



TRIMEC[®] 1000

LOW ODOR

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

Controls Dandelion, Clover, Knotweed, Henbit, Chickweed, Plantain, Spurge and many other broadleaf weeds as listed.

Mixed • Amine Formula

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-D, diethanolamine salt (DEA)	34.59%
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt (DMA)	1.22%
MCPP-p, dimethylamine salt (DMA)	8.17%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt (DMA)	2.68%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.34%
 TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

2.37 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 24.45%.
 0.65 lb. (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.67%.
 0.22 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 2.23%.

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

TRIMEC[®] is a registered trademark of PBI-Gordon Corporation.



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING-AVISO

Si Usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a Usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find some one to explain it to you in detail.)

KEEP FROM FREEZING

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170.



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses),
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber, selection category A)
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

*Applicators may choose not to wear protective eyewear with dilution rates greater (higher) than 10:1 or greater (higher) than 10 parts of water to 1 part of product.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Requirements

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should 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.
- Users should 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 15-20 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters 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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in 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 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.

(cont. on next page)

Agricultural Use Requirements (cont.)

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-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- protective eyewear.

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.

Reentry Statement: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

1. Spray Drift Management

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

Droplet Size

Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S 572) definition of standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

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. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

2. Product Description

Designed for turfgrass applications, this product contains four active ingredients.

- (1) 2,4-D in the form of DEA salt, is an auxin-type herbicide, which is a class of plant growth regulators that is low odor and known to control deep rooted perennials. It is absorbed through the leaves and is translocated to the growing points of the plant, causing weed stems curl and twist, leaf cupping and withering, and eventual plant death.
- (2) 2,4-D in the form of DMA salt, is an auxin-type herbicide which is a class of plant growth regulators. It is absorbed through the leaves and is translocated to the growing points of the plant, causing weed stems curl and twist, leaf cupping and withering, and eventual plant death.
- (3) MCPP-p (mecoprop-p) is an auxin-type herbicide, which is a class of plant growth regulators. It is absorbed through the leaves and is

translocated to the growing points of the plant, causing weed stems curl and twist, leaf cupping and withering, and eventual plant death.

- (4) Dicamba is absorbed through the leaves and roots and has multiples modes of actions for hard-to-kill broadleaf weeds.

Combining these herbicides provides a very wide spectrum of weed control for susceptible weeds. Trimec® 1000 Low Odor Broadleaf Herbicide controls weeds by affecting multiple sites within the broadleaf weeds. The symptoms of susceptible broadleaf weeds include leaf and stem curl or twisting, and weed yellowing.

These combined herbicides provide limited residual activity.

Trimec 1000 Low Odor Broadleaf Herbicide offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance.
- Low-odor formulation
- The combinations of these active ingredients provide effective weed control for common and troublesome weed species in turfgrass, including: dandelion, spurge and white clover.
- Often, the weed injury symptoms can be noticed within hours of the application and plant death can occur within 14 to 21 days.

3. Spray Preparation and Tank Mixes

In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace part of the water.

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add Trimec 1000 Low Odor Broadleaf Herbicide slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying. When this product is left standing for extended periods of time, re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon advice of your fertilizer supplier or State Extension Service Specialist.

Verify physical compatibility with a jar test: Always perform a jar test for compatibility before large scale mixing. The jar test can be conducted by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing and can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used and applied with spray equipment providing continuous agitation. If large flakes, sludge, gels or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer must not be prepared as a tank mixture.

Liquid fertilizers are either solutions (true fluids) or suspensions. Mixing this product with suspensions or N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory (may be marginal) without pre-mixing this product with water. Premixing this product with 2 to 4 parts water will ensure that the dispersants enable the herbicide to be suspended in the fertilizer.

Adjuvants and spray additives:

Adjuvants (such as surfactants, spreaders, spreader-stickers, spray thickeners, foaming agents, activators, detergents, and drift reducing agents) combined with this product can damage the leaf tissue of turfgrass. If any discoloration or cosmetic effects are objectionable or would be unacceptable, then adjuvant(s) combined with Trimec 1000 Low Odor Broadleaf Herbicide would not be recommended. Do not use adjuvants and spray additive tank-mix combinations, unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury. When an adjuvant is used with this product, PBI/Gordon Corporation recommends the use of Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

4. Ground Equipment

Spray distribution: The accuracy and uniformity of the herbicide distribution is the sole responsibility of the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with a boom or spray wand/gun may be used for broadcast applications and spot treatments. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate nozzles, tips, and screens are suitable for broadcast applications. For best spray distribution and coverage, select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure accurate and uniform coverage.

Spray volumes of 5 to 220 gallons per acre with spray pressures adjusted to between 20 to 40 psi. Note: For bentgrass (except golf greens) spray volumes, use 145 to 220 gallons per acre. Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations (up to 220 gallons per acre or 5 gallons per 1,000 square feet).

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.

7. How Much to Use

USE RATES AND SPRAY VOLUMES:

Generally, the lower application rates within the specified range will provide satisfactory control of sensitive weed species. The higher application rates within the specified range will be required for dense infestations of perennial weeds, for adverse/extreme environmental conditions, or for weeds hardened off or more mature.

