

2217-540

06/03/2009

Jacket 1/17



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

James Kuntsman
PBI/Gordon Corporation
P.O. Box 014090
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

JUN 3 2009

Dear Mr. Kuntsman:

Subject: EPA Reg. No. 2217-540/ Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer Rebuttal to Red Label Amendment

The label referred to above is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after 18 months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of the label whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions please call Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joanne I. Miller".

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

2/17

Language Common to all Sublabels

GORDON'S BL 6000 LAWN WEED KILLER

EPA Reg. No. 2217-540

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt (CAS 2008-39-1)	5.56%
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt (CAS 66423-09-4)	1.34%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt (CAS 2300-66-5)	0.62%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	92.48%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 4.62% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent.
 - 1.11% (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent.
 - 0.51% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent.
- Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.

ACCEPTED

6/3/2009

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

2217-540

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid	
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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 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 further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also call toll-free 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store in original container and place in locked storage area when not using.

PESTICIDE CONTAINER DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. ~~If empty: Do not reuse this container.~~ Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled:** Call you local solid waste agency [or 1-800-xxxx] for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. If these terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full. The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere.

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SUBLABEL 1
READY-SPRAY® package size 32 fl.oz. (1.0 quart)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: Do not exceed specified dosages for any area.

FOR USE ON LAWNS:

This product is designed for use through this sprayer for controlling broadleaf weeds in bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustinegrass lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas.

For control of dandelion, chickweed, plantain, clover, and other listed weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Spray weeds such as wild garlic and wild onion when they appear in late fall and again in early spring.

Water lawn thoroughly 1 to 2 days before application. Do not water for 24 hours after application. Do not mow for one week before treating.

Spray entire lawn, wetting weeds and lawn grasses, do not saturate. Adjust water pressure at faucet to give coarse spray droplets. Do not apply when temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F within 24 hours following application.

Temporary injury may occur on bentgrass, bermudagrass, and red fescue lawn grasses. Do not apply to carpetgrass, dichondra, Lippia lawns, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.

Do not apply this product to improved varieties of 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

Newly seeded lawns may be treated after they have been mowed at least three times.

Other Use Precautions:

- 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(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day.

HOW TO USE THE READY-SPRAY®

Shake well before using. Connect attached spray nozzle to garden hose. Turn the water control "ON/OFF" valve on top of spray nozzle to the "OFF" position. Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back towards faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Using a coin or key, rotate the small product control valve located near front of nozzle forward to the "OPEN" position.

To begin spraying, point spray nozzle towards lawn and turn the water control "ON/OFF" valve to the "ON" position. The water automatically mixes with the product. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas. Refer to graduated scale on side of container to guide coverage.

To stop spraying, turn water control "ON/OFF" valve to the "OFF" position. Rotate small product control valve back to "CLOSED" position. Turn off water at faucet. To relieve pressure, turn water control "ON/OFF" valve to the "ON" position and point sprayer away from any desirable plants before removing unit from hose.

Alternate Instructions

HOW TO USE:

Make sure water control knob on hose sprayer is in the "OFF" position. Hold by handle and shake vigorously, turning bottle as you shake. Attach hose to spray nozzle. Bend safety tab back and break off. Turn control to "WATER" position. Slowly turn on water supply to moderate rate of flow. Point nozzle toward spray area, turn control knob to "ON". Product will automatically mix with the water. Slowly sweep the area to be treated. To stop spraying, turn control valve to the "OFF" position. Turn off water at faucet. To relieve pressure, turn control valve to the "WATER" position pointing sprayer away from self. Remove from hose.

One quart of Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer will cover 5,000 square feet of lawn for bahiagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, bermudagrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass.

For centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass, one quart of Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer will treat 8,000 square feet of lawn.

Limitations on broadcast applications to residential turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 6.4 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.85 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.20 lb MCP-p ae and 0.09 lb dicamba ae per acre 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 12.8 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.39 lb MCP-p ae and 0.17 lb dicamba ae per acre).

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

This product is effective on hard to control broadleaf weed species such as dandelion, white clover, sheep sorrel and spurge. In addition, Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer controls susceptible weeds including chickweed, henbit, and plantain. A partial list is presented as follows:

CONTROLS:

Sensitive Weeds: Bedstraw, Black medic, Buckhorn, Chickweed, Clover, Dandelion, Knotweed, Lambsquarters, Peppergrass, Plantain, Purslane, Ragweed, Sheperdspurse, Wild lettuce.

