

CONTROLLING WEEDS MADE EASY**When to Treat:**

- 1) **SPRING.** Weeds can appear and be treated anytime but it's best to treat lawn in spring when they are small and growing; this is when they are most vulnerable.
- 2) **FALL.** Many problem weeds germinate in the fall and a treatment then will eliminate many of next year's weeds. Treat Chickweed, Herbit, Wild Onion, and Garlic in the fall or in the spring, as needed.
- 3) **SEEDING.** Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer can be sprayed immediately following seeding. This eliminates competition for the young grass resulting in a healthier, thicker lawn.
- 4) **SPOT TREATMENT.** For spot treatment of a controlled area use a small pressure sprayer.

Weeds Controlled: Bedstraw, Black Medic, Buckhorn, Burdock, Chickweed, Chicory, Clover, Dandelion, Dock, Ground Ivy, Heal-All, Herbit, Knotweed, Lambsquarters, Lespedeza, Mallow, Morningglory, Oxalis, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Plantain, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Purslane, Ragweed, Sheep Sorrel, Shepherd's Purse, Speedwell, Spurge, Wild Carrot, Wild Garlic, Wild Lettuce, Wild Onion, Yarrow and other problem broadleaf weeds.

For Best Results:

- 1) Mow before treating weeds.
- 2) Do not water within 24 hours after treatment. Poor weed control may result if spray is applied during drought or just before rain.
- 3) Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 95°F. or damage to grass may occur.

Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer controls more than 33 troublesome weeds including hard-to-kill woody weeds like poison ivy and poison oak in both Northern and Southern grasses. See specific directions for St. Augustine and other Southern grasses. This concentrated formula covers up to 16,000 square feet per quart.

Where to Use:

- 1) May be used on lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas where hard-to-kill weeds are present.
- 2) Especially effective on all types of hard-to-kill weeds such as Herbit, Chickweed, Knotweed, Spotted Spurge, Oxalis, Black Medic and Sheep Sorrel. In addition to these Broadleaf Weed Killer controls most other broadleafed lawn weeds, including Dandelion and Plantain; a partial list is given above.
- 3) **NOTE:** Do not allow spray to get on vegetables or ornamental plants since injury may result. Clover present will be damaged if sprayed. Repeat if necessary for hard-to-kill weeds. Whether using a hose-end sprayer or pressure sprayer, avoid sprays which are too fine because they can drift and damage ornamental or garden plants.

Directions for Use: It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

How Much to Use: For the CHEMLAWN LIQUID APPLICATOR: Use 1 pint Broadleaf Weed Killer in 2 1/2 gallons of spray and cover 4,000 sq. ft. Use at half strength in Southern grasses. **SPOT SPRAY:** To spray small areas or individual weeds, do not use hose-end sprayers. Mix 1 oz. (2 tbsp.) per 1 gallon of water in pressure sprayer and spray as required being certain to "wet" each weed. **ENTIRE LAWN: HOSE-END SPRAYER:** Use a hose-end sprayer designed for lawns. Put recommended amount of weed killer (Columns 3-6) in bottle and add water to indicated level (Column 1), and spray on area indicated. For example: To spray 2500 sq. ft. measure 5, 6 1/3 or 10 ozs. (depending on type of lawn) in jar and add water to the 10 gallon level and mix. Turn on hose and spray as evenly as possible over 2500 sq. ft.

In Accordance with FR Notice
Issued on Draft Labeling Dated

**Treats Northern and Southern Grasses**

Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia, Bermuda, St. Augustine, Bentgrass, Centipede, Bahia, Rye

Kills 33+ Weed Types • Roots and All • Kills 33+ Weeds

Dandelion, Chickweed, Wild Onion, Plantain, Poison Ivy and many others. See side panel.

ECONOMICAL CONCENTRATE • WATER-BASED

1 quart treats up to 16,000 square feet

Active Ingredients:

• Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	7.59%
•• Dimethylamine salt of 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	3.66%
••• Dimethylamine salt of Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid)	0.84%
Inert Ingredients	87.91%
* 0.543 lb. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.30%. •• 0.26 lb. 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 3.02%. ••• 0.059 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.69%. Isomer specific by AOAC Method D104.	

Keep Out of Reach of Children**CAUTION**

See Back Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

Net Contents: 32 fl. oz. (1 Quart)

PRESSURE SPRAYERS: Measure indicated amount of chemical into tank and dilute with water according to the following chart. Use a spray pattern which gives small spray droplets without any fine mist and cover the area indicated.

Rates of LAWN WEED KILLER for Various Lawn Grasses					
Gallons Water Spray		Area to Treat (sq. ft.)	St. Augustine Bahia Centipede (fl. oz.)	Bermuda Bentgrass (fl. oz.)	Bluegrass Fescue, Rye Zoysia (fl. oz.)
Hose-End Sprayer	Pressure Sprayer				
1	1	250	1/2	2/3	1
4		1,000	2	2 2/3	4
10		2,500	5	6 1/3	10
20		5,000	10	13 1/3	20
32		8,000	16	21 1/3	32
Convenient Equivalent Measures:					
1 fl. oz. = 2 tablespoons or 6 teaspoons		6 fl. oz. = 1 cup			
2 fl. oz. = 4 tablespoons		16 fl. oz. = 1 pint			
4 fl. oz. = 1/2 cup		32 fl. oz. = 1 quart			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a cool, dry area away from heat or open flame. Do not reuse container. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash. Securely wrap in several layers of newspaper and discard container in trash.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves, long pants, long-sleeved shirt and shoes. Wear goggles when applying this product. Wash hands before eating or smoking and after each use. Do not reenter or permit others to reenter treated areas until sprays have dried or dusts have settled.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on Skin:** Wash contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. **If In Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists. **If Inhaled:** Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply under conditions involving possible spray contact or drift onto food, forage, vegetables, ornamental plants or other desirable plantings that might be damaged or the crops rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish, aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes). Drift and runoff from treated sites may be hazardous to fish in adjacent waters. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

Manufactured in the U.S.A. for Real-Kill, Division of United Industries Corp., St. Louis, MO 63114-2842
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