

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	6.42%
Quinclorac	2.13%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	0.60%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	90.85%
TOTAL 1	00.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.456 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 5.33% 0.182 lb 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid per gallon or 2.13% 0.043 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.50% Isomer Specific By AOAC Methods.

CAUTION



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, and rubber gloves.

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

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 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
control center of	or to container or label with you when calling a poison or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact of for emergency medical treatment advice.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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

- · For residential lawn use only.
- 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.
- Use on established lawns. Do not use on Bahiagrass, Bentgrass (colonial and creeping), Carpetgrass, Centipedegrass, Dichondra, Gardens (including vegetables, fruit trees, vines and berries), Ornamental plants (flowers, trees, groundcovers, landscape beds and shrubs), Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, and turfgrass species that are not listed on this label.)
- Do not use clippings from the treated areas as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.
- Do not apply this product to food crops (gardens, fruits, and vegetables), forage crops, or ornamental plants including flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, groundcovers established in landscape plantings and other nontarget plants.
- Do not spray exposed roots of ornamentals and trees.

Spray Drift Management

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable broadleaf plants, as small amounts of this product can damage sensitive plants near the treated area. If desirable plants are accidentally sprayed, immediately rinsing leaves with water may reduce or eliminate plant damage.

2. How Much To Apply

For Bermudagrass (common and hybrid), Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, mixtures of cool season grasses containing fine fescues (red, hard and chewings), Ryegrass (perennial and annual), Tall Fescue, and Zoysiagrass

Entire Lawn Treatments: This container covers 5,000 sq.ft. Measure the size of your yard. If the area to be treated is larger than 5,000 sq.ft., you may need to buy more containers.

Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.

3. When To Use

Apply this product when weeds are small and actively growing.

Weed species	Timing	Comments
Crabgrass (large and smooth):	Apply in spring from crabgrass emergence until the crabgrass is 3 to 4 inches in height.	Re-treat at the same rate at 21 days later for dense populations or for continued crabgrass emergence.
Foxtail (green, giant and yellow):	Apply in spring and early summer during the early growth stages or when foxtail is 1 to 4 inches in height.	Re-treat at the same rate at 21 days later for dense populations.
Broadleaf signalgrass	Apply in spring and early summer during the early growth stages or during the 3 to 7 leaf stage.	Re-treat at the same rate at 21 days later if needed.
Dandelion, plantain, buttercup, speedwell, knotweed and other listed broadleaf weeds	Apply in spring when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing.	Apply when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture.

(When to use continued on next page)

3. When To Use (continued)

Weed species	Timing	Comments
Henbit, chickweed, white clover, ground ivy, lawn burweed and other listed broadleaf weeds	Apply in fall when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing.	Apply when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture.

The maximum application rate is 6.4 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application. The maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 21 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 12.8 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft.

4. How To Apply

- Connect your garden hose to the hose-end sprayer. With your thumb, snap off the safety locking tab that prevents accidental discharge of spray solution. Leave control valve in the OFF position.
- 2. To BEGIN spraying: Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the furthest point from the faucet. Point nozzle toward the lawn to be treated and turn the control valve to the ON position. Water will automatically mix with the product. Walk backwards as you apply in order to avoid contact with the treated area. For best results, spray evenly over the measured area.
- To STOP spraying: Turn control valve to the OFF position. Turn off water at faucet. To relieve pressure, turn control valve to ON position and wait until water stops spraying before removing sprayer from hose.

5. Use Precautions

- · Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.
- Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- If the lawn is dry, water 24 hours before using this product.
- Do not water lawn within 24 hours of treatment.
- Certain hard-to-kill weeds may need to be spot treated in 21 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 cooler than 90°F.
- Avoid applications during the spring transition of the warm season grasses and during periods of extremely high temperatures.
- Application to bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration but full recovery can be expected. Do not apply to bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 85°F.

