2,4-D LV6

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	88.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS :	11.2%
Total	100.0%

*Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.275 13th Edition, 1980.
* 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 59.1%.
Contains 5.6 lbs. of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN: 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 INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration hazard.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
For additional information in case of emergency call toll free 1-877-424-7452.

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eye wear.

EPA REG. No. 1381-101

EPA Est. No. 70989-IA-001

Distributed By
Agriliance, LLC
P.O. Box 64089, St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

NET CONTENTS
_____GALLONS
0/D05/6

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (pump and probe or spigot) to transfer contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning or 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 statement:
(STATEMENT TO BE ADDED WHEN CONTAINER SIZE IS 5 GALLON OR MORE)
Do not pour product from this container. A mechanical system (pump and probe or spigot) must be used in 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) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft, in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to susceptible plants such as beans and other legumes, cotton, flowers, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, and other plants. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods.

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.

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 apply only to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:
- Coveralls.
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eye wear.

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

STORAGE: Store in a secure area, in original container only. Do not store near feed or foodstuffs.

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

When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 70^0 F. and mix thoroughly before using.

WEED LIST

2,4-D LV6 will control these plants and other 2,4-D susceptible species:

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS

Annual fanweed (field pennycress), annual yellow sweet clover, ***** beggerticks, bull thistle, burdock, carpetweed, chickweed, cocklebur, coffeeweed, common mullein, common evening primrose, cornflower, croton, galinsoga, goatsbeard, hemp, henbit, horseweed (marestail), jewelweed, jimsonweed * knotweed, ***** kochia, lambsquarters, mallow (Venice, dwarf, little), marshelder, morning-glory (common, ivy, wooly), musk thistle, mustards (except blue), pennycress, pepperweed (field), ****** pigweeds, poorjoe (wooly plantain), ***** prickly lettuce, puncturevine, purslane, ragweed (common and giant), rough fleabane, Russian thistle, salsify, shepardspurse, stinkweed, ***** smartweeds (annual), sowthistle (annual or spiny), sunflower, tansymustard, tumbleweed, velvetleaf, vetches, water primrose, ***** wild carrot, wild lettuce, wild parsnips, wild radish, wild sweet potato.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

***** Alfalfa, ***** bindweeds (hedge, field and European), blue lettuce, ***** broom snakeweed, buckhorn plantain, buttercup,***** Canada thistle, catnip, chamise, chicory, climbing milkweed, curly indigo, dandelion, ***** docks, ***** dogbanes, ***** goldenrod, ***** ground ivy, ***** hawkweed (orange), ***** hoary cress, * Jerusalem artichoke, locoweed, ***** many-flowered aster, milkvetch, ***** nettles, nutgrass, plantains, poison ivy, pokeweed, sheep sorrel, sicklepod, sneezeweed (bitter), sowthistle (perennial), ***** tansy ragwort, ***** vervains, ***** wild garlic, ***** wild onion, witchweed, wormwood, yellow rocket, yellow starthistle.

* BRUSH

Boxelder, buckbrush, coyotebrush, elderberry, manzanita, rabbitbrush, sagebrush (coastal, big, sand), sand shinnery oak, sumac, willow.

***** These species may require repeat treatments and/or the higher rate. ****** Control of pigweeds in the Texas and Oklahoma High Plains may be difficult.

USE DIRECTIONS

Unless noted otherwise under individual **DIRECTIONS** section, for aerial application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Use more water for both methods when adverse growing conditions are present. **DO NOT** apply with high spray pressures, hollow cone or other nozzle types that produce small spray droplets which may drift. Avoid spray drift by making applications when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. The use of a suitable drift control agent at the proper rate will aid in the reduction of spray drift. Apply when weather is warm and plants are rapidly growing. Cold weather or dry conditions may cause poor results. **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within an hour. Consult your local agronomist or Extension specialist for specific use and crop tolerance situations.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

WATER BASED SPRAY -- Fill the equipment half full of water, agitate while adding this product, then add the rest of water.
WATER AND SOYBEAN OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL-BASED SPRAY-- First mix this product with the oil, then add to water. If vigorous agitation is possible, the oil can be added last. **DO NOT ADD OIL FIRST!**
SOYBEAN OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL-BASED SPRAY: Add this product to straight oil to form a solution. Do not allow water to get into this mixture, if it does, an invert emulsion will occur.
NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Weed and feed applications for corn, small grains, grasses grown for seed or grass pastures according to label use rates. - Add half the fertilizer to the tank, then add 1/3 to ½ pint of 2,4-D LV6 per acre. Agitate constantly and vigorously and finish filling spray tank with fertilizer. Apply as soon as possible, agitating constantly. Do not hold spray mixture overnight. If incompatibility is a problem, the use of **COMPLETE COMPATIBILITY®** agent at the recommended label rate may correct the problem. Fertilize according to the recommendations of **Agri-Source™** labs, your supplier, or your Extension specialist. Herbicide foliage contact burning may occur as a result of fertilizer use. Lower use rates and concentrations will reduce this problem.

