

WEED BEATER[®]

Lawn Weed Killer
Concentrate



TRUSTED SINCE 1926

BONIDE[®]

Treats northern &
southern grasses

Kills 200+ broadleaf weeds

Won't harm lawn grass when used as directed

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt 7.59%

Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt 1.83%

Dicamba, dimethylamine salt 0.84%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 89.74%

TOTAL: 100.00%

See back panel for substatement of ingredient statement.

EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1 EPA Reg. No. 2217-539-4

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

CAUTION

(See attached booklet for complete Precautionary
Statements and Directions for Use, including
First Aid and Storage and Disposal)



WEED BEATER[®]

Lawn Weed Killer

Concentrate

- ✓ Starts working overnight
- ✓ Controls dandelion, spurge, chickweed and many other hard-to control weeds
- ✓ Kills the root

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.

Trimec[®] is a registered trademark of PBI/GORDON CORPORATION

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)

Store and transport in an upright position.

EPA Reg. No. 2217-539-4 EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1

Buyers guarantee limited to label claims.

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BN



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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 only lawn-type sprayers. Do not spray on carpetgrass, dichondra, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present. Do not exceed specified dosages for any area.
- 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 to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse sprayer over lawn area only.

WHERE TO USE

This product may be used on bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustinegrass lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas where broadleaf weeds are present. This product is especially effective on all hard-to-kill weeds such as poison ivy, poison oak, sheep sorrel and spurge. In addition, this product controls most other broadleaf weeds, including sensitive weeds such as chickweed, clover, dandelion, knotweed and plantain. A list is given on a following panel.

WHEN TO USE

1. Spray during the growing season when weeds are actively growing.
2. On new lawns, wait until the grass has reached a height of 2 inches before making an overall spray treatment. However, a spot treatment may be made at any time with a small pressure sprayer. Wait 3 weeks before seeding or planting stolons, plugs, or sprigs.
3. Poor weed control may result if spray is applied during drought or just before rain.
4. For best results, mow before treating.
5. Do not water lawn within 24 hours after treatment.

HOW MUCH TO USE (ENTIRE LAWN)

HOSE END SPRAYER – Use a hose end sprayer designed for lawns. Pour specified amount of product (Column 1) in bottle and add water to indicated level (Column 2), and spray on area shown in Column 3. For example, to spray 2,500 square feet measure 10 fluid ounces (20 tablespoons) in jar, add water to the 10 gallon level, and mix. Turn on hose and spray as evenly as possible over 2,500 square feet.

CHART 1

Amounts of this product for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.

Column 1 Amount of this product to Use		Column 2 Fill Bottle to	Column 3 Area to Treat
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)	(Gallons)	(Square Feet)
10	5	5	1,250
20	10	10	2,500
30	15	15	3,750
40	20	20	5,000

Note: For the grasses in Chart 1, apply the entire contents of this container (32 fluid ounces) on 8,000 square feet of turf.

CHART 2

Amounts of this product for centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.

Column 1 Amount of this product to Use		Column 2 Fill Bottle to	Column 3 Area to Treat
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)	(Gallons)	(Square Feet)
10	5	5	2,500
20	10	10	5,000
30	15	15	7,500
40	20	20	10,000

Note: For St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass apply the entire contents of this container (32 fluid ounces) on 16,000 square feet of turf.

PRESSURE SPRAYERS

Measure indicated amount of this product, pour into tank, and dilute with water according to the following chart. Use a spray pattern that gives small spray droplets without any fine mist, and cover the area indicated.

CHART 3

For bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass lawns with pressure or tank type sprayers.

Amount of this product to Use		Amount of Water in Sprayer	Area to Treat
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)	(Gallons)	(Square Feet)
2	1	1	250
4	2	2	500
6	3	3	750

CHART 4

For centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass lawns with pressure or tank type sprayers.

Amount of this product to Use		Amount of Water in Sprayer	Area to Treat
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)	(Gallons)	(Square Feet)
2	1	1	500
4	2	2	1,000
6	3	3	1,500

LIMITATIONS ON 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 SPRAYING

To spray small areas or individual weeds, do not use a hose end sprayer. Refer to Chart 3 or Chart 4 for mixing instructions. Spray as needed and be certain to wet the weeds.

LIMITATIONS ON 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Schedule the herbicide applications when air temperatures are 60° to 90°F with good soil moisture. Avoid applications during the spring transition of the warm season grasses and during periods of extremely high temperatures. The tolerance of warm season grasses decreases at air temperatures greater than 90°F and when turfgrass is drought stressed.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

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

Mustard (ball), Mustard (black), Mustard (blue), Mustard (hedge), Mustard (Indian), Mustard (tansy), 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 (lanceleaf), Ragweed (western), Redstem filaree, Rough cinquefoil, Scarlet pimpernel, Shepard's purse, Smartweed (ladysthumb), Smartweed (pale), Smartweed (pennsylvania), 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, Star of Bethlehem, Strawberry (India mock), Tansy ragwort, Tanweed, Thistle (blessed), Thistle (bull), Thistle (Canada), Thistle, flodman (prairie), Thistle (musk), 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 buckweat, 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.

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.

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.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

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.

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.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

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