



Quinclorac 2,4-D (dimethylamine) Dicamba	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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DOOMSDAY

Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer

FOR SELECTIVE BROADLEAF AND CERTAIN GRASSY WEED CONTROL

CONTAINS 2,4-D, QUINCLORAC AND DICAMBA

CONTROLS: DANDELION, CHICKWEED, BLACK MEDIC, KNOTWEED, PLANTAIN, OXALIS, CLOVER, COCKLEBUR, THISTLE, LARGE AND SMOOTH CRABGRASS AND OTHER LISTED BROADLEAF AND CERTAIN GRASSY WEEDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	13.24%
Quinclorac (3,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic Acid)**	8.25%
Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid)***	1.38%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.13%
TOTAL:	100.0%

By Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

* 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	11.34%, 1.00 lbs./gal.
** 3,7-Dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic Acid	8.25%, 0.75 lbs./gal.
*** 3,6-Dichloro-o-Anisic Acid	1.38%, 0.125 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call InfoTrac (800)535-5053
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-531-12204

EPA Est. No. 12204-NE-1

Net Contents: 1 Quart (32 fl. oz./946 ml)

M-20

SOLD BY:

MID-AMERICAN RESEARCH CHEMICAL CORP.
P. O. BOX 927 · COLUMBUS, NE 68602-0927 · 800-228-8508

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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 thoroughly after handling before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 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.
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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	<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 do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment 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 except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

The chemicals in this product have 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers, other persons, or pets, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 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 worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, waterproof gloves, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind directions, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speeds are greater than 10 mph at the application site. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

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.

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.

Equipment

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

For ground boom application:

Do not release spray at a height greater than 30 inches above the ground.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains the Group 4 herbicides Quinclorac, 2,4-D (dimethylamine), and Dicamba. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this herbicide and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

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 in a field.
- 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 certified crop 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 crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or 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 such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- 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 certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by this mechanism of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is for use on residential and non-residential turfgrasses, including lawns or grounds around residential and commercial establishments, multi-family dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses and sod farms.

DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer combines Quinclorac, 2,4-D and Dicamba to provide broad-spectrum control of grassy and broadleaf weeds.

- Postemergent control of a comprehensive list of both grassy and broadleaf weeds.
- Excellent clean-up product for areas that did not receive a preemergent grass herbicide application in the spring.
- Controls newly germinated 1 to 2-leaf crabgrass, to 1-tiller crabgrass and when crabgrass has matured to 5-tillers or greater.
- Quinclorac contributes grassy weed control and is absorbed by foliage and roots and translocated throughout the plant.
- Susceptible grasses demonstrate stunting, chlorosis, and gradual reddening followed by necrosis and death.

Highly Tolerant Species	Moderately Tolerant Species	Susceptible (Do Not Use on these grass species)
Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua) Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, Tall Ryegrass, Annual Ryegrass, Perennial	Bentgrass, Creeping ^{1,3} Bermudagrass, Common ¹ Bermudagrass (Hybrids) ¹ Bluegrass, Rough (Poa trivialis) Fescue, Chewing's Fescue, Fine ² Fescue, Hard Fescue, Red Zoysiagrass	Bahiagrass Bentgrass, Colonial Bentgrass, Seaside Buffalograss Carpetgrass Centipedegrass Dichondra Paspalum, Seashore St. Augustinegrass

1. Yellowing that may occur on these species can be reduced by the addition of chelated iron or sprayable soluble nitrogen.
2. Only apply to fine fescue when it is part of a blend.
3. Application to established creeping Bentgrass must be applied in 2 to 3 split applications at 1.1 to 1.9 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft.

Warm season grasses such as Common Bermuda and Zoysia may see temporary discoloration. Use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat or drought. Do not apply during growth stages from dormancy to green-up and from green-up to dormancy. The suitable use of this product on non-recommended turf species may be determined by treating a small area at any rate/acre which does not exceed the maximum labeled rate for the turf type where the product is to be applied. The treated area should be observed for any sign of turf injury for a period of 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine the phytotoxicity and efficacy to the treated area.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not use on golf course greens, tees and collars.
- Do not use on lawns with desirable clovers or legumes or on ornamentals.
- Not for use on sod farms in Arizona. For use in New York by spot treatment only (spray individual weeds only; adjust the sprayer to coarse spray to minimize wind drift, apply to the center of the weeds and spray to lightly cover).
- For use-specific restrictions in application rates and number of applications, please see APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS section below.