Adjuvants for Preemergence and Preplant Applications: A non-ionic surfactant such as **PREFERENCE®** or a crop oil concentrate may be added to the spray solution when this product is applied preemergence or preplant to increase control of large or difficult to control weeds. Crop oil concentrates must contain at least 17% emulsifier, and should be used at 1% volume/volume (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Non-ionic surfactants should be used at 0.25% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution).
Wash spray equipment thoroughly with **PROTANK™** cleaner after using this product. When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwater on the ground: spray or drain over a large area away from wells or other water sources. Apply the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre regardless of the amount of diluent used.

CORN – all corn including FIELD, SWEET AND POP

WEEDS	**AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE**	**DIRECTIONS**
Preplant-- Annual and biennial broadleaf seedlings Perennial weed seedlings and existing cover crops	 3/4 pint 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints	Planting of corn must be delayed a minimum of 7 days after application at rates up to 1 pint per acre, and a minimum of 14 days at rates from 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. Planting sooner after application than specified on this label may result in unacceptable crop injury.
***** Do not perform tillage for at least 7 days after application. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result.		
Preemergence and reduced tillage.--Broadleaf weeds and annual grasses.	1-1/2 pints	Apply after corn is planted but before emergence for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. The seed furrow must be completely closed at application or severe crop injury may result.
***** Use higher rate on soils high in organic matter. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result.		
Postemergence - Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/3 pint 2/3 pint ******	Apply when corn is less than 8 inches tall, but to avoid crop injury do not apply just after leaves have unfolded. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off of corn foliage as much as possible. See additional restrictions below. Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. **Sweet Corn:** To minimize potential for crop injury, use only lowest rate in rate range.
**** DO NOT** apply from 2 weeks before tasseling to dough stage. **DO NOT** apply to open whorls. To avoid injury, do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Application during high moisture and temperature conditions may cause injury or brittleness. **DO NOT** cultivate for a week to 10 days after treatment or stalk breakage may occur.		
Late season weed control Preharvest (Field corn and popcorn only)	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints *	Apply after silks are completely brown to reduce weeds that interfere with harvest and reduce weed seed production. Do not apply to sweet corn.
***** Use lower rate for small annual and biennial weeds. Use the higher rate for perennial and larger hard-to-kill annual and biennial weeds.		

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR FIELD CORN AND POPCORN - Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application. Do not apply more than 4.0 pts./acre of 2,4-D LV4 per use season.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SWEET CORN: Do not harvest within 45 days after application or permit meat or dairy animals to forage or graze treated area within 7 days after application. Do not make a postemergence application any less than 21 days after a prior application. Do not apply more than 2.0 pts./acre of 2,4-D LV6 per use season.

SOYBEANS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant - Emerged broadleaf weeds.	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints *	After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Seed furrow must be completely closed or severe crop injury will result.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SOYBEANS

***** Planting of soybeans must be delayed a minimum of 7 days after application at rates up to 1 pint per acre, and a minimum of 30 days at rates from 1 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. Do not perform tillage for at least 7 days after application. Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result. Do not replant treated fields in the same growing season with crops that are not labeled for 2,4-D preplant use. Only one application per growing season, regardless of the application rate used, is allowed. Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops. Do not graze or cut soybeans for feed from treated fields that have had 2,4-D applied as a preplant treatment.

GRAIN SORGHUM

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	½ pint	Apply to plants that are 5 to 15 inches tall. **DO NOT** treat plants less than 5 inches tall or from boot to early dough stage. Use drop nozzles when crop is 8 inches or taller. The higher rate may be needed for some weeds, but chances of crop injury may increase.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	3/4 pint	

DO NOT use oil. Some varieties and hybrids are 2,4-D sensitive. Crop injury may also be increased by high moisture and temperature conditions. Check with your seed company and Extension Service for advice.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR GRAIN SORGHUM
Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.

SMALL GRAINS -Not underseeded with legumes

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence - Spring wheat, barley, and rye Annual and biennial weeds	1/3 to 1-1/3 pints *	Apply when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches high) but before boot stage (Zadoks 2_5 to 4_0) when weeds are small and actively growing. Up to 1-1/3 pints per acre may be used to control difficult weed problems, but do not use unless some crop damage is acceptable.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints **	Apply only in the spring when crop is fully tillered, but before grain is in boot stage (before Zadoks 4_0). For improved control of difficult weeds, apply up to 2 pints per acre.
**** DO NOT USE THE HIGHER RATE IF POSSIBLE CROP INJURY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE**		
Spring and winter wheat and barley Resistant weeds	2,4-D LV6 may be used in combination with "Ally" ®, "Harmony® Extra", "Express"®, "Finesse"®, at their earlier application intervals to control resistant weeds such as kochia and Russian thistle. Follow application directions on each product label.	
Winter wheat and rye Annual weeds	1/3 to 2/3 pint**	Apply only in the spring when crop is fully tillered, but before grain is in boot stage (before Zadoks 4_0). For improved control of difficult weeds, apply up to 2 pints per acre.
**** DO NOT USE THE HIGHER RATE IF POSSIBLE CROP DAMAGE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE**		

