



ZONETM SE

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE FOR TOUGH WEEDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Triclopyr BEE, butoxyethyl ester	7.72%
Sulfentrazone	0.66%
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	29.32%
Dicamba acid	2.22%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

60.08%

TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

- 0.50 lb 3,5, 6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid per gallon or 5.55%.
- 0.06 lb N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl] methanesulfonamide per gallon or 0.66%.
- 1.75 lbs 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 19.44%.
- 0.20 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 2.22%.

Isomer specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See back panel for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use (including First Aid, Agricultural Use Requirements, and Storage and Disposal).

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836/5-2013

EPA REG. NO. 2217-976

EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1



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

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York State.

From the makers of
TRIMEC Herbicide

NET CONTENTS: ONE U.S. GALLON





WILD VIOLET



GROUND IVY



BLACK MEDIC



CLOVER



DANDELION



YELLOW NUTSEDGE*

*Suppression only



Tough weeds controlled – **FAST!**

For use on: Bluegrass, Fescues, Perennial and Annual Ryegrass and other turf species listed

- Tough weed formulation
- Four ingredients
- Contains triclopyr, a proven ingredient for hard-to-control weeds
- Penetrates through the cuticle of some of the toughest weeds
- Yellow nutsedge suppression
- Fast visual response
- Reduces call backs
- Cool-weather weed control option (as low as 50°F)
- Suitable for applications up to 85°F
- Low-odor formulation
- Rainfast in 3 hours
- Designed for residential, commercial and golf sites



See inside pages for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use (including First Aid, Agricultural Use Requirements and Storage and Disposal).

836/9-2015 AP080113
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G pbi/gordon
corporation
An Employee-Owned Company



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- Isomer specific by AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties in New York State.

Shake well before using



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, and Viton. 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:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment) and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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.

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash 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 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 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 information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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.

These chemicals (triclopyr, 2,4-D and dicamba) have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of these chemicals 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 24 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,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- protective eyewear, and
- chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure is expected

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. Product Description

Designed for turfgrass applications, TZone™ SE Broadleaf Herbicide for Tough Weeds (TZone SE) contains four active ingredients:

1. Triclopyr provides broad-spectrum weed control for some of the tough broadleaf weeds such as wild violet, ground ivy, oxalis and wild blackberry.
2. Sulfentrazone causes rapid desiccation and yellowing of the plant tissue on emerged, susceptible weeds. Sulfentrazone is in the aryl triazolinone family and inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox), a pivotal enzyme in chlorophyll production. Without this key enzyme, a build-up of peroxide-like compounds occurs, thus causing the plant cell membranes of weeds to rupture. Sulfentrazone provides post emergent weed control for common weed species in turfgrass such as spurge and thistles and suppression of yellow nutsedge.
3. 2,4-D is an auxin-type herbicide, 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 to 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 tough and susceptible weeds.

TZone SE 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.

TZone SE offers these advantages:

- Excellent postemergent activity with proven performance for some of the toughest broadleaf weeds in turfgrass.
- This product exhibits improved cool-weather performance.
- Sulfentrazone combinations provide rapid and effective weed control for common and troublesome (tough) weed species in turfgrass, including: dandelion, spurge and white clover.
- The speed of action (rate of weed phytotoxicity [yellowing]) and the early weed symptoms are features of sulfentrazone. Often, the weed injury symptoms can be noticed within hours of the application and plant death can occur within 10 to 14 days.
- The combination of these 4 active ingredients provides effective weed control for common and troublesome weed species in turfgrass, such as wild violets, henbit and clover.
- Triclopyr combinations broaden the weed control spectrum to include many woody and hard-to-control species.
- This product is rainfast in as little as 3 hours.

2. Spray Preparation And Tank Mixes

TZone SE is an aqueous suspo-emulsion (SE) that can be diluted with water or liquid fertilizer to form a stable emulsion. Aqueous suspo-emulsions are non-flammable and offer good miscibility with water.