Hard-To-Kill Weeds: Chickory, Dock, Ground ivy, Healall, Lespedeza, Mallow, Morningglory, Oxalis, Pigweed, Poison ivy, Poison oak, Sheep sorrel, Speedwell, Spurge, Virginia buttonweed, Wild carrot, Wild onion, yarrow and many other broadleaf weeds.

===== (END OF SUBLABEL 1) =====

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SUBLABEL 2

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

WHERE TO USE:

Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer may be used on residential and ornamental lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas where broadleaf weeds are present. Established turf of bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, centipedegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass may be treated. This product is especially effective on all hard-to-kill weeds such as poison ivy, poison oak, sheep sorrel and spurge. In addition, Gordon's BL 6000 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 a following panel.

[Optional Text:

This product is designed for use through this sprayer for controlling broadleaf weeds in bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustinegrass lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas.

Temporary injury may occur on bentgrass, bermudagrass, and red fescue lawn grasses. Do not apply to carpetgrass, dichondra, Lippia, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.

Water lawn thoroughly 1 to 2 days before application.

Adjust water pressure at faucet to give coarse spray droplets. Do not apply when temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F within 24 hours following application.

Newly seeded lawns may be treated after they have been mowed at least three times.]

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not spray on carpetgrass, dichondra, Lippia, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not exceed specified dosages for any area.
- This product may be injurious to St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass if misapplications occur. Do not apply this product to 'Floritam' 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(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only

WHEN TO USE:

1. Spray at any time 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 (broadcast) spray treatment. However, a spot treatment may be made at any time with a small pressure sprayer. Wait 3 weeks after treatment before seeding grass seed or planting sprigs or stolons.
3. Poor weed control may result if spray is applied during drought or just before rain.
4. For best results, mow before treatment.
5. Do not water lawn for 24 hours after treatment.

HOW TO APPLY:

For hose-end sprayers without dilution:

Shake well before applying. Connect spray nozzle to hose. Remove bottle cap and screw bottle onto nozzle. Turn the "ON/OFF" switch on top of the nozzle right to left to "OFF". Turn on the water at the tap. When ready to treat, turn the "ON/OFF" switch to its center "ON" position. The water mixes automatically with the product at the proper ratio. Walk and spray at a steady pace. Each mark on the side of bottle covers 1,000 to 1,200 square feet.

For hose end sprayers with dilution:

Use a hose end sprayer designed for home lawn care. Refer to Charts 1 and 2 for the proper amounts of Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer. Determine the area of turf to be treated. Pour the recommended amount of product (Column 1) into the bottle, add water to the indicated level (Column 2), and spray uniformly on turf area shown in Column 3.

CHART 1: Amounts of Gordon's BL 6000 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, Gallons	Area to Treat, Square Feet
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)		
10 to 12	5 to 6	5	950
20 to 24	10 to 12	10	1,900
30 to 36	15 to 18	15	2,850
40 to 48	20 to 24	20	3,800

Note: For these grasses apply the entire contents of this container (32 fluid ounces) on 5,000 to 6,000 square feet of turf.

CHART 2: Amounts of Gordon's BL 6000 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, Gallons	Area to Treat, Square Feet
(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)		
6	3	5	950
12	6	10	1,900
18	9	15	2,850
24	12	20	3,800

Note: For St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass apply the entire contents of this container (32 fluid ounces) on 10,000 square feet of turf.

Limitations on broadcast applications to residential turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 6.4 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.85 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.20 lb MCP-p ae and 0.09 lb dicamba ae per acre 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 12.8 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.39 lb MCP-p ae and 0.17 lb dicamba ae per acre).

Spot treatments

PRESSURE SPRAYERS, BACKPACK SPRAYERS, OR OTHER MANUALLY OPERATED SPRAYERS:

Prepare the appropriate amounts of spray mixtures according to Chart 3. Measure the recommended amount of Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer into the spray tank and dilute with the proper amount of water. Use a spray pattern with small droplets and treat the area indicated in Chart 3.