USE TIMING

Apply DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer to actively growing weeds as a postemergence broadcast or spot spray. Follow-up applications may be required for dense infestations of broadleaf and grassy weeds. Under certain conditions, application of DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer made to annual grasses at 2 to 4-tiller may not provide complete control.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS:

The application of DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer to grass seedlings is not recommended until after the third mowing.

NEWLY SODDED, SPRIGGED, OR PLUGGED AREAS:

The application of DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations. Delay applications for 4 weeks after seeding and emergence of Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass and Fine Fescues.

SEEDING:

Delay applications for 4 weeks after seeding and emergence of turf species listed on this label.

MOWING:

It is recommended to not mow for two days before or two days after application. Clippings for the first three mowings should be left in the application area. Do not use clippings as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.

IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

If soil moisture is not sufficient prior to application, irrigation may improve weed control. For best results, DO NOT water or irrigate for 24 hours after application. If rainfall does not occur in 2 to 7 days after application, irrigation of at least one-half inch is required. Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation equipment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank with one-half the required amount of clean water. Slowly add DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer while agitating, then complete filling the tank with water. Maintain continuous agitation until spraying is complete. If left standing for extended periods of time, re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture. Adding adjuvants may cause slight leaf burn, but turf vigor is not reduced. Delaying applications when relative humidity and temperatures are high may help to avoid potential for leaf burn and turfgrass damage. Low mowing heights may also increase the possibility of turf injury. The addition of chelated iron or sprayable solution nitrogen fertilizer will reduce slight yellowing.

For best results, the addition of methylated seed oil is recommended when it meets all of the following criteria:

- be non-phytotoxic
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- be successful in local experience

Including additives when tank mixing with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products may cause phytotoxicity. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other appropriate surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other sprays.

This product can be mixed with some liquid fertilizers or liquid iron materials. Because liquid fertilizers and liquid iron differ in pH, free ammonia content, density, salt concentration and percentage of water, a compatibility test (given below) is recommended prior to mixing in the application equipment. All regulations, either State or Federal, relating to the application of liquid fertilizers or liquid iron and this product must be strictly followed.

DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer may be tank mixed with EPA-registered preemergent herbicides (if compatible) for extended residual control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

The following compatibility test should always be performed prior to full-scale tank mixing.

1. Pour 18 ounces of water into a quart jar.
2. Add 1 ounce of either the liquid fertilizer or liquid iron to be used.
3. Add 1 ounce of this product.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch the mixture for several seconds after shaking and check again after 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture does not show signs of separating, the combination may be used. If the mixture foams excessively, gels, separates or gets very thick, do not combine for field application.
7. Compatibility may be improved by the use of a compatibility agent. Follow the previously outlined test procedures and add 1/6 ounce of the compatibility agent between steps (the compatibility agent must be added to the fertilizer or iron before adding this product).
8. If the mixture does not separate, gel, foam or get very thick, it may be used for field application. Mix only the amount to be sprayed. Do not allow to stand overnight.

Sprayer Cleaning: Clean application equipment thoroughly before and after application to prevent cross-contamination. Use a strong detergent or approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Avoid drift of spray mist to vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solutions near desirable plants. Avoid fine mists. Use lawn type sprayer with coarse spray as wind drift is less likely. Avoid contact with exposed feeder roots of ornamentals and trees. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph.

Do not exceed specified dosages for any area; be particularly careful within the dripline of tree and other ornamental species. Avoid broadcast applications when air temperature exceeds 90°F. When using small, spot treatment applications in temperature over 90 °F, turf injury may occur.

SPRAY VOLUMES:

Higher water volumes are generally required to control grassy weeds. Use 10 to 300 gallons per acre (0.2 to 6.9 gallons per 1,000 per square feet) and a spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi. Higher water volumes should be used for control of dense weed populations to ensure weed foliage is completely covered.

LOWER VOLUME EQUIPMENT:

Use at least 0.2 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet. Use only application equipment that is capable of spreading a uniform droplet, wetting each weed surface.