Wild garlic or onions	1 to 1-1/3 pints *	Apply 1 pint rate when grain is at full tiller and wild garlic and onion plants are small. Apply 1-1/3 pints after the harvest to the crop stubble. For control of new fall growth of these plants, refer to the fallow land use directions.
Spring-seeded oats	1/3 to ½ pint*	Apply at full tiller, but before early boot stage (Zadoks 2_5 to 4_0).
Fall seeded oats grown for grain (Southern)	½ to 1 pint*	Apply at full tiller, but before early boot stage (Zadoks 2_5 to 4_0).
* Difficult to control weeds may require higher rate, but some injury may occur since oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley. **DO NOT** spray during or just after cold weather.		
Preharvest - Cereal grains	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints *	Apply when grain is in hard dough stage (Zadoks 8_7) to control weeds that will interfere with harvest. Apply when soil moisture is adequate for weed growth for best results.
* Use the lower rate for small annual and biennial weeds. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or hard-to-kill annual or biennial weeds. The higher rate should be used only where heavy weed infestation is a problem and increased risk of crop damage is acceptable. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SMALL GRAINS - Do not feed treated straw to livestock. Do not let dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks of treatment.		

FALLOW GROUND AND CROP STUBBLE

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 1-2/3 pints	Use the lower rate on small actively growing weeds. Use the higher rate on larger or weather stressed weeds.
Biennial weeds	1-2/3 to 2-2/3 pints	Use the lower rate in the Spring on biennial weeds such as the musk thistle during the rosette stage before stalks have formed. Use the higher rate after stalk formation or in the Fall.
Perennial weeds	1-2/3 to 2-2/3 pints	Apply during the bud to bloom stage while weeds are actively growing. Do not till for 2 weeks after treatment or until the weeds start to die.
Wild onions and garlic	2-2/3 pints	Apply to regrowth in fall after harvest.
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR FALLOW GROUND AND CROP STUBBLE Do not graze treated areas for 7 days after treatment. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days before slaughter.		
PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS: **Labeled Crops:** Within 29 days after an application of this product, plant only those crops listed on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in directions for specific crops. Labeled crops may be at risk of crop injury or loss if planted soon after application, especially during the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. **Other Crops:** All other crops may be planted 30 or more days after application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application. **Degradation Factors:** When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid breakdown of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local agricultural extension service or information about susceptible crops and typical conditions in your area.		

PASTURES, RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND SET-ASIDE ACRES

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds and * perennial weeds	1-1/2 to 3 pints	Do not apply after heads form or when grass is in boot to milk stage when a seed crop is desired. **DO NOT** use on alfalfa, clover, other legumes, or newly seeded pastures. For aerial application, apply the recommended amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

****** Buckbrush, coyotebrush, rabbitbrush, sagebrush, and other chaparral species	1-1/2 to 2 quarts	Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil or 1-2 quarts of a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers, per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water -- (1 quart per 100 gallons of water) per acre.
****** Sand shinnery oak	1-1/2 to 2 quarts	Apply in 5 gallons of oil or 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil or 1-2 quarts of a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers, per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water -- (1 quart per 100 gallons of water) per acre.
***** Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require the higher rate or repeated treatments. ****** Woody plants and any regrowth may require repeat treatments.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND PROGRAM AREAS Do not allow dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Remove meat animals from treated pastures or rangeland 3 days before slaughter.		

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Alder	2/3 to 2 quarts	Conifer Release: Apply as a foliage spray in 8 to 25 gallons of water. Treat when ¾ 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.
Ceanothus spp., chinquapin, madrone, manzanita, oak, tanoak and other susceptible brush species	2 to 2-2/3 quarts	Conifer Release: To control susceptible brush species and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 2 qts. per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply 2 to 2-2/3 qts. per acre before pine growth begins in spring. To increase performance, add 2 to 4 qts. of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.
Alder, aspen, birch, hazel, willow and other competing hardwood species	1 to 2 quarts	Apply as a foliage spray in 8 to 25 gallons water after northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" (usually in mid-July). 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.
Oaks, hickory, maple, pecan, elm, sumac, sweetgum, hawthorn, and other hardwoods	0.7 ml per injection	Tree Injections (pine release): Apply undiluted product in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.7 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 1-1/2" 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 gal. of product in 19 gals. of water.
Alder, cascara, cherry, poplar, serviceberry and other susceptible deciduous brush species	2 quarts	Dormant Application (other than pine): Apply up to 2 qts. 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.

