

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	7.59%
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt	
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	0.84%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	89.74%
TOTAL	100 000/

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.54 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.30% 0.13 lb (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.51%

0.06 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.70%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.

2,4-D,dimethylamine salt (CAS Registry No. 2008-39-1) Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt (CAS Registry No. 66423-09-4) Dicamba, dimethylamine salt (CAS Registry No. 2300-66-5)

CAUTION



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid	
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:	 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or on 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 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment information.

ment advice.

· Call a poison control center or doctor for treat-

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

1. Use Restrictions

- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- Use on established lawns. Will not harm lawn grasses when used as directed (Do not use on carpetgrass, improved varieties of St. Augustinegrass, such as 'Floratam,' dichondra or desirable clovers)
- The turf tolerance of centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass can range from sensitive to tolerant. Do not apply this product to 'Floratam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.
- Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the drip line of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers, or drainage ditches. Do not apply within 25 feet of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse sprayer over lawn area only.

2. How Much To Apply

Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Fescues, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass & Zoysiagrass:

Spot Treatments: Mix 1 fl.oz. (2 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 250 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 4 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 4 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft.
- 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers: Mix 4 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft.

Table 1: Spot Treatment of Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Fescues, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, & Zoysiagrass		
Tank Size Concentrate to add to tank		Coverage Area
1 gal	1 fl.oz. 250 sq.ft.	

Table 2: Entire Lawn Treatment of Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Fescues, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, & Zoysiagrass			
Tank Size Concentrate to add to tank		Coverage Area	
1 gal	4 fl.oz.	1,000 sq.ft.	
15 gal	60 fl.oz.	15,000 sq.ft.	
25 gal	100 fl.oz.	25,000 sq.ft.	

Centipedegrass & St. Augustinegrass:

Spot treatments: Mix 0.5 fl.oz. (1 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 250 sq ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 2 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 2 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft.
- 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers: Mix 2 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq.ft.

Table 3: Spot Treatment of Centipedegrass & St. Augustinegrass		
Tank Size Concentrate to add to tank		Coverage Area
1 gal	1 fl.oz.	500 sq.ft.

Table 4: Entire Lawn Treatment of Centipedegrass & St. Augustinegrass		
Tank Size	Concentrate to add to tank	Coverage Area
1 gal	4 fl.oz.	2,000 sq.ft.
15 gal	60 fl.oz.	30,000 sq.ft.
25 gal	100 fl.oz.	50,000 sq.ft.

3. How To Apply

3.1 Pump Style Sprayers

Ideal for spraying individual weeds

- Add the appropriate amount of water and concentrate to the sprayer tank.
- 2. Close sprayer, shake well, and pump handle to pressurize.
- 3. Adjust nozzle to deliver a coarse spray pattern.
- 4. To broadcast over large areas: apply evenly to treated area.
- 5. To treat individual weeds: spray to wet weed leaf surfaces.
- Re-pressurize the sprayer as needed to maintain a good spray pattern.

3.2 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers

Ideal for treating large country and suburban lawns

- 1. To calibrate your application equipment consult your equipment owner's manual for speed and pressure settings required to deliver 0.5 to 1 gallon of spray solution to treat 1,000 sq.ft.. For example, at 4 mph a sprayer might deliver 1/2 gallon per 1,000 sq.ft. at 40 psi.
- To apply evenly, drive at a constant speed that delivers the prescribed amount of spray required for the area to be treated.
- 3. Mix the appropriate amount of product and water in the sprayer using the following tables as a guide.

Table 5: 12 Volt & Pull Behind Sprayers: Application Guide For Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Fescues, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, and Zoysiagrass

Tank Size	Spray volume	Coverage Area	Concentrate to add to tank
15 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	120 fl.oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	15,000 sq.ft.	60 fl.oz.
25 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	50,000 sq.ft.	200 fl.oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	25,000 sq.ft.	100 fl.oz.

Table 6: 12 Volt & Pull Behind Sprayers: Application Guide For Centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass

Tank Size	Spray volume	Coverage Area	Concentrate to add to tank
15 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	60 fl.oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	15,000 sq.ft.	30 fl.oz.
25 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	50,000 sq.ft.	100 fl.oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	25,000 sq.ft.	50 fl.oz.

For spot treatments with 12 Volt & Pull Behind Sprayers

See rates under How Much To Apply.

3.3 Dial Style Hose-End Sprayers

Ideal for treating medium-sized lawns

- Fill sprayer with sufficient concentrate to cover the total area to be treated. DO NOT ADD WATER.
- 2. Close sprayer and set dial to 1 oz.
- 3. Connect sprayer to hose

- 4. Extend hose to furthest point from faucet. Walking back towards the faucet, begin spraying, avoiding contact with the treated area.
- 5. Pour any unused product back into this container.

3.4 Concentrate Plus Water Hose-End Sprayers

Ideal for treating medium-sized lawns

- Fill sprayer with sufficient concentrate to cover the total area to be treated. Pour product into sprayer jar to the "Fluid Oz." level desired (See sprayer jar for markings)
- Add the appropriate amount of water to the "Gallons" level indicated on the side of the sprayer jar. Close sprayer, connect to garden hose, shake well.
- 3. Extend hose to furthest point from faucet. Walking back towards the faucet, begin spraying, avoiding contact with the treated area.

