anticipated, do not apply more than 2-2/3 pint per acre per application. Do not harvest grass for hay from treated areas for 7 days after application.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year (excluding spot treatments).

~~FALLOW LAND~~

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

FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE
Fallowland is idle land, postharvest to crops or between crops.

TYPE OF WEEDS	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 1 1/3	Use a lower rate in the rate range when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use a higher rate in the rate range when weeds are larger and under less favorable growth conditions.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	Apply when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before development of flower stalks. The lower rate can be used in the spring during the rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	Apply when perennial weeds are in bud to early bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	2 2/3	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion that occurs in the fall after harvest of other crops.

Precaution: For best weed control results, do not cultivate for at least 2 weeks after application or until top growth is dead.

FALLOW LAND RESTRICTIONS:

- Make no more than two applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following last application
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

~~ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS~~

~~Use 2/3 to 2 2/3 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 2 2/3 to 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 animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.~~

RANGELAND, ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES
(Including Perennial Grasslands Not In Agricultural Production Such As Conservation Reserve Program Acres)

TARGET WEEDS OR WOODY PLANTS	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1 1/3 1 1/3 to 2 2/3	For best results, apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of susceptible weed species and weeds that may be only partially controlled and require repeat applications and/or use of higher recommended rates, even under ideal conditions of application.
Spot Treatment to control broadleaf weeds	See Instructions for "Spot Treatment"	Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. See rate conversion table and instructions for "Spot Treatment" and use of hand-held sprayers under "Application".
Tree Injection Application		See instructions for tree injection application in "Forestry Uses" section.
Wild garlic and wild onion	2 2/3	Make three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-all-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.
Broadleaf weed control in newly sprigged coastal bermudagrass	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	Applications may be made either preemergence or postemergence. Follow "Specific Use Directions" for annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weed control, above.
Sand shinnery oak Sand sagebrush	1 1/3	Sand shinnery oak: Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. Sand sagebrush: Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Retreatment may be needed.

TARGET WEEDS OR WOODY PLANTS	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Big sagebrush Rabbitbrush	4	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Retreatment may be needed.
Chamise, manzanita, buckbrush, coastal sage, coyotebrush, and chaparral species.	2 2/3	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Retreatment may be needed.
Southern wild rose Broadcast application Spot Treatment	 up to 2 2/3 2/3 gal/100 gal of spray	Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre by aircraft or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Spot Treatment: Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Use 2/3 gallon of 2,4-D LV 6 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Two or more treatments may be required. Do not exceed 2 2/3 pt per acre per applications.
CRP Acres	For program lands such as CRP, consult 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.	

Precautions:

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

RANGELAND & PASTURE RESTRICTIONS:

- Livestock Feeding Restrictions:
  - Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.
  - Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter.
  - Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.
  - For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.
- Do not apply more than 2-2/3 pints per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints per acre per year.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0.7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

POTATOES (Fresh Market Only)

APPLICATION TIMING/ STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV 6	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	1/10 pt (1.6 oz)/acre	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.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS:

- **Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 45 days of application.**
- **Do not exceed two applications per crop.**
- **Do not apply more than 0.14 lbs a.e. (1/5 pt/acre) of 2,4-D LV 6 per growing season.**

~~GENERAL WEED CONTROL~~

~~(Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas):~~

~~For non-crop uses, do not use more than 5 2/3 pints per acre per season.~~

~~Use 1 1/3 to 3 pints of product 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 reseeding for 30 days.~~

~~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 to 5 2/3 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. Up to 5 2/3 pints diluted 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.~~

NON-CROPLAND AREAS
(Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Right-Of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads, Airports, And Other Non-Crop Areas)

TREATMENT SITE METHOD OF APPLICATION	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	1 1/3 to 2 2/3 2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Apply when annual weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, tank mix up to 2 2/3 qt of 2,4-D LV 6 plus 1 to 4 qt of Garlon 3A herbicide per acre. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness. For ground application: (high volume) apply a