Chart 3.				
	Amount of Lawn Weed Killer to Use		Amount of Water in Sprayer, Gallons	Area to Treat, Square Feet
	(Tablespoons)	(Fluid Ounces)		
A. For bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass lawns.	2 to 2.4	1 to 1.2	3/4	190
	4 to 4.8	2 to 2.4	1.5	380
	8 to 9.6	4 to 4.8	3	760
B. For centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass lawns.	2 to 2.4	1 to 1.2	3/4	380
	4 to 4.8	2 to 2.4	1.5	760
	8 to 9.6	4 to 4.8	3	1,520

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 6.4 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.20 lb MCPP-p acid equivalent per acre).

GENERAL BRUSH CONTROL:

For control of brush along roads and other similar noncrop areas, mix 10 fluid ounces of Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer in 3 gallons of water and apply over 1,000 square feet. Refer to Table 1 for additional instructions for spray preparations with water.

Best results are obtained when brush is young and actively growing. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death.

Table 1. Mixing instructions for preparing 1 to 9 gallons of spray solution with water for foliar application.		
Spray Solution Desired, Gallons	Amount of Gordon's BL6000 Lawn Weed Killer Required	
	Rate	Treated Area
1	3 1/3 fl.oz.	330 sq.ft.
2	6 2/3 fl.oz.	670 sq.ft.
3	10 fl.oz.	1,000 sq.ft.
4	13 1/3 fl.oz.	1300 sq.ft.
5	16 2/3 fl.oz.	1670 sq.ft.
6	20 fl.oz.	2,000 sq.ft.
7	23 1/3 fl.oz.	2300 sq.ft.
8	26 2/3 fl.oz.	2670 sq.ft.
9	30 fl.oz.	3,000 sq.ft.

Equal measures: 1.0 fl.oz. = 2 tablespoons of product. 1.0 quart = 32 fl.oz. = 2 pints = 4 cups

CONTROLS:

BRUSH AND VINES:			
Alder	Cottonwood	Manzanita	Saltbush
Ash	Cucumber tree	Matrimony vine	Serviceberry
Aspen	Dogwood	Moonseed vine	Skunkbrush
Bindweed	Elderberry	Mountain ash	Snowberry
Birch	Elm	Multiflora rose	Spruce
Black cherry	Giant ragweed	Oak	Sumac
Black locust	Gooseberry	Olive, Russian	Sumac, dwarf black
Blackberry	Hackberry	Peppervine	Sycamore
Brambles	Hazel	Persimmon	Tamarisk
Buckbrush	Hemp	Pine	Thistle
Buffalo berry	Himalayan blackberry	Pine, shortleaf	Trumpet Vine
Bush morningglory	Honeylocust	Poison ivy	Trumpet creeper
Buttonbush	Honeysuckle	Poison oak	Virginia creeper

BRUSH AND VINES:			
Cedar	Honeysuckle, Japanese	Poplar	Wild plum
Chamise	Kudzu	Raspberry	Willow
Cherry, wild	Lilac, common	Redvine	Winterberry & other
Coastal sage	Marijuana	Sagebrush	brush, trees & vines.

HARDY WEEDS:

For hardy weeds such as clover, ground ivy, oxalis, sheep sorrel, dock, thistles, and morningglory, and Virginia buttonweed in lawns and other areas, repeat application in two to three weeks if necessary.

CONTROLS:

SENSITIVE WEEDS:			
Bedstraw	Clover	Peppergrass	Ragweed
Black medic	Dandelion	Plantain	Shepherdspurse
Buckhorn	Knotweed	Purslane	Wild lettuce
Chickweed	Lambsquarters		

HARD-TO-KILL WEEDS:			
Chicory	Mallow	Poison oak	Wild carrot
Dock	Morningglory	Sheep sorrel	Wild onion
Ground ivy	Oxalis	Speedwell	Yarrow & many other broadleaf
Healall	Pigweed	Spurge	weeds.
Lespedeza	Poison ivy	Virginia buttonweed	