4. Use Precautions

- · Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.
- · Apply 1 to 3 days after mowing.
- If the lawn is dry, water 24 hours before using this product.
- · Do not water lawn within 24 hours after treatment.
- Certain hard-to-kill weeds may need to be spot treated in 30 days.
- For new lawns, apply only when grass has reached a height of at least 2 inches.
- · Bare spots may be seeded 3 to 4 weeks after application.
- Spray when air temperatures are between 60° and 90°F with good soil moisture.
- Avoid applications during the spring transition of the warm season grasses and during periods of extremely high temperatures.

5. Limitations

Broadcast applications to residential turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 4.0 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application. The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 8.0 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft.

Spot treatments to residential turfgrass:

Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq.ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 4.0 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application. The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

6. Weeds Killed

Amaranth, purple Catsear, spotted (false Filaree, redstem Amaranth, slender dandelion) Filaree, whitestem Chickweed, common Aster, heath Fleabane, daisy Aster, white heath Chickweed, mouseear (annual) Fleabane, rough Aster, purple Chickweed, sticky Aster, white prairie Chicory Galinsoga, hairy Austrian fieldcress Cinquefoil Galinsoga, Bedstraw, Catchweed Clover, crimson smallflower Bedstraw, smooth Clover, alyce Goldenrod Bedstraw, Northern Clover, hop Ground ivy Bedstraw, pineywoods Clover, rabbit foot Gumweed Beggarticks, hairy Clover, red Hairy fleabane Betony, Florida Clover, strawberry Hawkweed, meadow Bindweed, Field Clover, yellow sweet Hawkweed, mouseear Bindweed, Hedge Clover, white sweet Hawkweed, orange Bitter Wintercress Clover, white Hawkweed, yellow Bittercress, hairy Cockle Healall Bitterweed Cocklebur Heartleaf drymary Cocklebur, oriental Black-eyed Susan Hemp Black Medic Henbit Cocklebur, spiny Blood flower milkweed Common mullein Hoary cress Creeping Jenny Horsenettle Blue lettuce Brassbuttons (Creeping Charlie) Jimsonweed Cudweed Bristly oxtongue Knawel Broomweed Daisy, English Knotweed, prostrate Daisy, oxeye Buckhorn Kochia Bullnettle Dandelion, common Lambsquarters Dandelion, false Burclover Lespedeza Mallow, alkali Mallow, bristly Deadnettle Burdock Dichondra Burweed lawn Dock, broadleaf Mallow, common (spurweed) Buttercup, bulbous Dock, curly Mallow, dwarf Dogbane Buttercup, creeping Mallow, venice Dogfennel Matchweed Buttonweed, common Dollarweed (Pennywort) Mexicanweed (poorjoe) Buttonweed, virginia Morningglory, bigroot Dove weed Carolina geranium Elderberry Morningglory, ivyleaf (wild) Falseflax Morningglory, False sunflower Carpetweed mexican Catnip Fiddleneck (cont. on next page)

6. Weeds Killed (cont.)

Morningglory, red Morningglory, tall Morningglory, wolly Mugwort Mustard, ball Mustard, black Mustard blue Mustard, hedge Mustard, Indian, Mustard, tansv Mustard, tumble Mustard, white Mustard, wormseed Nettle, stinging (burning) Nettle, tall Nettle, wood Parsley-piert Parsnip Pearlwort Pennycress (frenchweed) Pepperweed, perennial Pepperweed, virginia (Peppergrass) Pigweed, prostrate Pigweed, redroot Pigweed, russian Pigweed, smooth Pigweed, tumble Pineapple weed Plains coreopsis (tickseed) Plantain, blackseed Plantain, bracted Plantain, broadleaf Plantain, buckhorn Plantain, hoary Plantain, narrowleaf Plantain, slender Plantain, woolly Poison ivy

Poison oak

Pokeweed

Prairie Sunflower

Prickly lettuce (compass plant) Prickly sida Prostrate knotweed Puncturevine Purslane, common Pusley, brazil Pusley, florida Pusley, large flower Ragweed, bur Ragweed, common Ragweed, lancleaf Ragweed, western Redstem filaree Rough cinquefoil Scarlet pimpernel Shepherd's purse Smooth chaff-flower Smoothdock Sorrel, red (sheep) Sowthistle, annual Sowthistle, spiny Spanish needles Speedwell, bi-lobed Speedwell, common Speedwell, corn Speedwell, ivyleaf Speedwell, persian Speedwell, purslane Speedwell, slender Speedwell, snow Speedwell, thymeleaf Spiny amaranth Spurge, spotted Spurge, prostrate Spurweed Strawberry. India mock Tansy ragwort

Thistle, platte Thistle, plumeless Thistle, russian Thistle, scotch Thistle, wavyleaf Thistle, yellow (horrible) Trailing crownvetch Velvetleaf Vervain, blue Vervain, hoary Vervain, prostrate Vervain tall Vetch, bird Vetch, hairy Vetch, milk Vetch, narrowleaf Vetch, wild Virginia creeper Western clematis Western salsify Wild aster Wild buckwheat Wild carrot Wild four-o-clock Wild garlic Wild lettuce Wild marigold Wild mustard (yellow rocket) Wild onion Wild parsnip Wild radish Wild rape Wild strawberry Wild sweet potato Wild violet Woodsorrel, creeping Woodsorrel, violet Woodsorrel, yellow (Oxalis) Woolly croton Wormseed Yarrow, common Yarrow, western Yarrow, yellow

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Tanweed Thistle, blessed

Thistle, bull

(prairie)

Thistle, musk

Thistle, canada Thistle, flodman

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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