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add TZone SE 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.

Do not use tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer the spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon recommendations 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. Physical compatibility of this product is adequate with liquid nitrogen solutions. Mixing this product with suspensions or N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory (may be marginal) without pre-mixing this product with water. Pre-mixing this product with 2 parts water will ensure that the emulsifiers are activated enabling 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 TZone SE 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.

3. 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 10 to 220 gallons per acre with spray pressures adjusted to between 20 to 40 psi. 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.
- Hand-held technique: 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.

Hand operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas.

After using this product, clean sprayer with soap or detergent and water, or an approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly before applying other pesticides.

4. Spray Drift Management

When this product is used in “commercial sod production”, the following Best Management Practices for reducing spray drift apply.

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

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

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 coarser 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 15 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.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

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. Additional requirements for ground boom application: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

5. Where To Use

This product provides broadleaf weed control in the following sites:

• Ornamental Turfgrass sites:

- **Residential/domestic sites** are defined as turfgrass established around areas associated with the household or home life including, but not limited to 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.

- **Institutional sites** are defined as turf areas around properties or facilities providing a service to public or private organizations including, but not limited to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, museums, libraries, sport facilities, golf courses (fairways and roughs), and office buildings.
- **Non-cropland sites:** include farmyards, fencerows or fence lines, highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads); roadsides, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers and medians; municipal, state and federal lands; airports and military installations.
- **Agricultural site:** Commercial sod production.

Prohibitions of Sites:

- Do not apply to any body of water such as lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, estuaries (salt water bays), or wetlands (swamps, bogs, potholes, or marshes). Do not apply to any shorelines (non-cropland sites adjacent to the edges of a body of water) for lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, or estuaries (salt water bays).
- Do not apply to agricultural irrigation water or irrigation ditch banks or canals.
- Do not apply to greens and tees established on golf courses.

Prohibitions:

- Do not apply this product to St Augustinegrass, creeping bentgrass, carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 85°F, some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85°F.
- For ground application only; aerial applications are not permitted.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation.
- Do not harvest sod within 3 months of the last application
- Do not allow livestock to graze on any areas treated with this product.
- Do not apply this product to bare ground or paved surfaces.

State Restrictions:

Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on sod farms.

New York: Only one application per year of this product is allowed. This product is not allowed to be sold, distributed or used in Nassau or Suffolk Counties.

California: Make broadcast applications only between March 1 and September 1. If troublesome weeds appear during other times of the year, a spot application can be made. While irrigation is necessary and important for plant growth, apply irrigation water efficiently so that no more than 125% of the net irrigation requirement is applied for any irrigation event. Apply efficient irrigations for six months following application of sulfentrazone containing products. Do not apply product to bare ground.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition et al v. EPA* C01-0123C (WD WA) For further information please refer to EPA Web Site <http://www.epa.gov/espplitstatus/wtc/index.htm>

6. 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 Turfgrass, Sod Farms, and Non-Cropland

Species	Rate	Spray Volume
Cool-season Turf		
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues	3.25 to 4 Pints/Acre (1.2 to 1.5 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Warm-season Turf (Dormant Turf)		
Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass	2 to 2.25 Pints/Acre (0.75 to 0.83 fl.oz./1,000 sq.ft.)	10 to 220 Gallons/Acre (0.25 to 5.0 Gallons/1,000 sq.ft.)
Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass and fully dormant bahiagrass.		
Note: Do not apply to above listed warm-season turfgrass unless turf injury can be tolerated. It is impossible to test all environmental conditions for the listed warm-season turfgrass. We suggest testing this product on a small area and observe the treated area for 30 days to determine the acceptability of turf discoloration.		
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.		
TZone SE should only be applied to turfgrass species that are listed in Table 1 unless trial use indicates that the turf species not listed is tolerant to TZone SE.		