OTHER WEEDS CONTROLLED:			
Annual yellow sweetclover	Clover, white	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur
Aster	Cockle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle
Austrian fieldcress	Cocklebur	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted catsear
Bedstraw	Common mullein	Nettle	Spotted spurge
Beggarticks	Creeping jenny	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed
Betony, Florida	Cudweed	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle
Bindweed, field	Curly dock	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock
Bird vetch	Daisy, English	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bitter wintercress	Daisy fleabane	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bittercress, hairy	Daisy, oxeye	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Bitterweed	Dandelion	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Black-eyed Susan	Dichondra	Pepperweed	Tanweed
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pigweed	Thistle
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Trailing crownvetch
Blackseed plantain	False dandelion	Plains coreopsis	Tumble mustard
Blessed thistle	Falseflax	Plantain	Tumble pigweed
Bloodflower milkweed	False sunflower	Poison ivy	Velvetleaf
Blue lettuce	Fiddleneck	Poison oak	Venice mallow
Blue vervain	Florida pusley	Pokeweed	Virginia buttonweed
Bracted plantain	Frenchweed	Poorjoe	Virginia creeper
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Prairie sunflower	Virginia pepperweed
Broadleaf dock	Goldenrod	Prickly lettuce	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Broadleaf plantain	Ground ivy	Prickly sida	Western clematis
Broomweed	Gumweed	Prostrate knotweed	Western salsify
Buckhorn	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	White mustard
Buckhorn plantain	Hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	Wild aster
Bulbous buttercup	Healall	Prostrate vervain	Wild buckwheat
Bull thistle	Heartleaf drymary	Puncturevine	Wild carrot
Bullnettle	Heath aster	Purslane, common	Wild four-o'clock
Burclover	Hedge bindweed	Ragweed	Wild garlic
Burdock	Hedge mustard	Red sorrel	Wild geranium
Burning nettle	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Burweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild marigold
Buttercup	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild mustard
Buttonweed	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild onion

OTHER WEEDS CONTROLLED:

Canada thistle	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild parsnip
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild radish
Carpetweed	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild rape
Catchweed bedstraw	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild strawberry
Catnip	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild sweet potato
Catsear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Wild vetch
Chickweed, common	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woodsorrel
Chickweed, mouseear	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly croton
Chicory	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly morningglory
Cinquefoil	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Woolly plantain
Clover, crimson	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Wormseed
Clover, hop	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yarrow
Clover, red	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellow rocket
Clover, strawberry	Mugwort	Speedwell	Yellowflower pepperweed
Clover, sweet	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth	and other broadleaf weeds

======(END OF SUBLABEL 2.)=====

SUBLABEL 3

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND 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.

TURFGRASS SPECIES:

Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer controls broadleaf weeds commonly found in cool season and warm season turfgrass of residential/domestic areas. Established turf of St. Augustinegrass, bermudagrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue *spp.*, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass may be treated.

This product is not recommended for carpetgrass, dichondra, Lippia, nor turfgrass with desirable clovers.

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 overwater the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

This product is effective on hard to control broadleaf weed species such as dandelion, white clover, sheep sorrel and spurge. In addition, Gordon's BL 6000 Lawn Weed Killer controls susceptible weeds including chickweed, henbit, and plantain. A partial list is presented as follows:

WEEDS			
Annual yellow sweetclover	Clover, white	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur
Aster	Cockle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle
Austrian fieldcress	Cocklebur	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted catsear
Bedstraw	Common mullein	Nettle	Spotted spurge
Beggarticks	Creeping jenny	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed
Betony, Florida	Cudweed	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle
Bindweed, field	Curly dock	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock
Bird vetch	Daisy, English	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bitter wintercress	Daisy fleabane	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bittercress, hairy	Daisy, oxeye	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Bitterweed	Dandelion	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Black-eyed Susan	Dichondra	Pepperweed	Tanweed
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pigweed	Thistle
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Trailing crownvetch
Blackseed plantain	False dandelion	Plains coreopsis	Tumble mustard
Blessed thistle	Falseflax	Plantain	Tumble pigweed
Bloodflower milkweed	False sunflower	Poison ivy	Velvetleaf
Blue lettuce	Fiddleneck	Poison oak	Venice mallow
Blue vervain	Florida pusley	Pokeweed	Virginia buttonweed
Bracted plantain	Frenchweed	Poorjoe	Virginia creeper
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Prairie sunflower	Virginia pepperweed
Broadleaf dock	Goldenrod	Prickly lettuce	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Broadleaf plantain	Ground ivy	Prickly sida	Western clematis
Broomweed	Gumweed	Prostrate knotweed	Western salsify
Buckhorn	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	White mustard
Buckhorn plantain	Hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	Wild aster

