

CORNBELT 4 LB. LOVOL ESTER

EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID HERBICIDE

**Herbicide for the control of many broadleaf weeds,
herbaceous perennials and woody plants
susceptible to 2,4-D**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid..... 66.0%
2-Ethylhexyl ester*

INERT INGREDIENTS 34.0%
100.0%

This product contains 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent* 43.9% - 3.8 lb./gal.

***Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)**

**CAUTION
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See Side Panel For Additional Cautions**

EPA Reg. No. 11773-3

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-1

FIRST AID

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.

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 INHALED

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control central or doctor, or going for treatment.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (& DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist.

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 or Nitrile Rubber or Neoprene Rubber or Viton.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For containers over 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

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

Engineering Controls Statements:

For Containers of 5 gallons or More: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical transfer system (such as 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 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 fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the 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 the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

STORAGE

This product may be stored in unheated buildings. Note: Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester exposed to sub-freezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before use.

DISPOSAL

If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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 only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Nitrile Rubber or Neoprene Rubber or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

GENERAL INFORMATION

Apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester as water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with 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 maximum control. Do not apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester where spray drift may contaminate nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON CROPS GROWN FOR SEED. SOME INBREDS HAVE A VERY LOW TOLERANCE TO CHEMICALS AND THE USE OF THIS COMPOUND COULD RESULT IN INJURY TO A CROP GROWN FOR SEED.

Note: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice.

To Prepare the Spray: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water then add the required amount of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester, with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. Note: Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added, first mix the Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester is mixed in the water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

USE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester except as specified on this label.

Do not apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide.

Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation.

Avoid Spray Drift: Applications should be made only when there is low hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent, such as Nalco-Trol or StaPut, may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Drift from aerial or ground application may be reduced by:

1. Applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage.
2. By increasing the volume of spray mix per acre.
3. By decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips.
4. By using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern.
5. By not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or valuable plants.
6. (Aerial) By using straight stream nozzles directed straight back and using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing or rotor span of aircraft.

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

At high temperatures (above 95°F) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant regrowth.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your state Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others.

beggarticks	elderberry	pennycress	spanishneedles
bitterweed	fanweed	pepperweed, field	sumac
blueweed, Texas	galinsoga	pigweed	sunflower
broomweed	garlic, wild	plantains	sweetclover
buckbrush	goatsbeard	poorjoe	tansymustard
buckwheat, wild	halogeton	rabbitbrush	tansyragwort
burdock	hemp, wild	raddish, wild	thistle, bull
burhead	jewelweed	ragweed	thistle, musk
carpetweed	jimsonweed	rape, wild	thistle, Russian
catnip	kochia	redstem	tumbleweed
chamise	lambsquarter	sage, coastal	velvetleaf
chicory	loco, bigbend	sagebrush, big	vervains
cocklebur	mallow, Venice	sagebrush, sand	vetch
coffeeweed	manzanita	salsify	water plantain
cornflower	marshelder	sand shinnery oak	willow
coyotebrush	milkvetch	shepherdspurse	witchweed
croton	morningglory, annual	sicklepod	wormwood
dandelion	mustards	smartweed	yellow rocket
docks	nettles	sneezeweed, bitter	yellow starthistle
dogfennel	onion, wild	sowthistle, annual	

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: Note; Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

Spring Wheat and Barley: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 2 pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/2 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply 3/4 to 1 1/4 pints per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Note: Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Use one of the following programs: **Preplant:** Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre to control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn. Apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use the high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **Pre-emergence:** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Only emerged broadleaf weeds are likely to be controlled. Do not apply more than 1 quart per acre unless the increased risk of crop injury can be tolerated. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence:** Apply 1 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence:** After emergence of corn, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from 7 to 10 days before tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. Note: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

Preharvest Corn Treatment: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints 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 for 7 days following application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): Apply 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under the conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not apply in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE AND GRASS PASTURES: Use 2 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years. For Conservation Reserve Land follow all applicable State and Federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restrictions imposed either by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program whichever is longest. Note: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze livestock on treated area within 3 days of slaughter. Do not cut treated area for hay within 30 days after application. 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.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right of ways, fencerows, and roadsides, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS: Apply 1 to 3 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

SPOT TREATMENT: To control broadleaf weeds in small non-cropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

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, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of Merchantability, or Fitness for a Particular Purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the 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 use.

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**Manufactured by Van Diest Supply Co.
Webster City, Iowa 50595**

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