



2,4-D CARFENTRAZONE- ETHYL	GROUP 4 GROUP 14	HERBICIDE HERBICIDE
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LVMAX

FAST-ACTING WEED KILLER

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.29%
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	25.97%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	73.74%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.025 lb Ethyl α ,2-dichloro-5-[4(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate per gallon or 0.29%
 1.50 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 17.23%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION



READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
 - shoes and socks,
 - chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils when applying with any hand-held nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate,
 - chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 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.

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Users should 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.

First Aid

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, 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 wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of these chemicals 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.

Fish Advisory Statement: This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift.

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 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,
- waterproof gloves,
- shoes and socks.

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.

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

1. Product Description

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer contains two active ingredients: one that provides rapid response — weeds start to turn yellow within hours, and the other finishes the job, delivering dependable control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in 10 to 14 days. LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer controls weeds by affecting multiple sites within the broadleaf weeds, and woody plants. The symptoms of control include leaf and stem curl or twisting, and weed yellowing.

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer offers these advantages:

- Rainfast in as little as three hours.
- Grazing allowed 7 days after treatment.
- This product exhibits improved cool-weather performance.

2. Use Restrictions

- Only use for sites, pests, and application methods specified on this labeling.
- Endangered Species: It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species. Use of this product may pose a hazard to endangered or threatened species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> or call 1-800-447-3813. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.
- Do not apply to any body of water such as lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays). Do not apply to any shorelines (non-cropland sites adjacent to the edges of a body of water) for lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays).
- Do not apply to greens and tees established on golf courses.
- Do not apply to agricultural irrigation water or on agricultural irrigation ditchbanks or canals.
- Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass, creeping bentgrass mowed under 1/2 inch, carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when ambient temperatures are above 90°F. Some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.
- For ground application only. Aerial applications are not permitted.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation.
- Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or for domestic purposes.
- Not for use on sod farms.

State Restrictions:

- This product is not for sale or use in California.
- 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. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Website: <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.htm>.

3. Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains Group 4 and Group 14 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 or 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 or 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species

normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or pest control advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of turf and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, call 800-884-3179.

4. Spray Preparation And Tank Mixtures

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer is an aqueous suspo-emulsion (SE) that can be diluted with water or liquid fertilizer to form a stable emulsion.

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

When this product is left standing for extended periods of time, re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon guidance of your fertilizer supplier or State Extension Service Specialist.

Verify physical compatibility with a jar test: Always perform a jar test for compatibility before large scale mixing. The jar test can be conducted by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing and can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used and applied with spray equipment providing continuous agitation. If large flakes, sludge, gels or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer must not be prepared as a tank mixture.

Liquid fertilizers are either solutions (true fluids) or suspensions. Physical compatibility of this product is adequate with liquid nitrogen solutions. Mixing this product with suspensions or N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory (may be marginal) without pre-mixing this product with water. Premixing this product with 2 parts water will ensure that the emulsifiers are activated enabling the herbicide to be suspended in the fertilizer.

Mixing with other pesticides:

This product may be applied in tank mixtures with other labeled herbicides to enhance control of labeled weeds or to control weeds not listed on this label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

5. Ground Equipment

Spray distribution: The accuracy and uniformity of the herbicide distribution is the sole responsibility of the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with a boom or spray wand/gun may be used for broadcast applications and spot treatments. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate nozzles, tips, and screens are suitable for broadcast applications. For best spray distribution and coverage, select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure accurate and uniform coverage.

Spray volumes of 10 to 100 gal per acre with spray pressures adjusted to between 20 to 40 psi. Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations (up to 220 gal per acre or 5 gal per 1,000 sq.ft.).

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause plant injury.
- Hand-held technique: Wands fitted with flat fan nozzle tips may be used with the appropriate technique. Wands fitted with flat fan nozzles should not be waved in a back-and-forth motion, or in a

side-to-side motion, or in a swinging arm motion. Instead, the wand should be held stationary at the proper height. Side-to-side motion results in uneven coverage.

Hand operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas.

After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, or an approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides.

6. Spray Drift

Ground Boom Applications

- For ground boom applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 4 feet from the target vegetation.
- For ground applications, select nozzle and pressure that produce medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.

7. Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

This product contains 2,4-D ester as an active ingredient. 2,4-D ester may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Mist from spray drift may cause injury to sensitive plants. Avoid any drift conditions that would allow the product to contact desirable vegetation.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

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.

Information on droplet size

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

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows usually produce larger droplets.

Pressure: Do not use pressures greater than that specified by the nozzle manufacturer. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest height practical reduces exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind movement.