WEEDS			
Bulbous buttercup	Healall	Prostrate vervain	Wild buckwheat
Bull thistle	Heartleaf drymary	Puncturevine	Wild carrot
Bullnettle	Heath aster	Purslane, common	Wild four-o'clock
Burclover	Hedge bindweed	Ragweed	Wild garlic
Burdock	Hedge mustard	Red sorrel	Wild geranium
Burning nettle	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Burweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild marigold
Buttercup	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild mustard
Buttonweed	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild onion
Canada thistle	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild parsnip
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild radish
Carpetweed	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild rape
Catchweed bedstraw	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild strawberry
Catnip	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild sweet potato
Catsear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Wild vetch
Chickweed, common	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woodsorrel
Chickweed, mouseear	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly croton
Chicory	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly morningglory
Cinquefoil	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Woolly plantain
Clover, crimson	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Wormseed
Clover, hop	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yarrow
Clover, red	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellow rocket
Clover, strawberry	Mugwort	Speedwell	Yellowflower pepperweed
Clover, sweet	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth	and other broadleaf weeds

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAYERS

Hose end sprayers, backpack sprayers, tank sprayers, and hand operated sprayers are suitable for broadcast applications.

For hose end sprayers with dilution - Measure the amount of product recommended per 1,000 square feet into the sprayer jar. Attach the sprayer head to the jar and refer to the dilution rate presented in the instructions for the sprayer. Set the metering dial or pointer to the recommended setting. Attach the garden hose and apply uniformly.

OR Measure the amount of product recommended per 1,000 square feet into the sprayer jar. Add (fill with) water to the appropriate gallon mark on the jar. Attach the sprayer head to the jar. Attach the garden hose and apply uniformly

For hose end sprayers without dilution - Attach the sprayer head to the jar. Attach the garden hose and apply uniformly. Refer to the scale or view strip on the jar to guide coverage.

For backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, hand operated sprayers and other tank sprayers - Measure the amount of product recommended per 1,000 square feet into the sprayer tank. Adjust the sprayer nozzle to deliver coarse droplets and apply uniformly.

ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS AND CENTIPEDEGRASS:

Schedule applications when the broadleaf weeds are growing actively. Broadleaf weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Applications during drought and adverse conditions may not provide the desired weed control/results.

Do not apply to St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass during spring green-up which is the transition period between dormancy and active growth. Avoid applications to St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass when the air temperatures exceed 90°F with high relative humidity. Avoid applications to St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass weakened by drought stress, temperature extremes, insect damage, herbicide injury, or disease injury.

Cultivars of St. Augustinegrass vary in tolerance to this product. Do not apply this product to 'Floritam' St. Augustinegrass.

Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Also, rainfall or irrigation within 24 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness.

Use 2.7 to 4.0 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 square feet (Table 1). Generally, the lower application rate will provide satisfactory control of susceptible weeds. Use the higher rates when hard to control weed species are present, with dense broadleaf infestations, or when mature broadleaf weeds are present in late summer or early fall. An additional or follow-up application may be needed for dense weed infestations or for extended weed control.

Use the rates recommendations of this product for St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass with various types of sprayers are presented in Table 1. Application rates above the recommended rates on this label may result in turf injury.

[Note to Supplemental Registrants: Select and present the appropriate information from Table 1 for your package type and retail container size.]

Table 1. Suggested Use rates with broadcast applications to St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass.					
Type of Sprayer	Type of Weed	Recommended Amount of Product fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.	Treated Areas, Square Feet (sq.ft.)		
			Package size: 1 pint (16 fl.oz.)	Package size: 1 quart (32 fl.oz.)	Package size: 2 quarts (64 fl.oz.)
Hose end sprayer with dilution	Susceptible	2.7 fl.oz.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.	24,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	4.0 fl.oz.	4,000 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.	16,000 sq.ft.
Hose end sprayer without dilution	Susceptible	2.7 fl.oz.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.	24,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	4.0 fl.oz.	4,000 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.	16,000 sq.ft.
Backpack, tank, knapsack, or hand operated sprayers	Susceptible	2.7 fl.oz.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.	24,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	4.0 fl.oz.	4,000 sq.ft.	8,000 sq.ft.	16,000 sq.ft.

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS AND CENTIPEDEGRASS:

Spot treatments may be appropriate for sparse weed infestations, limited areas, or as a follow-up treatment for dense weed infestations. Use 2.7 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 sq.ft. Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, hand operated sprayers, and other tank sprayers may be used.

