WEED BEATER®
Lawn Weed Killer

- Kills 200+ broadleaf weeds
- Won’t harm lawn grass (when used as directed)
- Starts working overnight
- Covers up to 4,000 sq. ft.

Net Contents 16 FL. OZ. (1 PT.)(473 ML.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION
WEED BEATER LAWN WEED KILLER contains Trimec® Herbicide

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
- 0.54 lb. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.30%
- 0.13 lb. (±)-(R)-2-(3-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.51%
- 0.06 lb. 3,6-dichloro-2-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.70%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.

Contains the single isomer form of Mecoprop-p.
Trimec is a registered trademark of PBI/GORDON Corporation 2,4-D, dimethylamine salt (CAS Reg No. 2003-39-1)
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt (CAS Registry No. 6623-09-4)
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-RY-1

Buyers guarantee limited to label claims.

Distributed by BONIDE PRODUCTS, INC.
6301 Sulliff Road
Osiskany, NY 13414

STOP! 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. 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.

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 phenox 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-p 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.

FIRST AID
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.

If on Skin or 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 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.

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.
USE PRECAUTIONS:
Do not 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 spray droplets 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 'Floratam' St. Augustinegrass in Florida.

WHERE TO USE:
Use on bahiagrass, Bermuda, grass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, zoysia grass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustinegrass lawns, vacant lots, playgrounds and other similar areas where broadleaf weeds are present. This product is especially effective on such hard-to-kill weeds as poison ivy, poison oak, rubber sorrel and spurge. In addition, Bonide Weed Buster Lawn Weed Killer controls most other broadleaf weeds, including sensitive weeds such as chickweed, dandelion, knotted and plantain. A partial list is given on the following panel.
The maximum application rate to turf is 6.8 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 stones, plugs, or sprigs.
3. Poor weed control may result if spray is applied during drought or just before rain.
4. For best results, use in the morning or evening.
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.

Chart 1: Amounts of Bonide Weed Buster Lawn Weed Killer for bahiagrass, bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, and zoysia grass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Weed Buster Lawn Weed Killer to Use (Tablespoons)</td>
<td>Fill Bottle to Area to Treat (Gallons) (Square Feet)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>40</td>
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NOTE: For 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 Bonide Weed Buster Lawn Weed Killer for centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass lawns applied with hose end sprayers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Column 3</th>
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<tbody>
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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 Bonide Weed Buster 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, fescue, perennial ryegrass, and zoysia grass lawns with pressure or tank type sprayers.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Bonide Weed Buster Lawn Weed Killer to Use (Tablespoons)</td>
<td>Amount of Water in Sprayer (Gallons) Area to Treat (Square Feet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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Chart 4: For centipedegrass and St. Augustinegras laws with pressure or tank type sprayers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Beater Lawn Weed Killer to Use</th>
<th>Amount of Bonide (Tablespoons)</th>
<th>Amount of Water in Sprayer (Gallons)</th>
<th>Area to Treat (Square Feet)</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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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.

WEEDS
Annual yellow sweetclove, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Bedstraw, Beggarticks, Betony (Florida), Bindweed (field), Bird vet, Bitter wintercress, Bittercress (fairly), Bidens, Black-eyed Susan, Black medick, Black mustard, Blackseeded plantain, Blessed thistle, Bloodflower milkweed, Blue lettuce, Blue vervain, Broad leafed plantain, Brassica, Bristly ostregone, Broadleaf dock, Broadleaf plantain, Brownweed, Buckthorn, Buckhorn plantain, Bulblets burreycup, Bull thistle, Butnellia, Burdock, Burnet, Buttercup, Butternut, Canada thistle, Carolina geranium, Carpenter, Catchweed bedstraw, Caltrop, Caltrop, Chickweed (common), Chickweed (mousefoot), Chicory, Cinquefoil, Clover (principis), Clover (top), Clover (red), Clover (strawberry), Clover (sweet), Clover (white), Cocksfoot, Cocklebur, Common mullein, Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie), Culverweed, Curly dock, Daisy (English), Daisy fleabane, Daley (away), Dandelion, Dichondra, Dogbane, Dogfatw, Dollarweed, Elderberry, False dandelion, Falsefox, False sunflower, Fiddleneck, Florida pursley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Gastrellia, Goldthread, Ground ivy, Gunwheat, Harry (fine), Hawkweed, Hawaii, Hairleaf daisy, Heathbaker, Hedge bindweed, Hedge mustard, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Hoary plantain, Hoary vervain, Hornedfle, Hummockweed, Kneawel, Knotweed, Kochia, Lambquarters, Lepidoptera, Malva, Matchweed, Mexicanweed, Milk vetch, Morningglory, Mouseear hawkweed, Mugwort, Musk thistle, Mustard, Narrowleaf plantain, Narrowleaf vet, Nettle, Orange hawkweed, Oriental cocklebur, Orlaxis, Parsley-plant, Parsley, Pearlwort, Pepsis, Pennycress, Pennywort, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Pineywoods bedstraw, Plains cress (bickseed), Plantain, Poison ivy, Poison oak, Poleweed, Poopjes, Prairie sunflower, Prickly lettuce, Prickly sida, Prostrate knotweed, Prostrate pigweed, Prostrate spurge, Prostrate vervain, Purslane, Purslane (common), Ragweed, Red sorrel, Redtop pigweed, Redstem flax, Rough cinquefoil, Rough fleabane, Russian pigweed, Russian thistle, Scarlet pimpernel, Scotch thistle, Sheep sorrel, Shepherdspine, Silver plantain, Smilax gairdneria, Smooth dock, Smooth pigweed, Sorrel, Sowthistle, Spotted spurge, Speedwell, Spiny amaranth, Spiny cocklebur, Spiny sowthistle, Spotted crotalaria, Spotted spurge, Spurwheat, Stinging nettle, Strawberry (India) mock, Tall nettle, Tall vervain, Tansy ragwort, Tansy mustard, Tansyweed, Thistle, trailing sneezeweed, Tumble mustard, Tumble pigweed, Velvetleaf, Venice mallow, Virginia buttonweed, Virginia creeper, Virginia pepperweed, Water pennywort, Wavyleaf bulrush, Western carpetweed, Western daisy, White mustard, Wid aster, Wild buckwheat, Wild carrot, Wild four-o'clock, Wild garlic, Wild geranium, Wild lettuce, Wild marigold, Wild mustard, Wild onion, Wild parsley, Wild radish, Wild rose, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Wild vetch, Woodcree, Wooly crotalaria, Wooly morningglory, Wooly plantain, Wormwood, Yarrow, Yellow rocket, Yellowflower pepperweed, and other broadleaf weeds.

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.

DISPOSAL: If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or toll free number (1-800-CLEANUP) for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.