

2217-539

11/02/2000

1/8

GORDON'S BL 8000

LAWN WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	7.59%
Mecoprop, dimethylamine salt	3.66%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	0.84%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	87.91%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

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.

Trimec® is a registered trademark of PBI/GORDON CORPORATION.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back panel for additional Precautionary Statements.

NET CONTENTS: (1 Pint, 1 or 2 Quarts, 1, 5, 30, or 55 Gallons)

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EPA REG NO 2217-539

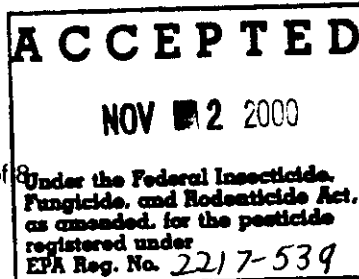
EPA EST NO 2217-KS-1

MANUFACTURED BY:



An Employee-Owned Company

1217 West 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64101



EPA Reg. No. 2217-539 Amendment

Page 1 of 8

2/8



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. ~~Wear face shield or goggles when mixing, loading or applying this product.~~ When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, and rubber gloves.

After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons: Persons engaged in open pouring of this product must also wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron.

Containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity must also bear the following statement: A mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

First Aid	
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<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.
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-xxx-xxxx for emergency medical treatment information.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCPP have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D and MCPP pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing and transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not allow people (other than applicator) on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried or dust has settled.

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

For Containers Less Than 1 Gallon:**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children and pets. Avoid contamination of food or feedstuffs.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse can. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash.

For Containers Greater Than 5.0 Gallons:**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children and pets. Avoid contamination of food or feedstuffs.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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 DISPOSAL: For Metal Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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. For Plastic Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

Do not allow spray to drift onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants since injury may result. Do not pour spray solutions near these plants.

Whether using a hose end sprayer or pressure sprayer, do not use fine sprays because they can drift and cause damage to nontarget plants. Coarse droplet sprays are less likely to drift. Use only lawn-type sprayers.

Do not spray on carpetgrass, dichondra, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present. Do not spray roots of trees and ornamentals. Do not exceed specified dosages for any area, be particularly careful within dripline of tree and other ornamental species.

Schedule the herbicide applications when air temperatures are 60 - 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.

The turf tolerance of centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass can range from sensitive to tolerant. Do not apply this product to 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

WHERE TO USE:

Gordon's BL 8000 Lawn Weed Killer may be used on bahiagrass, bermudagrass, 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, BL 8000 Lawn Weed Killer controls most other broadleaf weeds, including sensitive weeds such as chickweed, clover, dandelion, knotweed and plantain. A partial list is given on the side panel.

The maximum application rate to turf is 0.8 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

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 recommended 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.

Note: If you have a Chemlawn Applicator, use one pint of Gordon's BL 8,000 Lawn Weed Killer in 2½ gallons of water and cover 4,000 square feet.

Chart 1: Amounts of Gordon's BL 8000 Lawn Weed Killer for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.			
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3
Amount of Lawn Weed Killer to Use		Fill Bottle to	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.

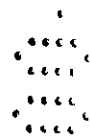


Chart 2: Amounts of Gordon's BL 8000 Lawn Weed Killer for centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.

Column 1		Column 2	Column 3
Amount of Lawn Weed Killer to Use		Fill Bottle to	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 Gordon's BL 8000 Lawn Weed Killer, 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 Lawn Weed Killer 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 Lawn Weed Killer 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

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.

- BROADLEAF WEEDS -

Annual yellow sweetclover	Cockle	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth
Aster	Cocklebur	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur
Austrian fieldcress	Common mullein	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle
Bedstraw	Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie)	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted catsear
Beggarticks	Cudweed	Nettle	Spotted spurge
Betony, Florida	Curly dock	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed
Bindweed, field	Daisy, English	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle
Bird vetch	Daisy fleabane	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock
Bitter wintercress	Daisy, oxeye	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bittercress, hairy	Dandelion	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bitterweed	Dichondra	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Black-eyed Susan	Dogbane	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pennywort	Tanweed
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Peppergrass	Thistle
Blackseed plantain	Elderberry	Pepperweed	Trailing crownvetch
Blessed thistle	False dandelion	Pigweed	Tumble mustard
Bloodflower milkweed	Falseflax	Pineywoods bedstraw	Tumble pigweed
Blue lettuce	False sunflower	Plains coreopsis (tickseed)	Velvetleaf
Blue vervain	Fiddleneck	Plantain	Venice mallow
Bracted plantain	Florida pusley	Poison ivy	Virginia buttonweed
Brassbuttons	Frenchweed	Poison oak	Virginia creeper
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Pokeweed	Virginia pepperweed
Broadleaf dock	Goathead	Poorjoe	Water pennywort
Broadleaf plantain	Goldenrod	Prairie sunflower	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Broomweed	Ground ivy	Prickly lettuce	Western clematis
Buckhorn-	Gumweed	Prickly sida	Western salsify
Buckhorn plantain	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate knotweed	White mustard
Bulbous buttercup	Hawkweed	Prostrate pigweed	Wild aster
Bull thistle	Healall	Prostrate spurge	Wild buckwheat
Bullnettle	Heartleaf drymary	Prostrate vervain	Wild carrot
Burclover	Heathaster	Puncturevine	Wild four-o'clock
Burdock	Hedge bindweed	Purslane, common	Wild garlic
Burning nettle	Hedge mustard	Ragweed	Wild geranium
Burweed	Hemp	Red sorrel	Wild lettuce
Buttercup	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild marigold
Buttonweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard
Canada thistle	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild onion
Carolina geranium	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild parsnip
Carpetweed	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild radish
Catchweed bedstraw	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild rape
Catnip	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild strawberry
Catsear	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild sweet potato
Chickweed, common	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild vetch
Chickweed, mouseear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Woodsorrel
Chicory	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woolly croton
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly morningglory
Clover, crimson	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly plantain
Clover, hop	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Wormseed
Clover, red	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Yarrow
Clover, strawberry	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yellow rocket
Clover, sweet	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellowflower pepperweed
Clover, white	Mugwort	Speedwell	and other broadleaf weeds

710

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER.

The manufacturer warrants only that the chemical composition of this product conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use.

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 EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. This limited warranty does not extend to the use of the product inconsistent with label instructions, warnings or cautions, or to use of the product under abnormal conditions such as drought, excessive rainfall, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. These factors are beyond the control of the manufacturer or the seller. Any damages arising from a breach of the manufacturer's warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include indirect or consequential damages such as loss of profits or values, except as otherwise provided by law.

The terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or agent of the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Limited Warranty and Disclaimer in any manner.

8/8

APPENDIX

I. Advertising claims that may be presented on the retail containers of supplemental registrants.

- ◆ One quart covers up to 8,000 square feet.
- ◆ Keep from freezing.
- ◆ Controls dandelion, chickweed, knotweed, henbit, plantain, clover, spurge and many other broadleaf lawn weeds including those shown on the side panel.
- ◆ Kills even the tough weeds...roots and all!
- ◆ Controls even the tough weeds...roots and all!
- ◆ Treats northern and southern grasses.
- ◆ Kills the root.
- ◆ One quart treats up to 16,000 square feet. (Southern grasses)
- ◆ Water based.
- ◆ One quart covers up to ____ square feet.
- ◆ Won't harm lawn grass when used according to label directions.
- ◆ Controls (Number) weeds!