Swath Adjustment: Swath adjustment distance must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT): The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-driftreduction-technologies>

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Applications shall be

avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply this product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator shall be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion because the drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the following morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Sensitive Areas

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.

8. Where To Use

This product provides broadleaf weed control in pastures, lawns, turf-grass, and non-cropland.

• Ornamental Turfgrass sites:

• **Residential/domestic sites** including areas associated with household or home life including apartment complexes and condominiums.

• **Ornamental Turf sites** including turfgrass established around residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, playgrounds, fairgrounds, golf courses, and athletic fields.

• **Non-cropland sites:** including farmyards, fencerows or fence lines; highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads); roadsides, roadside ditches, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers, and medians; industrial sites, lumberyards, tank farms, fuel or equipment storage areas; municipal, state, and federal lands; airports and military installations; railroad rights-of-ways, railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments; Utility rights-of-way: telephone, pipeline, electrical powerlines, and communication transmission lines.

• **Agricultural sites:** pasture grasses grown for forage, fodder, and hay.

9. For Use On Pasture Grasses Grown For Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Crop Group 17)

9.1 Postemergence Applications

For susceptible annual and biennial weeds: Use 5 pt of product per acre (1.8 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft.) per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial, perennial or difficult-to-control weeds: Use 6 to 8 pt of product per acre (2.2 to 2.9 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft.) per application. Or two sequential applications can be made at 5 pt per acre per application 30 days apart.

Coverage is essential for good weed control. Use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications can be made to seedling grass from 5 leaf stage to boot stage. Applications to established grasses or pastures may be made up to boot stage. In situations of dense weed canopy, large weeds, or dense crop canopy, increasing spray volume to a minimum of 15 GPA by ground is recommended.

For best results, use a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pt per 100 gal of spray

solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or oil seed based crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2% v/v (1 to 2 gal per 100 gal of spray solution). A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 to 4% v/v (2 to 4 gal per 100 gal) or ammonium sulfate at 2 to 4 lb per acre may be used in addition to the selected NIS or COC.

Do not apply more than 8 pt of product (0.025 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. The minimum re-treatment interval is 30 days. Do not apply more than 10 pt of product (0.03 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 1.88 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per year. Do not make applications if the foliage is wet from dew, rainfall, or irrigation. Do not cut treated forage for hay within 7 days of application. Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days following application. Remove meat animals from treated grass 3 days before slaughter.

9.2 Weeds Controlled in Pastures

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer will provide control of the listed weeds when 4 to 6 inches tall.

Table 1. Weeds typically controlled with a single application at 5 pt per acre (1.8 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.).	
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Buttercup, small flower	Pennycress, field
Croton, wooly (Goatweed)	Pepperweed, Virginia
Devils Claw	Pigweed, prostrate
Dandelion	Pigweed, red root
Evening primrose, common	Pigweed, smooth
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Pigweed, spiny
Filaree, redstem	Plaintain, buckhorn
Fleabane, daisy	Puncturevine
Fleabane, rough	Purslane, common
Flixweed	Ragweed, common
Geranium, Carolina	Ragweed, giant
Horseweed (Marestail)	Ragweed, lanceleaf
Knotweed	Rocket, London
Kochia	Shepard's purse
Lambsquarters, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Lettuce, prickly	Sneezeweed, bitter
Mallow, common (Cheeseweed)	Sowthistle, annual
Morningglory, annual	Spurry, corn
Morningglory, common	Starthistle, yellow
Morningglory, ivy	Sunflower
Morningglory, wooly	Tansymustard
Mustard, wild	Thistle, Russian
Nettle, stinging	Wallflower, bushy
Nightshade, Eastern black	

Table 2. Weeds typically controlled with a single application at 6 to 8 pt per acre (2.2 to 2.9 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.) OR two sequential applications 30 days apart at 5 pt per acre (1.8 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.).	
Bindweed, field	Mint, purple
Burdock, common	Poison ivy
Broomweed	Sicklepod
Chickweed	Star of Bethlehem
Galinsoga	Sumac
Honeysuckle	Thistle, musk
Ironweed	Thistle, plumeless
Jimsonweed	Willow
Jerusalem Artichoke	

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer may be applied with fertilizer solutions. Up to 1/2 of the spray volume may be liquid nitrogen fertilizer. See Spray Preparation And Tank Mixtures for further information on application using fertilizer solutions as the carrier.

9.3 Application Precautions

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer has provided good safety on grass species, however not all grass species and varieties have been evaluated. Check with local extension agents to determine if your grass species has been evaluated. If tolerance is unknown, it is recommended to try LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer on a small area prior to treating entire field. The application of LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer may result in temporary plant injury such as speckling or necrosis of the leaves.