BAHIAGRASS, BERMUDAGRASS, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, FESCUE spp., PERENNIAL RYEGRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS:

Schedule applications when the broadleaf weeds are growing actively. Broadleaf weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Applications during drought and adverse conditions may not provide the desired weed control/results.

Avoid applications to these turfgrasses weakened by drought stress, temperature extremes, insect damage, herbicide injury, or disease injury. Temporary injury may occur with this product on bermudagrass, creeping red fescue, and chewings fescue.1

Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Also, rainfall or irrigation within 24 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness.

Use 5.3 to 6.4 fluid ounces of product per 1,000 square feet (Table 2). Generally, the lower application rate will provide satisfactory control of susceptible weeds. Use the higher rates when hard to control weed species are present, with dense broadleaf infestations, or when mature broadleaf weeds are present in late summer or early fall. An additional or follow-up application may be needed for dense weed infestations or for extended weed control.

Use The rates recommendations of this product for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass and zoysiagrass with various types of sprayers are presented in Table 2. Application rates above the recommended rates on this label may result in turf injury.

[Note to Supplemental Registrants: Select and present the appropriate information from Table 2 for your package type and retail container size.]

Table 2. Suggested Use rates with broadcast applications to bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass and zoysiagrass.					
Type of Sprayer	Type of Weed	Recommended Amount of Product fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.	Treated Areas, Square Feet (sq.ft.)		
			Package size: 1 pint (16 fl.oz.)	Package size: 1 quart (32 fl.oz.)	Package size: 2 quarts (64 fl.oz.)
Hose end sprayer with dilution	Susceptible	5.3 fl.oz.	3,000 sq.ft.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	6.4 fl.oz.	2,500 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.
Hose end sprayer without dilution	Susceptible	5.3 fl.oz.	3,000 sq.ft.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	6.4 fl.oz.	2,500 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.
Backpack, tank, knapsack, or hand operated sprayers	Susceptible	5.3 fl.oz.	3,000 sq.ft.	6,000 sq.ft.	12,000 sq.ft.
	Hard to control	6.4 fl.oz.	2,500 sq.ft.	5,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.

Limitations on broadcast applications to residential turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 6.4 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.85 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.20 lb MCP-p ae and 0.09 lb dicamba ae per acre 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 12.8 fl.oz. of product per 1,000 sq.ft. (1.70 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.39 lb MCP-p ae and 0.17 lb dicamba ae per acre).

Treated areas of common bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bahiagrass, and fescue spp., may be seeded/planted within 3 to 4 weeks after application.

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR BAHIAGRASS, BERMUDAGRASS, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, FESCUE spp., PERENNIAL RYEGRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS:

Spot treatments may be appropriate for sparse weed infestations, limited areas, or as a follow-up treatment for dense weed infestations. Use 5.3 fluid ounces of product 1,000 sq.ft. Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, hand operated sprayers, and other tank sprayers may be used.

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 5.3 fl.oz. per 1,000 sq.ft. per application (0.16 lb MCP-p acid equivalent per acre).

===== (END OF SUBLABEL 3) =====

APPENDIX

1. Statements which may appear on different label components depending on packaging configuration.

- See next panel for additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid
- Net Contents: _____
- EPA Est. No. _____

2. Advertising claims that may be presented on container labeling, advertisements, brochures, and other marketing/sales promotional materials:

- Contains Trimec® turf herbicide
- Controls (Kills) (desired weed species from attached listing may be inserted here e.g. dandelion, chickweed, clover, henbit, knotweed, plantain, spurge,) and many other broadleaf lawn weeds.
- Covers up to 6,000 sq.ft. (Northern Grasses).
- Covers up to 12,160 sq.ft. (Southern Grasses).
- Covers up to 5,000 sq.ft. of Northern Grasses.
- Controls [Kills] [over] 200+ [Listed] Broadleaf Weeds [As Listed]
- Kills the root.
- Controls (Kills) over (Number) species of brush, trees, weeds, and vines.
- Connect to hose and spray
- Just connect to hose and spray!
- Attached directly to hose and spray
- Kills weed roots
- Kills weeds, not the lawn
- Starts working overnight
- Kills (Number) weeds
- Kills (Controls) (desired weed species from attached listing may be inserted here e.g. dandelion, chickweed, clover, dollarweed, henbit, oxalis, plantain, spurge, wild onion,) and over (Number) broadleaf weeds
- For selective broadleaf weed control in ornamental lawns and turf grasses.
- Controls (Number) weeds. (Listing of weeds may include the following.)
- Weed killer for lawns
- PRODUCT USAGE
 - Kills: Dandelions, Chickweed, Clover, Dollarweed, Oxalis, Plantain, Spurge, Wild Onion, Henbit and over 200 additional Broadleaf weeds.
 - Use On: Lawns, including established Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Centipedegrass, Fescues, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass and Zoysia.
 - Amount to Use: No mixing required. Connect to hose and spray.
- Just connect to garden hose and spray
- Covers up to 5,000 sq.ft. of northern grasses
- Controls over 200+ Broadleaf Weeds
- Won't harm lawn grasses when used as directed
- Kills even the tough weeds, roots and all
- Rainfast in as little as 6 hours
- Rainfast in 6 hours
- Rainproof in 6 hours
- For outdoor use
- Just connect to hose and spray!
- See next page for charts 1 and 2
- Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval



