

Acreage PRO.

LARGE PROPERTY LAWN WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

2.38 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 25.38%. 0.63 lb (+)-(R)-2-(2 methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.75%.

0.21 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 2.30%.

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods.

DANGER - PELIGRO

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 someone to explain it to you in detail.)

KEEP FROM FREEZING



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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.

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 made of any water-proof material such as barrier laminate, rubber (butyl, nitrile, neoprene and natural), polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and Viton, and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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 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.

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

1. Use Restrictions

- Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- 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.
- Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
 This product is to be applied to turfgrass and lawns on private and public grounds that are intended only for aesthetic purposes.
- For ground application only; aerial applications are not permitted.

2. Use Precautions

- The turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur. Adverse environmental conditions may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Do not apply this product to stressed turf.
- Do not apply this product to St. Augustinegrass, bentgrass (creeping and colonial), carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F, some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F. Where state, county or local governments have more stringent temperature regulations, these regulations must be observed

- To avoid turf injury, use only on turfgrass that is reasonably free of stress from diseases, insects, excess heat or cold, drought or excess rainfall/irrigation, shaded areas, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Injury can occur if this product is applied under any of these or other stress conditions. Under any of these stress conditions, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of the registrant and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the dripline of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.

3. Where to Use

This product provides broadleaf control in the following sites.

- · Ornamental Turfgrass sites:
- Residential/domestic sites are defined as areas associated with the household or home life including apartment complexes, condominiums, and patient care areas of nursing homes, mental institutions, hospitals, or convalescent homes.
- Ornamental turf sites include turfgrass established around residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, cemeteries, industrial and institutional buildings, recreation areas, fairgrounds, areas adjacent to athletic fields and paved areas.
- Non-cropland sites: including farmyards, fencerows or fence lines, highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads): Roadsides, roadside ditches, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers, and medians.

4. How Much To Apply

Cool Season Turfgrasses: Annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and red or fine leaf fescues.

Warm Season Turfgrasses: Bahiagrass, buffalograss, common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass (Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about 1 week).

Spot Treatments: Mix 1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.
- Tow-Behind Sprayers: Mix 1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

Table 1. Spot Treatment of annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and red or fine leaf fescues, and bahiagrass, buffalograss, common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass (Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about 1 week)

Tank Size	Concentrate to add to tank	Coverage Area
1 gal	1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz.	1,000 sq. ft.

Table 2. Entire Lawn Treatment of annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and red or fine leaf fescues and bahiagrass, buffalograss, common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass (Slight turf yellowing will disappear after about 1 week)

Tank Size	Concentrate to add to tank	Coverage Area
1 gal	1.1 to 1.5 fl. oz.	1,000 sq. ft.
15 gal	16.5 to 22.5 fl. oz.	15,000 sq. ft.
25 gal	27.5 to 37.5 fl. oz.	25,000 sq. ft.

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.
- 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.
- 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 Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers



Ideal for treating large country and suburban lawns

- To calibrate your application equipment consult your equipment owner's manual for speed and pressure settings required to deliver [0.5 to]
 gallon of spray solution to treat 1,000 sq. ft.. For example, at 4 mph a sprayer might deliver 1/2 gallon per 1,000 sq. ft. at 40 psi.
- 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 3. Pull Behind Sprayers: Application Guide For annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and red or fine leaf fescues, bahiagrass, buffalograss, common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass

Tank Size	Spray Volume	Coverage Area	Concentrate to add to tank
15 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq. ft.	30,000 sq. ft.	33 to 45 fl. oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	16.5 to 22.5 fl. oz.
25 gal	0.5 gal/1000 sq. ft.	50,000 sq. ft.	55 to 75 fl. oz.
	1 gal/1000 sq. ft.	25,000 sq. ft.	27.5 to 37.5 fl. oz.

For spot treatments with Pull Behind Sprayers

See rates under How Much To Apply.

6. For Best Results

For all applications:

- · Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.
- 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.
- Fall applications can provide improved control for emerged winter annuals and perennials such as henbit, chickweed, clover and ground ivv.
- Spray when air temperatures are between 60° and 90°F with good soil moisture.
- Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, or as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are actively growing.
- Certain hard-to-kill weeds may need to be spot treated 30 days after a broadcast treatment.
- Extremes in environmental conditions e.g. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of this product. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to this product.

For newly seeded, sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas:

- Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second mowing.
- The application of this product to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.
- Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.

Warm-Season Turfgrasses:

- Do not apply to listed warm-season turfgrasses unless some turf injury can be tolerated. 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.
- This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant Zoysiagrass, fully dormant buffalograss and fully dormant bahiagrass.

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.

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

7. Limitations

Broadcast applications to turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 4.0 pints of product per 1 acre per application [1.19 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.33 lb MCPP-p ae and 0.11 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 8.0 pints of product per 1 acre. [2.37 lb 2.4-D ae. 0.65 lb MCPP-p ae and 0.22 lb dicamba ae per acrel.

Spot treatments to 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 [0.33 lb MCPP-p acid equivalent per acre]. The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

8. Spray Drift Management

8.1 For Ornamental Turfgrass Sites

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash from treated areas onto desirable broadleaf plants as small amounts of this product can damage sensitive plants near the treated area. If desirable plants are accidentally sprayed, immediately rinsing leaves with water may reduce or eliminate plant damage.

8.2 For Non-Cropland Sites

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.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or courser spray (ASAE Standard 572) 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. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

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 target site.

