

(Revised 03-27-07)

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802-485

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4-3/4"

Lilly Miller® Covers Up to 9,600 sq. ft.

CONTROLS MORE THAN 200 WEEDS!

LAWN WEED KILLER

KILLS LAWN WEEDS WITHOUT HARMING LAWN GRASSES

DANDELION CLOVER CHICKWEED

Kills Dandelions, Clover, Plantain, Chickweed

Also Kills Hard to Control Weeds

Begins Working Overnight

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	9.41%
Dimethylamine Salt of (+/-)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid	2.27%
Dimethylamine Salt of Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)	1.04%
INERT INGREDIENTS	87.28%
Total	100.00%

This product contains:

0.68 lbs. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 7.82%
0.17 lbs. (+/-)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.87%
0.075 lbs. 3,6-Dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.86%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Methods

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION

See back panel for additional precautionary statements

NET CONTENTS
1 QUART (946 ml)

300029029

3-1/2"

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is two per year. For household use only. KEEP FROM FREEZING.

What is this product? And what will it do?

Lawn Weed Killer will kill even the worst lawn weeds – roots and all – without harming the grass.

For lawns containing bentgrass, use the special rate on the chart below. In California and the Southwest, do not use this product on dichondra, St. Augustinegrass, bahia grass, centipedegrass, carpetgrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss or Zoysia lawns.

Controls more than 200 weeds!

Annual yellow sweetclover	Cocklebur	Narrowleaf vetch	Spotted spurge
Aster	Common mullein	Nettle	Spurweed
Austrian fieldcress	Creeping jenny	Orange hawkweed	Stinging nettle
Bedstraw	Cudweed	Oriental cocklebur	Strawberry, India
Beggarticks	Curly dock	Oxalis	mock
Betony, Florida	Daisy, English	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle
Bindweed, field	Daisy, oxeye	Parsnip	Tall vervain
Bird vetch	Dandelion	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort
Bitter wintercress	Dichondra	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Bittercress, hairy	Dogbane	Pennywort	Tanweed
Bitterweed	Dogfennel	Peppergrass	Thistle
Black-eyed Susan	Dollarweed	Pepperweed	Trailing crownvetch
Black medic	Elderberry	Pigweed	Tumble mustard
Black mustard	False dandelion	Pineywoods bedstraw	Tumble pigweed
Blackseed plantain	False flax	Plains coreopsis (tickseed)	Velvetleaf
Blessed thistle	False sunflower	Plantain	Venice mallow
Bloodflower milkweed	Fiddleneck	Poison ivy	Virginia buttonweed
Blue lettuce	Florida pusley	Poison oak	Virginia creeper
Blue vervain	Frenchweed	Pokeweed	Virginia pepperweed
Bracted plantain	Galinsoga	Poorjoe	Water pennywort
Brassbuttons	Goathead	Prairie sunflower	Wavyleaf bullthistle
Bristly oxtongue	Goldenrod	Prickly lettuce	Western clematis
Broadleaf dock	Ground ivy	Prickly sida	Western salsify
Broadleaf plantain	Gumweed	Prostrate knotweed	White mustard
Broomweed	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	Wild aster
Buckhorn	Hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	Wild buckwheat
Buckhorn plantain	Healall	Prostrate vervain	Wild carrot
Bulbous buttercup	Heartleaf drymary	Puncturevine	Wild four-o'clock
Bull thistle	Heathaster	Purslane, common	Wild garlic
Bullnettle	Hedge bindweed	Ragweed	Wild geranium
Burclover	Hedge mustard	Red sorrel	Wild lettuce
Burdock	Hemp	Redroot pigweed	Wild marigold
Burning nettle	Henbit	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard
Burweed	Hoary cress	Rough cinquefoil	Wild onion
Buttercup	Hoary plantain	Rough fleabane	Wild parsnip
Buttonweed	Hoary vervain	Russian pigweed	Wild radish
Canada thistle	Horsenettle	Russian thistle	Wild rape
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild strawberry
Carpetweed	Knawel	Scotch thistle	Wild sweet potato
Catchweed bedstraw	Knotweed	Sheep sorrel	Wild vetch
Catnip	Kochia	Shepherdspurse	Woodsorrel
Catsear	Lambsquarters	Slender plantain	Woolly croton
Chickweed, common	Lespedeza	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly morningglory
Chickweed, mouseear	Mallow	Smooth dock	Woolly plantain
Chicory	Matchweed	Smooth pigweed	Wormweed
Cinquefoil	Mexicanweed	Sorrel	Yarrow
Clover, crimson	Milk vetch	Sowthistle	Yellow rocket
Clover, hop	Morningglory	Spanishneedles	Yellowflower
Clover, red	Mouseear hawkweed	Speedwell	pepperweed
Clover, strawberry	Mugwort	Spiny amaranth	And other broadleaf
Clover, sweet	Musk thistle	Spiny cocklebur	weeds
Clover, white	Mustard	Spiny sowthistle	
Cockle	Narrowleaf plantain	Spotted catsear	