- Kills weeds not lawns
- Kills to the root
- Kills the root
- Fast acting formula
- Rainproof in hours
- The Manufacturer warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Manufacturer, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.
- For outdoor use
- Just connect to hose and spray!
- Covers up to 5,000 sq. feet of Northern grasses
- TRIMEC® is a registered trademark of PBI/GORDON CORPORATION.

Approved retail container package sizes include: 1 pint, 1 quart, 2 quarts, 0.5, and 1, gallon.

(Listing of weeds may include the following.)

WEEDS			
Annual yellow sweetclover	Clover, white	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur
Aster	Cockle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle
Austrian fieldcress	Cocklebur	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted catsear
Bedstraw	Common mullein	Nettle	Spotted spurge
Beggarticks	Creeping jenny	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed
Betony, Florida	Cudweed	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle
Bindweed, field	Curly dock	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock
Bird vetch	Daisy, English	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bitter wintercress	Daisy fleabane	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bittercress, hairy	Daisy, oxeye	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Bitterweed	Dandelion	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Black-eyed Susan	Dichondra	Pepperweed	Tanweed
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pigweed	Thistle
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Pineywoods bedstraw	Trailing crownvetch
Blackseed plantain	False dandelion	Plains coreopsis	Tumble mustard
Blessed thistle	Falseflax	Plantain	Tumble pigweed
Bloodflower milkweed	False sunflower	Poison ivy	Velvetleaf
Blue lettuce	Fiddleneck	Poison oak	Venice mallow
Blue vervain	Florida pusley	Pokeweed	Virginia buttonweed
Bracted plantain	Frenchweed	Poorjoe	Virginia creeper
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Prairie sunflower	Virginia pepperweed
Broadleaf dock	Goldenrod	Prickly lettuce	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Broadleaf plantain	Ground ivy	Prickly sida	Western clematis
Broomweed	Gumweed	Prostrate knotweed	Western salsify
Buckhorn	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	White mustard
Buckhorn plantain	Hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	Wild aster
Bulbous buttercup	Healall	Prostrate vervain	Wild buckwheat
Bull thistle	Heartleaf drymary	Puncturevine	Wild carrot
Bullnettle	Heath aster	Purslane, common	Wild four-o'clock
Burclover	Hedge bindweed	Ragweed	Wild garlic
Burdock	Hedge mustard	Red sorrel	Wild geranium
Burning nettle	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Burweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild marigold
Buttercup	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild mustard
Buttonweed	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild onion
Canada thistle	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild parsnip
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild radish
Carpetweed	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild rape

WEEDS			
Catchweed bedstraw	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild strawberry
Catnip	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild sweet potato
Catsear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Wild vetch
Chickweed, common	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woodsorrel
Chickweed, mouseear	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly croton
Chicory	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly morningglory
Cinquefoil	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Woolly plantain
Clover, crimson	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Wormseed
Clover, hop	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yarrow
Clover, red	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellow rocket
Clover, strawberry	Mugwort	Speedwell	Yellowflower pepperweed
Clover, sweet	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth	and other broadleaf weeds

DOCUMENT CONTROL INFORMATION

1. **Unique Label Identifier:** 002217-00540.20090408.amend-proposed-highlighted.doc

2. **Reason for Issue:** Respond to EPA comments, PRN 2007-4, remove duplicate text, incorporate ad claims from notification previously accepted (2/26/09).