NOTE:

For all grasses (1) do not overlap spray patterns; (2) use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat, drought, etc.; and (3) follow CDA equipment spray instructions.

POSTEMERGENT BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

DOOMSDAY Crabgrass, Grassy Weed & Broadleaf Weed Killer will control or suppress the following list of broadleaf weeds. For best results, apply this product when weeds are actively growing and in early stages of growth. More mature weeds will be more difficult to control and may require a second application. Mature, drought-stressed weeds will be more difficult to control so adequate soil moisture is preferred. Adverse or extreme environmental conditions such as poor soil conditions, high temperatures, drought and cultural conditions may affect the performance of this product.

Do not broadcast apply this product above 90°F. Spot treatments above 90°F may result in some turf injury.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alder	Common sowthistle	Indiana mallow	Prostrate vervain	Tick trefoil
Annual yellow sweet clover	Corn chamomile	Ironweed	Puncture vine	Toadflax
Artichoke	Creeping Jenny	Jewelweed	Purslane	Trailing crownvetch
Austrian fieldcress	Crimson clover	Jimsonweed	Ragweed	Tumble mustard
Bedstraw	Croton	Kochia	Red clover	Tumble pigweed
Beggartick	Cudweed	Knawel	Redroot pigweed	Tumbleweed
Biden	Curly dock	Knotweed	Red sorrel	Velvetleaf
Bindweed	Curly indigo	Lambsquarter	Redstem filaree	Venice mallow
Bird vetch	Dandelion	Lespedeza	Rough cinquefoil	Veronica
Bitterweed	Dead nettle	Locoweed	Rough fleabane	Vervain
Bitter wintercress	Dock	Lupine	Roundleafed marigold	Vetch
Black-eyed Susan	Dollar weed	Mallow	Rush	Violet, wild
Black medic	Dogbane	Marshelder	Russian pigweed	Virginia buttonweed
Black mustard	Dogfennel	Matchweed	Russian thistle	Virginia creeper
Black-seed plantain	Elderberry	Mexicanweed	St. Johnswort	Virginia pepperweed
Blessed thistle	English daisy	Milk vetch	Scarlet pimpernel	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Blue lettuce	Fall dandelion	Milkweed bloodflower	Scotch thistle	Western clematis
Blue vervain	False dandelion	Mugwort	Sheep sorrel	Western salsify
Boxelder	False flax	Morningglory	Shepherdspurge	White clover
Bracted plantain	False sunflower	Mouseear chickweed	Slender plantain	White mustard
Brassbuttons	Fiddleneck	Musk thistle	Smallflower galinsoga	Wild aster
Bristly oxtongue	Field bindweed	Mustard	Smartweed	Wild buckwheat
Broadleaf dock	Field pansy	Narrowleaf plantain	Smooth dock	Wild carrot
Broadleaf plantain	Fleabane (daisy)	Narrowleaf vetch	Smooth pigweed	Wild four-o'clock
Broomweed	Flixweed	Nettle	Sneezeweed	Wild garlic
Buckhorn	Florida betony	Orange hawkweed	Southern wild rose	Wild geranium
Buckhorn plantain	Florida pusley	Oxalis	Sowthistle	Wild lettuce
Bulbous buttercup	Frenchweed	Oxeye daisy	Spanishneedle	Wild marigold
Bull nettle	Galinsoga	Parsley-piert	Spatterdock	Wild onion
Bull thistle	Garlic mustard	Parsnip	Speedwell	Wild parsnip
Burdock	Goathead	Pearlwort	Spiny amaranth	Wild radish
Burning nettle	Goatsbeard	Pennycress	Spiny cocklebur	Wild rape
Bur ragweed	Goldenrod	Pennywort	Spotted catsear	Wild strawberry
Burweed	Ground ivy	Peppergrass	Spotted knapweed	Wild sweet potato
Buttercup	Gumweed	Pepperweed	Spotted spurge	Wild vetch
Canada thistle	Hairy bittercress	Pigweed	Spurge	Willow
Carolina geranium	Hairy fleabane	Pinewoods bedstraw	Spurweed	Witchweed
Carpetweed	Hawkweed	Plains coreopsis	Stinging nettle	Woodsorrel
Catchweed bedstraw	Healall	Plantain	Stinkweed	Woolly croton
Catsear	Heartleaf drymary	Poison hemlock	Stitchwort	Woolly morningglory
Catnip	Hedge bindweed	Poison ivy	Strawberry clover	Woolly plantain
Chickweed	Hedge mustard	Poison oak	Sumac	Wormseed
Chicory	Hemp	Pokeweed	Sunflower	Yarrow
Cinquefoil	Henbit	Poorjoe	Sweet clover	Yellow rocket
Common chickweed	Hoary cress	Povertyweed	Tall nettle	Yellowflower pepperweed
Common mullein	Horsetail	Prostrate spurge	Thistle	