How do I use this product?

When to use: Spray any time weeds are actively growing – spring and fall are the best. Do not spray when temperatures will go above 85 degrees F or when rain is expected within 24 hours.

What to do: Spray the lawn evenly, using a coarse droplet spray. Wait for 24 hours after spraying to water the lawn. Continue to water and feed the lawn, to help fill in places where weeds have died. After 4 weeks, you may re-seed any remaining bare areas.

What not to do: Do not allow spray mist to drift onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, small fruits, fruit trees, or any other desirable plants. They will be damaged. Do not water the lawn for 24 hours after spraying. Do not spray Lawn Weed Killer in areas where shrub or tree roots may be located.

Mixing and Measuring – Shake Well Before Using

It's a good idea to have a separate sprayer just for weed killers, to avoid mix-ups.

Amount of Lawn Weed Killer	Fill to this level with water (gallons)	Spray to cover (square feet)
Hose-end Sprayers – Use a hose-end sprayer designed for lawns.		
2 Tbsp. (1 fl. oz.)	1	300 (15' x 20')
1-1/4 cups (10 fl. oz.)	10	3000 (50' x 60')
Tank Sprayer – Use a spray pattern which gives small droplets without fine mist. Over-pumping the sprayer will make a fine mist.		
2 Tbsp. (1 fl. oz.)	1	300 (15' x 20')
6 Tbsp. (3 fl. oz.)	3	900 (30' x 30')
New lawns and lawns containing Bentgrass – This is a special concentration; use it until grass has thickened up (6 - 8 weeks after seed has come up).		
1 Tbsp. (1/2 fl. oz.)	1	200 (10' x 20')
'Spot' Spray – To spray individual weeds, use any type of tank or trigger sprayer. Do not use a hose-end sprayer.		
4 Tbsp. (2 fl. oz.)	1	Wet each weed

What will I see?

Within 10 days you will see the leaves begin to curl and twist. Weeds will gradually die, taking several weeks to completely disappear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store this product in its original container out of reach of children and domestic animals. Keep from freezing. *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 for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

Lilly
Miller®

LAWN WEED KILLER

- *Kills lawn weeds without harming lawn grasses*
- *Covers up to 9,600 sq. ft.*
- *Kills dandelions, clover, plantain, chickweed*
- *Also kills hard to control weeds such as spurge, oxalis, and Japanese clover*
- *Begins working overnight*
- *Controls more than 200 weeds!*
- *Contains TRIMEC® Herbicide*

TRIMEC is a registered trademark of PBI/Gordon Corporation.
Lilly Miller is a registered trademark of Central Garden & Pet.

Lilly Miller Brands
1340 Treat Blvd, Suite 650
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

www.lillymiller.com

EPA Reg. No. 802-485
EPA Est. 33518-CN-1

Printed in U.S.A. Product of Canada
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves. Wear long pants, long-sleeved shirt, socks, shoes, gloves, face shield or goggles when mixing, loading or applying this product. 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. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not reenter or permit others to reenter treated areas until sprays have dried.

FIRST AID

Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **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 further treatment advice. **If on skin or on 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy 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 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.

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

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