TABLE 1. Use rates for ornamental turf sites, non-cropland, and sod farms.		
Species	Rate	Spray Volume
COOL-SEASON TURF		
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues	3.0 to 4 Pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	5 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.125 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.)
Creeping Bentgrass (excluding golf greens) Apply preferably in May or mid-August through September. Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about one (1) week. Note: Care should be taken to avoid overdosing bentgrass or injury may result.	1.8 Pints/Acre (0.66 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	145 to 220 Gallons/Acre (3.33 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.) High spray volumes will provide uniform coverage.
WARM-SEASON TURF		
Hybrid bermudagrass, common bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, buffalograss and bahiagrass. Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about one (1) week.	3.0 to 4 Pints/Acre (1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) Sod Farms: 2 to 2.25 Pints/Acre (0.75 to 0.83 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	5 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.125 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.)
<p>Note: Do not apply to above listed warm-season turfgrass unless some turf injury can be tolerated. It is impossible to test all environmental conditions for the listed warm-season turfgrass.</p> <p>Do not apply this product to warm-season turfgrass during spring green-up or in the fall during the transition period between active growth and dormancy.</p> <p>Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant Zoysiagrass, fully dormant buffalograss and fully dormant bahiagrass.</p>		

SPOT TREATMENT:

WITH HAND OPERATED SPRAYERS (INCLUDING BACKPACK SPRAYERS AND PUMP-UP TYPE SPRAYERS):

- Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are actively growing.
- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.
- Uniform applications are essential when using this product. Over application or rates above those specified on this label including excessive overlaps of this product can cause turf injury.
- Hand-held techniques: Wands fitted with flat fan nozzle tips may be used with the appropriate technique. Flat fan nozzles should not be waved in a back-and-forth motion, or in a side-to-side motion, or in a swinging arm motion. Instead, the nozzle should be held stationary at the proper height. Side-to-side motion results in uneven coverage.
- Follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 30 day interval are suitable for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **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 1.5 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.
- **For cool-season turfgrass (except Bentgrass) listed in Table 1:** Mix 1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz. of this product per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.
- **For Bentgrass (excluding golf greens):** Mix 0.66 fl. oz. of this product per four (4.0) gallons of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. This high spray volume will provide uniform coverage. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.
- **For warm-season turfgrass listed in Table 1:** Mix 0.75 to 0.83 fl. oz. of this product per one (1.0) gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

CULTURAL TIPS:

Irrigation:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rainfast in as little as 8 hours. Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation.
- If possible, do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 8 to 24 hours after application.
- If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended.

Mowing:

For optimum results, delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.

Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Maximum Seasonal Rate
Ornamental turfgrass sites	4.0 pints/A (1.19 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.33 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.11 lb. dicamba ae/A)	2	30 Days	8.0 pints/A (2.37 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.65 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.22 lb. dicamba ae/A)
Sod farms	4.0 pints/A (1.19 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.33 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.11 lb. dicamba ae/A)	2	30 Days	8.0 pints/A (2.37 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.65 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.22 lb. dicamba ae/A)
Non-cropland	4.0 pints/A (1.19 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.33 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.11 lb. dicamba ae/A)	2 (annual and perennial weeds)	30 Days	8.0 pints/A (2.37 lb. 2,4-D ae/A) (0.65 lb. MCP-P ae/A) (0.22 lb. dicamba ae/A)

8. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Trimec 1000 Low Odor Broadleaf Herbicide will control the following broadleaf weeds. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| annual fleabane | dogfennel | lespedeza, common | shepherdspurse |
| aster, white heath & white prairie | dovefoot geranium | mallow, common | spotted spurge |
| bedstraw | false dandelion (*spotted | matchweed | spurge |
| beggarticks | catsear & common catsear) | mouseear chickweed | sunflower |
| beggarweed, creeping | field bindweed (*morningglo & | mustard | thistle |
| bindweed | creeping jenny) | nettle | velvetleaf (*buttonweed) |
| birdsfoot trefoil | field madder | old world diamond flower | Venice mallow |
| black medic | field oxeye-daisy | <i>Oxalis</i> (*yellow woodsorrel & | <i>Veronica</i> (*corn speedwell) |
| broadleaf plantain | (*creeping oxeye) | creeping woodsorrel) | Virginia buttonweed** |
| buckhorn plantain | field pennycress | parsley-piert | Virginia-creeper |
| bull thistle | filaree, whitestem & redstem | Pennsylvania smartweed | western salsify |
| burclover | Florida pusley | pennywort (*dollarweed) | white clover (*Dutch clover, |
| burdock, common | ground ivy | pepperweed | honeysuckle clover, white |
| Carolina geranium | groundsel | pigweed | trefoil & purplewort) |
| carpetweed | hairy bittercress | pineappleweed | wild carrot |
| chickweed, common | hawkweed | plantain | wild garlic |
| chicory | healall | poison ivy | wild geranium |
| cinquefoil | henbit | poison oak | wild lettuce |
| clover | horsenettle | prostrate knotweed (*knotweed) | wild mustard |
| cocklebur | horseweed | puncturevine | wild onion |
| compassplant | innocence (Blue-eyed Mary) | purple cudweed | wild strawberry |
| curly dock | jimsonweed | purslane | yarrow |
| dandelion | kochia | ragweed | yellow rocket |
| dayflower | knotweed | redweed | |
| deadnettle | lambquarters | red sorrel (*sheep sorrel) | |
| dock | lawn burweed | roundleaf greenbriar | |

* Synonyms

** A repeat application may be required in 30 days