POSTEMERGENT CONTROL OF GRASSY WEEDS

This product can provide control and suppression of certain grassy weeds. For best results, apply this product when weeds are actively growing and in early stages of growth. More mature grasses will be more difficult to control and may require a second application. Mature, drought-stressed grassy weeds will be more difficult to control so adequate soil moisture is preferred. Adverse or extreme environmental conditions such as poor soil conditions, high temperatures, drought and cultural conditions may affect the

performance of this product. Do not broadcast apply this product above 90°F. Spot treatments above 90°F may result in some turf injury.

GRASSY WEED CONTROL

COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large Crabgrass, Smooth Foxtail, Giant Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Yellow Signalgrass, Broadleaf	Under certain conditions annual grasses at the 2 to 4-tiller stage may not be completely controlled and a sequential application may be needed at 14 to 21 days.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

ORNAMENTAL TURF AND SOD

Ensure that spray volumes are adequate to completely cover weeds, especially when dense weed infestations make it difficult to completely cover foliage of target weeds. Early applications of this product will not control weeds germinating later in the season so a second application may be necessary.

Broadcast Treatment: Apply at a rate of 7 to 8 pints/A (112 to 128 fl. oz./A) in a spray volume of 10 to 300 gal/A (0.2 to 6.9 gal/1,000 sq. ft.). Do not exceed 2 broadcast applications per year, excluding spot treatments. The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Spot Treatment: Apply at a rate of 2.6 to 2.9 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in a spray volume of 0.2 to 6.9 gal. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year (equivalent to 2 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D, 1.5 lb ae/acre of quinclorac, and 0.25 lb ae/acre of dicamba), including all broadcast and spot treatments combined. The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.

NON-TURF AREAS

Control of Annual and Perennial Plants:

Ensure that spray volumes are adequate to completely cover weeds, especially when dense weed infestations make it difficult to completely cover foliage of target weeds. Early applications of this product will not control weeds germinating later in the season so a second application may be necessary.

Broadcast Treatment: Apply at a rate of 7 to 8 pints/A (112 to 128 fl. oz./A) in a spray volume of 10 to 300 gal/A (0.2 to 6.9 gal/1,000 sq. ft.). Do not exceed 2 broadcast applications per year, excluding spot treatments, with a minimum retreatment interval of 30 days. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Spot Treatment: Apply at a rate of 2.6 to 2.9 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in a spray volume of 0.2 to 6.9 gal. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Control of Woody Plants:

For control of woody plants, apply to both stems and foliage any time from the time foliage is completely matured until the time plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Regrowth may be anticipated on the more hardy species.

Broadcast Treatment: Apply at a rate of 7 to 8 pints/A (112 to 128 fl. oz./A) in a spray volume of 10 to 300 gal/A (0.2 to 6.9 gal/1,000 sq. ft.). Do not make more than 1 broadcast application per year, excluding spot treatments. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Spot Treatment: Apply at a rate of 2.6 to 2.9 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in a spray volume of 0.2 to 6.9 gal. Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year.

Do not apply greater than 16 pints of this product per acre per year, including all broadcast and spot treatments combined.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. This does not alter the product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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.

CONTAINER HANDLING: (This product is available in multiple containers. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type/size).

[Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:]

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration. **DO NOT** burn unless allowed by state and local ordinance. If burned stay out of smoke.

[Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 Gallons:]

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration. **DO NOT** burn unless allowed by state and local ordinance. If burned stay out of smoke. 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.

[Refillable containers]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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