

DICAMBA	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE
QUINCLORAC	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE
TRICLOPYR	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE

TRIOLORAC

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Triclopyr triethylamine salt.....	4.06%
Quinclorac	5.80%
Dicamba dimethylamine salt	2.79%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 87.35%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 0.25 lb. Triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon or 2.91%
- 0.50 lb. Quinclorac per gallon or 5.80%
- 0.20 lb. Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 2.32%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- waterproof gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment) and
- 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 thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.

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 plants, and to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: These chemicals (triclopyr and dicamba) have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

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.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of triclopyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Physical or Chemical Hazards:

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with Aluminum metal. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 24 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 made of any water-proof material,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- protective eyewear, and
- chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure is expected

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated area.

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

Designed for turfgrass applications, Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide contains three active ingredients:

1. Triclopyr provides broad-spectrum weed control for some of the tough broadleaf weeds such as wild violet, ground ivy, oxalis and wild blackberry.
2. Dicamba is absorbed through the leaves and roots and has multiple modes of actions for hard-to-kill broadleaf weeds.
3. Quinclorac translocates throughout the plant causing weed stems to curl and twist, leaf cupping chlorosis, and eventual plant death.

Combining these herbicides provides a very wide spectrum of weed control for tough broadleaf weeds and susceptible grassy weeds.

Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide controls weeds by affecting multiple sites within the broadleaf weeds. The symptoms of susceptible broadleaf weeds include leaf and stem curl or twisting, and weed yellowing.

Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance for some of the toughest broadleaf weeds in turfgrass.
- This product exhibits cool-weather performance.
- The combination of these 3 active ingredients provides effective weed control for common and troublesome weed species in turfgrass, such as wild violets, henbit and clover.
- Triclopyr combinations broaden the weed control spectrum to include many woody and hard-to-control species.
- This product is rainfast in as little as 3 hours.
- This product controls crabgrass.

2. Use Restrictions

- The maximum single application rate for Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide is 8 pints of product per acre per application (0.25 lb triclopyr ae, 0.5 lb quinclorac, and 0.2 lb dicamba ae).
- The maximum annual rate is 16 pints of product per acre per year (0.5 lb triclopyr ae, 1 lb quinclorac, and 0.4 lb dicamba ae).
- The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 28 days between applications.
- Do not apply this product to carpetgrass, centipedegrass, creeping bentgrass grown under 3/8 inch, dichondra, legumes, seashore paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, actively growing bahiagrass, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F, some injury to turfgrass in treated areas may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.
- For ground application only; aerial applications are not permitted.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- For ground boom applications, do not release at a height greater than 30 inches above the ground.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from treated areas.
- This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for over 30 days after application. Do not remove grass clippings off-site for compost distribution or mulching until 30 days after application.
- Do not apply this product to bare ground or paved surfaces.
- Do not apply to Ornamentals (flowers, trees, groundcovers, landscape beds and shrubs)
- Do not apply to any body of water such as lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, estuaries (salt water bays), or wetlands (swamps, bogs, potholes, or marshes). 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 agricultural irrigation water or irrigation ditch banks or canals.
- Do not apply to greens and tees established on golf courses.
- Not for use on sod farms in Arizona
- Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York State. For use in New York State by spot treatment only. Spray individual weeds only.

3. Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, this product contains Group 4 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 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 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 area prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- 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 877-800-5556.

4. Spray Preparation And Tank Mixes

Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide is an aqueous soluble liquid concentrate (SL) that can be diluted with water or liquid fertilizer to form a stable homogeneous liquid. Aqueous soluble liquids are non-flammable and offer good miscibility with water.

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide 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.

Do not use tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 7 or above pH 9. Buffer the spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate. Adding iron to the spray solution is the most common cause of pH reduction.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon recommendations 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. Pre-mixing this product with 2 parts water will ensure that the emulsifiers are activated enabling the herbicide to be suspended in the fertilizer.

Adjuvants and spray additives:

Adjuvants (such as surfactants, spreaders, spreader-stickers, spray thickeners, foaming agents, activators, detergents, and drift reducing agents) combined with this product can damage the leaf tissue of turfgrass. If any discoloration or cosmetic effects are objectionable or would be unacceptable, then adjuvant(s) combined with Trilorac Broadleaf Herbicide would not be recommended. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

Mixing with other pesticides:

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved 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.

Use spray volumes of 10 to 220 gallons per acre (29 fl.oz. to 5 gal per 1000 sq.ft.). Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.
- Hand-held technique: 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. These motions result in uneven coverage. Instead, the nozzle should be held stationary at the proper height.

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. Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 30 inches above the ground.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications

- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

*ASABE – American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers.

6.1 Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash from treated areas 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.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Spray Droplet Size – Ground Boom

Volume: Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure: Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle: Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the

shields are not interfering with uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications: Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all, state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

7. Where To Use

This product provides broadleaf weed control in the following sites:

- **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, cracks in, and the edges of, paved areas, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, playgrounds, fairgrounds, and athletic fields.
 - **Institutional sites** including properties or facilities providing a service to public or private organizations including, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, museums, libraries, sport facilities, golf courses, and office buildings.
 - **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 power-lines, and communication transmission lines.
 - **Agricultural site:** Commercial sod production

State Restrictions:

- **Arizona:** The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on sod farms.
- **New York:** Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York State. For use in New York State by spot treatment only. Spray individual weeds only. Adjust the sprayer to coarse spray to minimize wind drift. Apply to center of the weed and spray lightly to cover.