10. For Use in Non-Cropland Areas

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.

Spot treatment or individual woody plant treatment in non-cropland areas: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars.

Spot treatments can be applied at rates equal to the broadcast rate up to 4 pt of product per acre (1.47 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.). The spray volume will depend on the density, height and type of brush (woody plants). For a total spray volume of 100 gal, mix 4 pt of products with 100 gal of water or prepare a 0.5% spray solution (vol/vol). For a total spray volume of 1 gal, mix 0.64 fl.oz. of product with 1 gal of water or prepare a 0.5% spray solution (vol/vol). Refer to Table 3 for quick-mix instructions for the preparation of spray concentrations up to 2.5%

Table 3. Instructions for preparing 1 to 400 gal of spray solution up to 2.5% spray concentration with water.						
Amount of Spray solution	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:					
	0.13%	0.17%	0.25%	0.50%	1.0%	2.5%
1 gal	—	—	—	0.64 fl.oz.	1.2 fl.oz.	3.2 fl.oz.
10 gal	1.5 fl.oz.	2 fl.oz.	3 fl.oz.	6 fl.oz.	12 fl.oz.	32 fl.oz.
20 gal	3 fl.oz.	4 fl.oz.	6 fl.oz.	12 fl.oz.	25 fl.oz.	4 pt
50 gal	8 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.	16 fl.oz.	32 fl.oz.	4 pt	—
100 gal	16 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.	32 fl.oz.	4 pt	—	—
200 gal	32 fl.oz.	42 fl.oz.	4 pt	—	—	—
300 gal	48 fl.oz.	4 pt	—	—	—	—
400 gal	4 pt	—	—	—	—	—

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl.oz. 1 fl.oz. = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp)

Use a single application for rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants.

Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

For best results, use a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or oil seed based crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2% v/v (1 to 2 gal per 100 gal of spray solution). A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 to 4% v/v (2 to 4 gal per 100 gal) or ammonium sulfate at 2 to 4 lb per acre may be used in addition to the selected NIS or COC.

Do not apply more than 4 pt of product (0.0125 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 0.75 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year for annual and perennial weeds. The minimum re-treatment interval is 30 days. Do not make more than a total of 8 pt of product (0.025 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 1.5 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per year. Do not make more than 1 application per year for woody plants.

Table 4. Brush Controlled:		
Ash	Cottonwood	Poison Ivy
Aspen	Dogwood	Poison Oak
Beech	Elm	Sycamore
Birch	Gooseberry	Sumac
Blackberry	Hawthorn	Sycamore
Black Locust	Honeylocust	Trumpet creeper
Brambles	(suppression)	Wild Grape
Buckbrush	Honeysuckle	Wild Plum
Cedar	Kudzu	Willow
Cherry (except Black Cherry)	Multiflora Rose	
	Oak	

11. For Use on Ornamental Turfgrass Sites

11.1 Application Schedules

Apply this product to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to the summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. Fall applications provide improved control for emerged winter annuals and perennials such as henbit, chickweed, clover and ground ivy.

For Residential/domestic sites, Ornamental Turf sites, and Institutional sites:

Do not apply more than 2 broadcast treatments of this product per site per year. 30 days after the first application, a second broadcast application or a follow-up application as a spot treatment is suggested for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.

Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, or as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are actively growing.

Extremes in environmental conditions e.g. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of this product. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to this product.

For Newly Seeded Areas:

Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second or third mowing.

For Newly Sodded, Sprigged, or Plugged Areas:

The application of this product should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.

Reseeding interval:

Treated areas may be reseeded 1 week after application.

Turfgrass tolerance:

- Turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary, and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on listed warm-season turfgrass (see Table 5).
- Tolerant turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary turf injury. The best tolerance occurs under optimal conditions for the turfgrass. Adverse environmental conditions may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Injury may occur under marginal conditions (e.g. low temperatures and drought stress) or under extreme conditions (e.g. high temperatures and high humidity). To avoid turf injury, use only on turfgrass that is reasonably free of stress from diseases, insects, excess heat or cold, drought or excess rainfall/irrigation, shaded areas, low soil pH, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Under any of these stress conditions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of PBI/Gordon Corporation and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.
- Certain spray tank additives (adjuvants, wetting agents, and surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Use adjuvants and spray additives or tank-mix combinations only when your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in objectionable turf injury
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F; some injury can also be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.

11.2 How Much To Use

USE RATES AND SPRAY VOLUMES:

Generally, the lower application rates within the specified range will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weed species. The higher application rates within the specified range will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds hardened off or more mature.