9. Weeds Killed

Amaranth, purple Amaranth, slender Aster, heath Aster, white heath Aster, purple Aster, white prairie Artichoke Austrian fieldcress Bedstraw, Catchweed Bedstraw, smooth Bedstraw, Northern Bedstraw, pineywoods Beggarticks, hairy Healall Betony, Florida Bindweed, Field Hemp Bindweed, Hedge Henbit Bitter Wintercress Bittercress, hairy Bitterweed Black-eyed Susan Black Medic Blood flower milkweed Knawel Blue lettuce Kochia Brassbuttons Bristly oxtongue Broomweed Buckhorn Bullnettle Burclover Burdock Burweed, lawn (spurweed) Marcela Buttercup, bulbous Buttercup, creeping Buttonweed, common (poorjoe) Buttonweed, virginia Carolina geranium (wild) Carpetweed Catnip Catsear, spotted (false dandelion) Chamber bitter Chickweed, common Chickweed, mouseear Chickweed, sticky Chicory Cinquefoil Clover, crimson Clover, alyce Clover, hop Clover, rabbit foot Clover, red Clover, strawberry Clover, yellow sweet Clover, white sweet Parsnip Clover, white Cockle Cocklebur Cocklebur, oriental Cocklebur, spiny Common mullein Corn Spurry Creeping Beggarweed Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie) Cupid shaving brush Cudweed Daisy, English Daisy, oxeye Dandelion, common Dandelion false Day flower Deadnettle Dichondra Dock, broadleaf Dock, curly Dogbane Dogfennel Dollarweed (Pennywort) Dove weed Elderberry Falseflax

Fleabane, rough Pusley, large flower Galinsoga, hairy Galinsoga, smallflower Ragweed, bur Ragweed, common Ragweed, lancleaf Goldenrod Ragweed, western Ground ivy Redstem filaree Groundsel Rough cinquefoil Gumweed Hairy fleabane Scarlet pimpernel Hawkweed, meadow Shepherd's purse Hawkweed, mouseear Smartweed, Hawkweed, orange ladysthumb Hawkweed, vellow Smartweed, pale Smartweed, Heartleaf drymary pennsylvania Smooth chaff-flower Smoothdock Hoary cress Horsenettle Sorrel, red (sheep) Sowthistle, annual Horseweed Sowthistle, spiny Jimsonweed Spanish needles Speedwell, bi-lobed Johnny Jump-up violet Speedwell, common Knotweed, prostrate Speedwell, corn Speedwell, ivyleaf Lambsquarters Speedwell, persian Lespedeza Speedwell, purslane Mallow, alkali Speedwell, slender Mallow, bristly Speedwell, snow Mallow, common Speedwell, thymeleaf Mallow, dwarf Spiny amaranth Mallow, venice Spurge, spotted Spurge, prostrate Matchweed Spurweed Mexicanweed Star of Bethlehem Strawberry, India mock Moneywort Morningglory, bigroot Tansy ragwort Morningglory, ivyleaf Tanweed Thistle, blessed Morningglory, mexican Thistle, bull Morningglory, red Morningglory, tall Morningglory, woolly Thistle, canada Thistle, flodman Mugwort (prairie) Mustard, ball Thistle, musk Mustard, black Thistle, platte Mustard, blue Thistle, plumeless Mustard, hedge Thistle, russian Mustard, Indian, Thistle, scotch Mustard, tansy Mustard, tumble Thistle, wavyleaf Thistle, yellow Mustard white (horrible) Trailing crownvetch Velvetleaf Mustard, wormseed Nettle, stinging (burning) Vervain, blue Nettle, tall Vervain, hoary Nettle, wood Vervain, prostrate Parsley-piert Vervain, tall Vetch, bird Pearlwort Vetch, hairy Pennycress Vetch, milk (frenchweed) Vetch, narrowleaf Pepperweed, perennial Vetch, wild Pepperweed, virginia Virginia creeper Western clematis (Peppergrass) Pigweed, prostrate Western salsify Pigweed, redroot Wild aster Wild buckwheat Pigweed, russian Pigweed, smooth Wild carrot Pigweed, tumble Wild four-o-clock Pineapple weed Wild garlic Plains coreopsis Wild lettuce Wild marigold (tickseed) Plantain, blackseed Wild mustard (yellow rocket) Wild onion Plantain bracted Plantain, broadleaf Plantain, buckhorn Wild parsnip Plantain, hoary Wild radish Plantain, narrowleaf Wild rape Plantain, slender Wild strawberry Plantain, woolly Wild sweet potato Poison ivy Wild violet Poison oak Woodsorrel, creeping Pokeweed Woodsorrel, violet Prairie Sunflower Woodsorrel, yellow Prickly lettuce (Oxalis) (compass plant) Prickly sida Woolly croton Wormseed Prostrate knotweed Yarrow, common Puncturevine Yarrow, western Purslane, common Yarrow, yellow Pusley, brazil Pusley, florida

False sunflower

Filaree, redstem

Fleabane, daisy

Filaree, whitestem

Fiddleneck

(annual)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: Read this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER before buying or using this product. By opening and using this product, buyer and all users agree to accept the terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER in their entirety and without exception. If the terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Damage to the treated article, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences can result from use of the product under abnormal conditions such as weather, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, etc. Such factors and conditions are beyond the control of the manufacturer, and BY PURCHASING AND USING THIS PRODUCT THE BUYER AND ALL USERS OF THIS PRODUCT AGREE TO ACCEPT ALL SUCH RISKS. Buyer and all users further agree to assume all risks of loss or damage from the use of the product in any manner that is not explicitly set forth in or that is inconsistent with label instructions, warnings and cautions.

The manufacturer warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.

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