	1-1/3 quarts	Dormant Application (pine only): Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 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.
False dandelion, klamath weed, plantain, tansy ragwort, and other over-wintering susceptible weeds	2/3 to 2 quarts	Herbaceous Weed Control: Apply in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 1-1/3 quarts per acre in 8 to 25 gals. of water, when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).
Alder	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts	Site Preparation (as dormant spray): Prior to planting seedlings, apply in diesel, fuel oil, or similar oil before foliage is ¼ full size. Application may be made by air or ground.
	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts	Site Preparation (as foliage spray): Prior to planting seedlings, apply in 8 to 25 gals. of water after most alder leaves are full size. To increase penetration, 2 to 4 qts. per acre of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rates may be added to the spray mixture.
Broadleaf weeds (See "Weed List")	2/3 to 1-1/3 pints	Christmas Tree Plantations: In Douglas fir Christmas trees, apply over the top by ground or aerial application equipment only when the trees are dormant, prior to bud break. Do not spray over the top of pine or true firs (*Abies spp*.). Directed sprays may be made to weeds in Christmas tree plantations of all conifer species, but the spray must not contact tree foliage as injury may occur. Do not apply to weakened, diseased, or stressed seedlings since unacceptable injury may occur. This product may be mixed with atrazine for Christmas tree application. Read and follow the atrazine label used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

NON-CROP AREAS - Fence Rows, Roadsides, Rights-of-Way, Airfields, Railroad, Highway and Utility Rights-of-Way, and Other Non-Crop Areas.

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints	Apply when weeds are young and growing vigorously.
Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray perennial weeds when near the bud stage, but not flowering. Do not use on St. Augustine grass. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeated treatments.
Tansy ragwort and musk thistle		Apply in rosette stage before bolting.
Wild onion and wild garlic		Treat in the early spring and fall when young and actively growing.
Woody plants - Ground application	2/3 to 1-1/3 gallons	Apply in 20 to 100 gallons of water. For increased effectiveness, add a crop oil concentrate with at least 17 % emulsifiers at 1-2 quarts per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at .25% v/v surfactant to water -- 1 quart per 100 gallons of water. Spray volumes of up to 500 gallons per acre may be needed for control if brush is dense.
Woody plants - Aerial application	1-1/3 to 2-2/3 quarts	For solid stands of susceptible brush, apply in 3 to 12 gallons volume per acre. 2 to 4 quarts of fuel oil may be included in this mixture.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA)

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2/3 to 1 pint *	Apply to established stands before the seed head comes into the boot stage. **Do not spray in boot stage of growth.** For seedling

Perennial and biennial weeds	1-1/3 to 2 pints *	grasses, apply in the spring after grass has tillered or has at least 5 leaves, but before the boot stage.
* Use only the low rate on seedling grasses.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SEED GRASSES Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of applying.		

GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES, TURF GRASS, AND OTHER LAWN AND GRASS AREAS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF 2,4-D LV 6 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial weeds	1-1/3 pints 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints *	The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of a 2/3 pint per acre at 3 week intervals. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine, bentgrass and dichondra.
* Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Clovers and legumes may be injured by this treatment.		
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR GOLF COURSES, PARKS, CEMETERIES, TURF GRASS, AND OTHER LAWN AND GRASS AREAS. Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.		

Spot treatment	4 ounces	Apply in 3 gallons of water, mixing thoroughly and spray to run-off. This high dosage rate may only be used where injury can be tolerated.
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR NON-CROP AREAS Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.		

Notice of Warranty

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR IS ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF SELLER AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY SUCH WARRANTY OR MODIFY THESE TERMS. This warranty does not extend to the storage, handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such storage, handling or use. Seller shall not be responsible for incidental or consequential damages, if any, resulting from a breach of warranty.

In case of emergency involving this product or for user safety information on this product, contact Agriliance, LLC via CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Ally®, Harmony® Extra, Express®, and Finesse® are registered trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

NOTES TO THE FILE

August 11, 2005: Updated Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals, changed chemical-resistant gloves in PPE and Ag Use box from Category A to barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, added horseweed (marestail) to the annual or biennial weed list, recommended lowest rate in rate range for sweet corn, prohibited preharvest application to sweet corn, expanded “Restrictions and Limitations for Corn”, changed 4 pt. rate under Fallowland and Crop Stubble to 2-2/3 pt. and added plantback information. From Dow’s Esteron 6E, 62719-8.

April 5, 2006: Added Uses in Forest Management from Riverdale’s 2,4-D LV 6 Ester (228-95) and Albaugh’s 2,4-D LV6, 42750-20.