Species	Rate	Spray Volume
Cool-season Turf		
Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, annual bluegrass, and annual ryegrass	3.25 to 5 pt/acre (1.2 to 1.5 fl.oz./ 1000 sq.ft.)	10 to 100 gal/acre (29 fl.oz. to 2.3 gal/ 1000 sq.ft.)
Warm-season Turf		
Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass, buffalograss, seashore paspalum, kikuyugrass, and zoysiagrass	2 to 3.0 pt/acre (0.75 to 1.0 fl.oz./ 1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 100 gal/acre (29 fl.oz. to 2.3 gal/ 1000 sq.ft.)
Centipedegrass and bahiagrass	2 pt/acre (0.75 fl.oz./ 1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 100 gal/acre (29 fl.oz. to 2.3 gal/ 1000 sq.ft.)
Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass and fully dormant bahiagrass.		
Note: Do not apply to above listed warm-season turfgrass unless turf injury can be tolerated. It is impossible to test all environmental conditions for the listed warm-season turfgrass. We suggest testing this product on a small area and observe the treated area for 30 days to determine the acceptability of turf discoloration.		
Do not apply this product to warm-season turfgrass during spring green-up or in the fall during the transition period between active growth and dormancy.		

Do not apply more than 5 pt of product (0.016 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 0.94 lb 2,4-D ae) per area per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days. Do not apply more than 10 pt of product (0.03 lb carfentrazone-ethyl and 1.88 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per year.

SPOT TREATMENT WITH HAND OPERATED SPRAYERS (INCLUDING BACKPACK SPRAYERS AND PUMP-UP TYPE SPRAYERS):

- Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Spot treatments can be applied at the dosage rates equal to the specific dosage rates for broadcast treatments.
- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Uniform applications are essential when using this product. Over application or rates above those specified on this label including excessive overlaps of this product can cause turf injury.
- Hand-held techniques: Wands fitted with flat fan nozzle tips may be used with the appropriate technique. Flat fan nozzles should not be waved in a back-and-forth motion, or in a side-to-side motion, or in a swinging arm motion. Instead, the nozzle should be held stationary at the proper height. Side-to-side motion results in uneven coverage.
- Follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 30 day interval are suggested for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For cool-season turfgrass listed in Table 5:** Mix 1.2 to 1.5 fl.oz. of this product per 1 gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq.ft of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.
- **For warm-season turfgrass listed in Table 5:** Mix 0.75 to 1.0 fl.oz. of this product per 1 gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq.ft of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

CULTURAL TIPS

Irrigation:

- Rainfast in as little as 3 hours. Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation.

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- Do not collect grass clippings for use as mulch or compost around flowers, trees, ornamental plants or vegetable gardens.

11.3 Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in Turfgrass

LV MAX Fast-Acting Weed Killer will control or suppress the following broadleaf weeds. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

Table 6. Weeds typically controlled with a single application at 2 to 3 pt per acre. (0.75 to 1.0 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	
Carpetweed	Purple cudweed
Dandelion	Purslane
Dollarweed (*pennywort)	Shepherd's purse
Mallow, common	Wild carrot
Plantain, broadleaf	Wild garlic
*Synonyms	

Table 7. Weeds typically controlled with a single application at 3 to 5 pt per acre. (1 to 1.5 fl.oz./1000 sq.ft.)	
Aster, white heath & white prairie	Knotweed
Bedstraw	Lambsquarters
Beggarweed, creeping	Lawn burweed
Bindweed	Lespedeza, common
Black medic	Matchweed
Broadleaf plantain	Mouseear chickweed
Buckhorn plantain	Mustard
Bull thistle	Nettle
Burdock, common	Old world diamond flower
Buttercup, creeping	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)
Catnip	Parsley-piert
Chickweed	Pennsylvania smartweed
Chicory	Pennycress, field
Cinquefoil	Pepperweed
Clover	Pigweed
Compassplant (*prickly lettuce)	Pineappleweed
Cudweed	Plantain, buckhorn
Curly dock	Poison ivy
Dayflower	Poison oak
Deadnettle	Prickly lettuce
Dock	(*compass plant)
Dogfennel	Puncturevine
Doveweed	Ragweed
English Daisy	Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear)	Speedwell (Veronica)
Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Spurge
Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye)	Thistle
Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Virginia buttonweed
Florida betony	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Florida pusley	Wild geranium
Ground ivy	Wild lettuce
Groundsel	Wild mustard
Hawkweed	Wild onion
Healall	Wild strawberry
Henbit	Wild violet**
Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Yarrow
	Yellow rocket
*Synonyms	
**For best results, apply in the spring when wild violets are blooming or apply a late fall application followed by a spring application.	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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.

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883/10-2019 AP100419
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1051



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