6. Grass and Broadleaf Weeds Killed

GRASS WEEDS		
Crabgrass, large and smooth	Foxtail, green, yellow and giant	Signalgrass, broadleaf

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BROADLEAF WEEDS		
BROADLEAF WEEDS Annual yellow sweetclover Aster Austrian fieldcress Bedstraw Beggarticks Betony, Florida Bindweed, field Bird vetch Bitter wintercress Bittercress, hairy Bitterweed Black-eyed Susan Black medic Black mustard Blackseed plantain Blessed thistle Bloodflower milkweed Blue lettuce Blue vervain Bracted plantain	Bullnettle Burclover Burdock Burning nettle Burweed Buttercup Buttonweed Canada thistle Carolina geranium Carpetweed Catchweed bedstraw Catnip Catsear Chickweed, common Chickweed, mouseear Chicory Cinquefoil Clover, crimson Clover, hop Clover, red Clover, strawberry	Daisy, English Daisy fleabane Daisy, oxeye Dandelion Dichondra Dogbane Dogfennel Dollarweed False dandelion Falseflax False sunflower Fiddleneck Florida pusley Frenchweed Galinsoga Goathead Goldenrod Ground ivy Gumweed Hairy fleabane Hawkweed
Brassbuttons Bristly oxtongue Broadleaf dock Broadleaf plantain Broomweed Buckhorn Buckhorn plantain Bulbous buttercup Bull thistle	Clover, sweet Clover, white Cockle Cocklebur Common mullein Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie) Cudweed Curly dock	Healall Heartleaf drymary Heathaster Hedge bindweed Hedge mustard Hemp Henbit Hoary cress Hoary plantain

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BROADLEAF WEEDS (cont.)		
Hoary vervain	Prickly sida	Trailing crownvetch
Horsenettle	Prostrate knotweed	Tumble mustard
Jimsonweed	Prostrate pigweed	Tumble pigweed
Knawel	Prostrate spurge	Velvetleaf
Knotweed	Prostrate vervain	Venice mallow
Kochia	Puncturevine	Virginia buttonweed
Lambsquarters	Purslane, common	Virginia creeper
Lespedeza	Ragweed	Virginia pepperweed
Mallow	Red sorrel	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Matchweed	Redroot pigweed	Western clematis
Mexicanweed	Redstem filaree	Western salsify
Milk vetch	Rough cinquefoil	White mustard
Morningglory	Rough fleabane	Wild aster
Mouseear hawkweed	Russian pigweed	Wild buckwheat
Mugwort	Russian thistle	Wild carrot
Musk thistle	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild four-o'clock
Mustard	Scotch thistle	Wild garlic
Narrowleaf plantain	Sheep sorrel	Wild geranium
Narrowleaf vetch	Shepherd's purse	Wild lettuce
Nettle	Slender plantain	Wild marigold
Orange hawkweed	Smallflower galinsoga	Wild mustard
Oriental cocklebur	Smooth dock	Wild onion
Oxalis	Smooth pigweed	Wild parsnip
Parsley-piert	Sorrel	Wild radish
Parsnip	Sowthistle	Wild rape
Pearlwort	Spanish needles	Wild strawberry
Pennycress	Speedwell	Wild sweet potato
Pennywort	Spiny amaranth	Wild vetch
Peppergrass	Spiny cocklebur	Wild violet
Pepperweed	Spiny sowthistle	Woodsorrel
Pigweed	Spotted catsear	Woolly croton
Pineywoods bedstraw	Spotted spurge	Woolly morningglory
Plains coreopsis	Spurweed	Woolly plantain
(tickseed)	Stinging nettle	Wormseed
Plantain	Strawberry, India mock	Yarrow
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Tall nettle

Tanweed

Thistle

Tall vervain

Tansy ragwort

Tansy mustard

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable 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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Poison ivy

Poison oak

Pokeweed

Prairie sunflower

Prickly lettuce

Poorjoe



Yellow rocket

Yellowflower

pepperweed

MANUFACTURED BY PBI/GORDON CORPORATION 1217 WEST 12TH STREET KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64101 www.GordonsUSA.com

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