8. How Much To Use

Use Rates and Spray Volumes:

Table 1. Use Rates For Ornamental Turfgrass, Sod Farms, and Non-Cropland		
Species	Rate	Spray Volume
Cool-season species: Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, bentgrass grown 3/8 inch or higher	8 Pints/Acre (= 1 gal/Acre) (2.9 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/ 1,000 sq.ft.)
Warm-season species: Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and fully dormant bahiagrass		
Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass and fully dormant bahiagrass.		

Turfgrass tolerance:

- 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.
- Applications to warm-season turfgrasses may cause temporary yellowing.
- Applications to all turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary turf injury under adverse environmental conditions. The best tolerance occurs under optimal conditions for the turfgrass. Injury may occur under marginal conditions (e.g. low temperatures and drought stress) or under extreme conditions (e.g. high temperatures, periods of frost, 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.

Spot Treatment with Hand Operated Sprayers (including backpack sprayers and pump-up type sprayers):

- Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are actively growing.
- Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants.
- 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.
- Follow-up applications as spot treatments are advised for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For turfgrasses listed in Table 1:** Mix 2.9 fl.oz. of this product per one gal of water for treatment of approximately 1000 sq.ft of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

9. Application Timing

Spring and fall treatments are preferred to summer treatments for older, drought-stressed weeds. Fall applications will control emerged winter annuals and perennials including henbit, chickweed, clover, and ground ivy.

A second broadcast application or a follow-up spot treatment is suggested for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions. Do not make more than 2 broadcast treatments of this product per site per year. Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations or as a follow-up treatment. Wait 28 days between applications.

Timing Factors Which Affect Weed Control

- Weed control is more effective when the daytime air temperature is above 50°F, soil moisture is adequate, and target weeds are young and actively growing.
- Rainfast in as little as 3 hours.
- If dry conditions exist, irrigation 24 hours before and 24 hours after the application will increase weed control.
- Higher spray volumes may increase weed control during adverse conditions.

Timing Factors Which Affect Turfgrass Tolerance

- Turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary discoloration under adverse environmental conditions.
- Temperatures over 90°F, moist soil, and high humidity will tend to increase herbicide activity. These conditions will also increase the possibility of temporary turf discoloration.
- Other conditions which may increase the possibility of turf injury include: disease, insect, and nematode stress; low light (shaded) areas, low soil pH, improper mowing, or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides.
- If injury occurs, turf will resume normal color and growth after mowing.

For newly seeded areas:

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

Reseeding interval:

- Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.

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.

Irrigation/Rainfall:

- Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 3 to 4 hours after application of this product may reduce the effectiveness.

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 1 to 2 days before and after the application of this product.

10. Weeds Controlled

Tilorac Broadleaf Herbicide will control or suppress the following weeds.

Broadleaf Weeds		
Aster, white heath & white prairie	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Poison ivy
Bedstraw	Florida betony	Poison oak
Beggarweed, creeping	Florida pusley	Prickly lettuce
Bindweed	Ground ivy	(*compass plant)
Black medic	Groundsel	Puncturevine
Broadleaf plantain	Hawkweed	Purple cudweed
Buckhorn plantain	Healall	Purslane
Bull thistle	Henbit	Ragweed
Burdock, common	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Buttercup, creeping	Knotweed	Shepherd's purse
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters	Speedwell (Veronica)
Catnip	Lawn burweed	Spurge
Chickweed	Lespedeza	Thistle
Chicory	Lespedeza sericea	Virginia buttonweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow, common	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Clover	Matchweed	Wild carrot
Cudweed	Mouseear chickweed	Wild garlic
Curly dock	Mustard	Wild geranium
Dandelion	Nettle	Wild lettuce
Dayflower	Old world diamond flower	Wild mustard
Deadnettle	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)	Wild onion
Dock	Parsley-piert	Wild strawberry
Dogfennel	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild violet**
English Daisy	Pepperweed	Yarrow
False dandelion	Pigweed	Yellow rocket
(*spotted catsear & common catsear)	Pineappleweed	
Field bindweed	Plantain	
(*mornjnglory & creeping jenny)		
Field oxeye-daisy		
(*creeping oxeye)		
*Synonyms		
**For best results, apply in the spring when wild violets are blooming or apply a late fall application followed by a spring application.		

Grassy Weeds		
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, green	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Crabgrass, large	Foxtail, yellow	
Crabgrass, smooth	Foxtail, giant	

Special Instructions For Post Emergent Control of Grassy Weeds

Apply to weeds during: the 1 to 5 leaf growth stage (the 3 to 4 tiller stage may not provide good control) or the mature stage (after August 15). A follow-up application may be required. For best results apply in the early summer when soil moisture is adequate and weeds are young.

Adding a methylated seed oil (MSO) surfactant to the spray tank at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) will improve grassy weed control but decrease turfgrass tolerance.

Biotypes of large and smooth crabgrass in California have shown varied response to quinclorac. If control failure occurs following a sequential (or follow-up) application, do not reapply this product. Change to a herbicide with a different mode of action.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. 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.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS.** To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is

not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.**

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995/11-2022 AP040622
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1069



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