



Trimec[®]

SPEED[®]

LAWN WEED KILLER

CONCENTRATE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	4.01%
Mecoprop-p acid	0.49%
Dicamba acid	0.27%
Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.16%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	95.07%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.226 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 2.66%
 0.042 lb (+)-(R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent
 per gallon or 0.49%
 0.023 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.27%
 0.014 lb Ethyl α ,2-dichloro-5-[4(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-
 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate per gallon or 0.16%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid	
If on skin:	<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.
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.	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may adversely affect non-target plants. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

1. Product Description

Trimec[®] Speed Lawn Weed Killer Concentrate is a selective herbicide that provides post-emergent control of listed broadleaf weeds in established residential lawns. Trimec Speed Lawn Weed Killer Concentrate may be applied to lawns containing Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fescues, common and hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, bentgrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass (except Floratam). Trimec Speed Lawn Weed Killer Concentrate will control or suppress more than 250 broadleaf weeds, including dandelion, clover, henbit, oxalis, chickweed, knotweed, spurge, plantain, and many others as listed. Results will be visible within hours of application. Symptoms may include leaf reddening, leaf and stem curling and twisting, and chlorosis.

2. Use Restrictions

- For residential use only
- 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.
- 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 use on Carpetgrass, Dichondra, food crops (gardens, fruits, and vegetables), forage crops, or ornamental plants (flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, groundcovers, groundcovers established in landscape plantings), 'Floratam' St. Augustinegrass, and turfgrass species that are not listed on this label.
- 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.

3. How Much To Apply

Over-application or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.

For Kentucky Bluegrass, Bahiagrass, Common Bermudagrass, Fine Fescues, Tall Fescue, Perennial Ryegrass, and Zoysiagrass

Spot Treatments: Mix 3 fl.oz. (6 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 6 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 6 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers: Mix 6 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

For Hybrid Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass (do not use on 'Floratam' St. Augustinegrass), and Bentgrass.

Spot Treatments: Mix 1.5 fl.oz. (3 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 3 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 3 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers: Mix 3 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

The maximum rate is 6 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft per application and the maximum number of broadcast applications is 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 12 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. excluding spot treatments.

4. When To Use

Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing for best results. This product may be applied in the spring, summer, or fall. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to the summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Use broadcast (entire areas) applications or follow-up applications at 30 day intervals for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions. Spot treatments during the summer

may be appropriate for sparse infestations, as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

- **For Established Lawns:** Apply when daytime temperatures are below 90°F.
- **For Newly Seeded Areas:** Apply this product to newly seeded grasses when well-established (approximately 6 weeks after seedling emergence) or after the third mowing.
- **For Newly Sodded, Sprigged or Plugged areas:** Apply this product 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.
- **Reseeding:** Treated areas can be reseeded at 2 weeks after the application of this product.
- **Irrigation:** Adequate soil moisture and favorable growing conditions enhance the performance of this product. If dry conditions exist, schedule irrigations (watering) before and after the application. Avoid applications of this product when turf is under stress since injury may result.
- **Mowing:** Avoid mowing within 1 to 2 days before and after the application of this product.

5. How To Apply

5.1 Pump Style Sprayers Ideal for spraying individual weeds

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and concentrate to the sprayer tank.
2. Close sprayer, shake well, and pump handle to pressurize.
3. Adjust nozzle to deliver a coarse spray pattern.
4. To broadcast over large areas: apply evenly to treated area
5. To treat individual weeds: spray to wet weed leaf surfaces.
6. Re-pressurize the sprayer as needed to maintain a good spray pattern.

5.2 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers

Ideal for treating large country and suburban lawns

1. To calibrate your application equipment consult your equipment owner's manual for speed and pressure settings required to deliver 0.5 to 1 gallon of spray solution to treat 1000 sq.ft.. For example, at 4 mph a sprayer might deliver 1/2 gallon per 1000 sq.ft. at 40 psi.
2. To apply evenly, drive at a constant speed that delivers the prescribed amount of spray required for the area to be treated.
3. Mix the appropriate amount of product and water in the sprayer using the following tables as a guide.

Table 1: 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers: Application Guide (Examples)			
Tank Size	Spray Volume	Coverage Area	Concentrate to add to tank
15 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	30,000 sq.ft.	90 to 180 fl. oz. (0.7 to 1.4 gal.)
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	15,000 sq.ft.	45 to 90 fl.oz. (0.4 to 0.7 gal)
25 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq.ft.	50,000 sq.ft.	150 to 300 fl.oz. (1.2 to 2.3 gal)
	1 gal/1000 sq.ft.	25,000 sq.ft.	75 to 150 fl.oz. (0.6 to 1.2 gal)

For spot treatments with 12 Volt & Pull Behind Sprayers

See rates under "How Much To Apply," Spot Treatments.

5.3 Dial Style Hose-End Sprayers

Ideal for treating medium-sized lawns

1. Fill sprayer with sufficient concentrate to cover the total area to be treated. DO NOT ADD WATER.
2. Close sprayer and set dial to 2.5 oz.
3. Connect sprayer to hose
4. Extend hose to furthest point from faucet. Walking back towards the faucet, begin spraying, avoiding contact with the treated area.
5. Pour any unused product back into this container.

6. Use Precautions

- Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- If the lawn is dry, water 24 hours before using this product.
- For best results, delay watering lawn until 2 hours after treatment.
- For new lawns, apply only when grass is well-established (approximately 6 weeks after seedling emergence) or after the third mowing.
- Bare spots may be seeded 3 to 4 weeks after application.
- Spray when air temperatures are cooler than 90°F.
- Avoid applications during the spring transition of the warm season grasses and during periods of extremely high temperatures.

7. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, purple	Galinsoga, smallflower	Ragweed, common
Amaranth, slender	Goldenrod	Ragweed, lance-leaf
Aster, heath	Ground ivy	Ragweed, western
Aster, white heath	Groundsel	Redstem filaree
Aster, purple	Gumweed	Rough cinquefoil
Aster, white prairie	Hairy fleabane	Scarlet pimpernel
Artichoke	Hawkweed, meadow	Shepherd's purse
Austrian fieldcress	Hawkweed, mouse-ear	Smartweed, ladiysthumb
Bedstraw, catch-weed	Hawkweed, orange	Smartweed, pale
Bedstraw, smooth	Hawkweed, yellow	Smartweed,
Bedstraw, northern	Healall	Pennsylvania
Bedstraw, pinewoods	Heart-leaf drymary	Smooth chaff-flower
Beggar-ticks, hairy	Hemp	Smooth dock
Betony, Florida	Henbit	Sorrel, red (sheep)
Bindweed, field	Hoary-cress	Sowthistle, annual
Bindweed, hedge	Horsenettle	Sowthistle, spiny
Bitter Wintercress	Horseweed	Spanish needles
Bitter-cress, hairy	Jimsonweed	Speedwell, bi-lobed
Bitterweed	Johnny jump-up violet	Speedwell, common
Black-eyed Susan	Knawel	Speedwell, corn
Black medic	Knotweed, prostrate	Speedwell, ivyleaf
Blood-flower milkweed	Kochia	Speedwell, Persian
Blue lettuce	Lambsquarters	Speedwell, purslane
Brassbuttons	Lespedeza	Speedwell, slender
Bristly oxtongue	Mallow, alkali	Speedwell, snow
Broomweed	Mallow, bristly	Speedwell, thyme-leaf
Buckhorn	Mallow, common	Spiny amaranth
Bull-nettle	Mallow, dwarf	Spurge, spotted
Bur-clover	Mallow, Venice	Spurge, prostrate
Burdock	Marcela	Star of Bethlehem
Burweed, lawn	Matchweed	Strawberry, Indian mock
Buttercup, bulbous	Mexican-weed	Tansy ragwort
Buttercup, creeping	Moneywort	Tanweed
Buttonweed, common	Morningglory, bigroot	Thistle, blessed
(poorjoe)	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Thistle, bull
Buttonweed, Virginia	Morningglory, red	Thistle, Canada
Carolina geranium	Morningglory, tall	Thistle, Flodman's
Carpetweed	Morningglory, wolly	Thistle, musk
Catnip	Mugwort	Thistle, plumelless
Catsear, spotted (false dandelion)	Mustard, ball	Thistle, prairie
Chamber bitter	Mustard, black	Thistle, Russian
Chickweed, common	Mustard, blue	Thistle, Scotch
Chickweed, mouse-ear	Mustard, hedge	Thistle, wavy-leaf
Chickweed, sticky	Mustard, Indian	Thistle, yellow
Chicory	Mustard, tansy	Trailing crown-vetch
Cinquefoil	Mustard, tumble	Velvetleaf
Clover, crimson	Mustard, white	Vervain, blue
Clover, Alyce	Mustard, wormseed	Vervain, hoary
Clover, hop	Nettle, stinging	Vervain, prostrate
Clover, rabbit-foot	Nettle, tall	Vervain, tall
Clover, red	Nettle, wood	Vetch, bird
Clover, strawberry	Parsley-piert	Vetch, hairy
Clover, yellow sweet	Parsnip	Vetch, milk
Clover, white sweet	Pearlwort	Vetch, narrow-leaf
Clover, white	Pennycress	Vetch, wild
Cockle	Pepperweed, perennial	Virginia creeper
Cocklebur	Pepperweed, Virginia	Western clematis
Cocklebur, spiny	(Peppergrass)	Western salsify
Common mullein	Pigweed, prostrate	Wild aster
Corn spurry	Pigweed, redroot	Wild buckwheat
Creeping beggar-weed	Pigweed, Russian	Wild carrot
Creeping Jenny	Pigweed, smooth	Wild four-o'clock
(Creeping Charlie)	Pigweed, tumble	Wild garlic
Cupid's shaving brush	Pineapple weed	Wild lettuce
Cudweed	Plains coreopsis	Wild marigold
Daisy, English	(tickseed)	Wild mustard
Daisy, oxeye	Plantain, black-seed	Wild onion
Dandelion, common	Plantain, bracted	Wild parsnip
Dandelion, false	Plantain, broadleaf	Wild radish
Day-flower	Plantain, buckhorn	Wild rape
Deadnettle	Plantain, hoary	Wild strawberry
Dichondra	Plantain, narrow-leaf	Wild sweet potato
Dock, broadleaf	Plantain, slender	Wild violet
Dock, curly	Plantain, woolly	Woodsorrel, creeping
Dogbane	Poison ivy	Woodsorrel, violet
Dog-fennel	Poison oak	Woodsorrel, yellow
Dollarweed (Pennywort)	Pokeweed	(Oxalis)
Dove-weed	Prairie sunflower	Woolly croton
Elderberry	Prickly lettuce (compass plant)	Wormseed
Falseflax	Prickly sida	Yarrow, common
False sunflower	Prostrate knotweed	Yarrow, western
Fiddleneck	Puncturevine	Yarrow, yellow
Filaree, redstem	Purslane, common	Yellow Rocket
Filaree, whitestem	Pusley, Brazilian	
Fleabane, daisy (annual)	Pusley, Florida	
Fleabane, rough	Pusley, large flower	
Galinsoga, hairy	Ragweed, bur	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

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

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

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810/4-2018 AP022218
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1045



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