

SPECIMEN LABEL

2,4-D LV 6

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.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Storage and Disposal, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

For 24-hour chemical spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident response information, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300.

LOW VOLATILE HERBICIDE

To control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn and sorghum, weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar non-crop uses.

Manufactured by:
ALBAUGH, LLC

1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021

EPA Reg. No. 42750-20
AD100611



ALBAUGH[®]
your alternative

FIRST AID

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. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911. For 24-hour chemical spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident response information, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagosopic control.

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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

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/PPE 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 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.

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, C01-132C, (W.D. WA) For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc>.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

1. Coveralls
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
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 (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have 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 HANDLING: (See the Net Contents section on the container to determine if it is non-refillable or refillable.) APPROPRIATE BOX MUST BE CHECKED.

Non-refillable containers (1 and 2.5 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Non-refillable containers (>5 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been made during usage and return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate location designated by the manufacturer at the time of purchase of this product. If not returned, clean the empty container and offer for recycling, if available.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing process two more times.

If the container cannot be refilled, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

PRODUCT 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.

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.

Do not allow product 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.

TANK MIXING PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

- 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 volatilize 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.

Use low-pressure sprays to minimize drift. Where states have regulations, that specify minimum spray volumes, they should be observed.

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. 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 LV6. 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 LV6 (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 LV6 required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml) by the thousands of sq. ft. to be treated. An area of 1,000 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 LV6 per 1,000 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 LV6 may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

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

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

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 non-crop uses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual or Biennial Weeds

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

Perennial Weeds

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Alfalfa ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | blueweed, Texas | coffeeweed | goldenrod | pennywort |
| artichoke, Jerusalem ⁽¹⁾ | broomweed | cress, hoary ⁽¹⁾ | hawkweed, orange ⁽¹⁾ | plantains |
| aster, many-flower ⁽¹⁾ | bullnettle ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | dandelion | healall | ragwort, tansy ⁽¹⁾ |
| Austrian fieldcress ⁽¹⁾ | carrot, wild ⁽¹⁾ | docks ⁽¹⁾ | ironweed, western ⁽²⁾ | sowthistle, perennial |
| bindweed (hedge, field and European) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | catnip | dogbanes ⁽¹⁾ | ivy, ground ⁽¹⁾ | thistle, Canada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ |
| blue lettuce | chicory | eveningprimrose, cutleaf ⁽²⁾ | nettles (including stinging) ⁽¹⁾ | vervains ⁽¹⁾ |
| | clover, red ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | garlic, wild | onion, wild ⁽¹⁾ | wormwood |

⁽¹⁾Difficult-to-Control Weeds: These weeds are 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 CEREAL GRAINS

(Wheat, Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye) (Not underseeded with Legumes)

CROP/APPLICATION TIMING	2,4-D LV6 (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 of 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 LV6 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 29.0 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
 - Do not apply more than 11.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Pre-Harvest Interval is 14 days.

2,4-D LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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

(Field Corn, Popcorn and Sweet Corn)

APPLICATION TIMING/STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV6 (pt./acre)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Preplant (Burndown) Preemergence (Field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn)	2/3 to 1-1/3	<p>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.</p> <p>Preplant: Apply 7 to 14 days before planting corn to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Do not tank mix with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sweet corn: To minimize potential for crop injury, use only lowest rate in rate range.</p>
Preharvest (Field corn and popcorn only)	Up to 2	<p>Apply after corn is in hard dough (or denting) stage. Do not apply to sweet corn.</p>

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 23.2 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
 - Do not apply more than 11.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Minimum spray interval between applications for sweet corn is 21 days.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- **Preharvest (Field and Pop Corn Only):**
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle.
 - Do not apply more than 34.8 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 LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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 not exceed a combined total of 1.5 pounds of a.e. per acre for Sweet Corn.

SORGHUM (Grain Sorghum [Milo] and Forage Sorghum)

APPLICATION TIMING/STAGE OF GROWTH	2,4-D LV6 (pt./acre)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Postemergence† Crop 6 – 8 inches tall	1/3 to 2/3	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 of foliage. Do not use with oil or other adjuvants. Do not treat during boot, flowering or dough stage.
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 LV6 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 11.6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 postemergence application per year.
- Pre-Harvest interval is 30 days.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

2,4-D LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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 pound of a.e. per acre per year for sorghum.

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

APPLICATION TIMING	2,4-D LV6 (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 LV6 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 11.6 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 23.2 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 2,4-D LV6 in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with 2,4-D LV6.
- **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 2,4-D LV6, 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 LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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 pound of a.e. per acre per crop cycle.

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 LV6 (pt./acre)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Ornamental Turf (Postemergence) Seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	1/2 to 2/3	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.
Well-established grasses	1-1/3 to 2	
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2	

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.
- **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 34.8 fluid ounces 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 pint per acre per application. Do not harvest grass for hay from treated areas for 7 days after application.

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 LV6 (pt./acre)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Grasses Grown for Seed (Postemergence Use) Seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	1/2 to 2/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. 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. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired.
Well-established grasses	2/3 to 2-2/3	
Sod Farms (Postemergence)	1/3 to 2-2/3	When grass is well established, higher rates of up to 2-2/3 pints/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.
- **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.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD RESTRICTIONS:

- 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.

2,4-D LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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).

FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

(Fallowland is Idle Land, Postharvest to Crops or Between Crops)

TYPE OF WEEDS	2,4-D LV6 (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 30 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 LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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.

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 LV6 (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-fall-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.
Big sagebrush Rabbitbrush	Up to 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.
Chamise, manzanita, Buckbrush, coastal sage, coyotebrush, and chaparral species		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 gals. of spray	Broadcast: Apply in 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 LV6 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 2/3 gal. per acre per application.
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 forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.
- 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 spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

2,4-D LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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 LV6 (pt./acre)	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 apply more than 0.07 pound a.e. (1/10 pint/acre) of 2,4-D LV6 per application.
- Do not exceed two applications per crop.
- A minimum of 10 days between applications is required.
- Do not apply more than 0.14 pound a.e. (1/5 pint/acre) of 2,4-D LV6 per growing season.

NON-CROPLAND AREAS

(Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Rights-Of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads, and Airports)

TREATMENT SITE/METHOD OF APPLICATION	2,4-D LV6 (pt./acre)	SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 Up to 2-2/3	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 23.2 fluid ounces of 2,4-D LV6 plus 1 to 4 qts. 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 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 Broadleaf application Spot treatment	Up to 2-2/3 2/3 gal./100 gals. 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 2/3 gal. of 2,4-D LV6 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 and perennial weeds):

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 46.4 fluid ounces 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 92.8 fluid ounces 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 LV6 contains 0.7 pound 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.

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 LV6	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 qts. of 2,4-D LV6 and 1 to 4 qts. 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 mid 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 pts./100 gals.	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)	11-1/3 pints/100 gals. 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 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 notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using an 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 1.4 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 LV6 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 1.4 ml of undiluted 2,4-D LV6 per injection site or double the number of 0.7 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.

Basal Spray Cut Surface – Stumps and Frill:

- Limited to one basal spray or cut surface application per year.
- Maximum of 8 lbs. ae per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Injection:

- Limited to one injection application per year.
- Maximum of 1.4 ml formulation per injection site.

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, LLC, its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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