TREATMENT SITE METHOD OF APPLICATION	2,4-D LV 6 (PT/ACRE)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
		total spray volume of 100 to 400 gallons per acre; (low volume) apply a total spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre. For helicopter: Apply a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre.
Spot Treatment to control broadleaf weeds	See Instructions for "Spot Treatment"	Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate recommended for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. See rate conversion table and instructions for "Spot Treatment" and use of hand-held sprayers under "Application"
Tree Injection Application		See instructions for tree injection in "Forestry Uses" section.
Southern wild rose Broadcast application Spot Treatment	up to 2 2/3 2/3 gal/100 gal of spray	Broadcast: Apply in a spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre by aircraft or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Use 2 2/3 qt of 2,4-D LV 6 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Two or more treatments may be required.

Precautions:

- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.

NON-CROPLAND RESTRICTIONS:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds):
  - Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
  - Do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints per acre per application.
  - Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants):
  - Do not make more than 1 application per year.
  - Do not apply more than 11-1/3 pints per acre per 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.

2,4-D LV 6 contains 0. 7 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

For forestry uses, do not use more than 5 2/3 pints per acre per season.

Conifer Release:
For control of alder, apply 1 ½ to 5 2/3 pints 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 firs, 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 5 2/3 pints per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control Manzanita and Ceanothus in Ponderosa pine, apply up to 5 2/3 pints 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 2 to 5 2/3 pints 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 .7 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 2/3 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 5 2/3 pints 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 2/3 pints 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.

Herbaceous Weed Control:
To control over wintering susceptible weeds such as False dandelion, Klamath weed, Plantain, and Tansy ragwort, apply 2 to 5 2/3 pints 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 2/3 pints 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 5 2/3 pints 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 5 2/3 pints 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.~~

FORESTRY USES
Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas)

TREATMENT SITE METHOD OF APPLICATION	2,4-D LV 6	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Annual Weeds Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pt/acre 2-2/3 to 5-2/3 pt/acre	Apply when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 2 2/3 qt of 2,4-D LV 6 and 1 to 4 qt of Garlon* 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, make application in early spring before budbreak of conifers when weeds are small and actively growing.
Spot Treatment to control broadleaf weeds	See Instructions for "Spot Treatment"	Note: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the recommended broadcast rate and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. See rate conversion table and instructions for "Spot Treatment" and use of hand-held sprayers under "Application".
Conifer Release: Species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir	2 to 4 pints/acre	To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mild to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. Because this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury. Do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated.
Directed Spray: Conifer plantations including pine	5-2/3 pints/100 gal	Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.
Basal Spray (May also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	11-2/3 pints/100 gal or	Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems with the mixture may also aid in

TREATMENT SITE METHOD OF APPLICATION	2,4-D LV 6	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
		control.
Surface of Cut Stumps (May also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	1.75 fl oz/gal of water	Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with the 2,4-D mixture including cut surface, bark and exposed roots.
Frill and Girdle (May also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)		Cut frills (overlapping V-shaped notched cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using and axe or other suitable tool. Saturate the freshly cut frills with the 2,4-D mixture.
Tree Injection Application (May also be used in rangeland, pastures, and noncropland)	(1 to 2 ml per injection site)	To control and prevent resprouting of unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 ml of undiluted 2,4-D LV 6 per inch of trunk diameter as measured at breast height (DBH), approximately 4 1/2 ft. above the ground. Injection sites, however, should be as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Applications may be made throughout the year, but for best results apply between May 15 and October 15. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted 2,4-D LV 6 per injection site or double the number of 1 ml injections. Note: No Worker Protection Standard workers entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Precautions:

- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year's new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seedbeds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where pine or larch are among the desired species.

FORESTRY RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than one broadcast application per year.
- Do not apply more than 5-2/3 pints per acre per broadcast application.

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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