Turfgrass tolerance:

- Turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary, and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on listed warm-season turfgrass (see Table 1).
- Tolerant turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary turf injury. The best tolerance occurs under optimal conditions for the turfgrass. Adverse environmental conditions may reduce

the selectivity on the turfgrass. Injury may occur under marginal conditions (e.g. low temperatures and drought stress) or under extreme conditions (e.g. high temperatures and high humidity). 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, low soil pH, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Under any of these stress conditions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of PBI/Gordon Corporation and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.

- Certain spray tank additives (adjuvants, wetting agents, and surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turfgrass. Use adjuvants and spray additives or tank-mix combinations only when your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in objectionable turf injury.

Limitations on broadcast treatments for ornamental turfgrass, sod farms, and non-cropland:

The maximum application rate is 4.0 pints of product per acre per application (0.88 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.25 lb triclopyr ae, and 0.10 lb dicamba ae per acre per application). The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year. The minimum interval between applications is 21 days for sod farms and 30 days for non-cropland. The maximum seasonal rate is 8.0 pints of product per acre (1.75 lb 2,4-D ae, 0.50 lb triclopyr ae, and 0.20 lb dicamba ae per acre).

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 advised for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.
- **For cool-season turfgrass listed in Table 1:** Mix 1.2 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 warm-season turfgrass (dormant turf) 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.

7. Application Schedules

Apply this product to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. 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.

Fall applications provide improved control for emerged winter annuals and perennials such as henbit, chickweed, clover and ground ivy.

For the Listed Residential/domestic sites, Ornamental Turf sites, Institutional sites and Agricultural sites:

Do not apply more than 2 broadcast treatments of this product per site per year. A second broadcast application or a follow-up application as a spot treatment is suggested for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions.

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.

For the Listed Non-cropland sites:

Use only two broadcast treatments for annual and perennial weeds. Wait 30 days between treatments.

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 Areas:

Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second or third mowing.

For Newly Sodded, Sprigged, or Plugged Areas:

The application of this product should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.

Reseeding interval:

Treated areas may be reseeded 3 weeks after application.

Irrigation:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rainfast in as little as 3 hours. Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation.
- If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended.

Mowing:

Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.

8. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

TZone SE will control or suppress the following broadleaf. Apply any time the emerged broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

Broadleaf Weeds

Aster, white heath & white prairie Bedstraw Beggarweed, creeping Bindweed Black medic Broadleaf plantain Buckhorn plantain Bull thistle Burdock, common Buttercup, creeping Carpetweed Catnip Chickweed Chicory Cinquefoil Clover Cudweed Curly dock Dandelion Dayflower Deadnettle Dock Dogfennel English Daisy False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear) Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye) Filaree, whitestem & redstem Florida betony Florida pusley Ground ivy Groundsel Hawkweed Healall Henbit Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary) Knotweed Lambsquarters Lawn burweed Lespedeza Lespedeza sericea Mallow, common Matchweed Mouseear chickweed Mustard Nettle Nutsedge** (yellow) Old world diamond flower Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel) Parsley-piert Pennsylvania smartweed Pepperweed Pigweed	Pineappleweed Plantain Poison ivy Poison oak Prickly lettuce (*compass plant) Puncturevine Purple cudweed Purslane Ragweed Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel) Shepherd's purse Speedwell (Veronica) Spurge Thistle Virginia buttonweed White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort) Wild carrot Wild garlic Wild geranium Wild lettuce Wild mustard Wild onion Wild strawberry Wild violet**** Yarrow Yellow rocket
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* Synonyms

** Suppression only when nutsedge is young and actively growing.

*** For best results, apply in the spring when wild violets are blooming or apply a late fall application followed by a spring application.

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: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then 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 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then 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 as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(cont. on next page)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(cont.)*

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For Refillable Containers:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Container cleaning: Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

First Aid	
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 by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything 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 information.	

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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.

These chemicals (triclopyr, 2,4-D and dicamba) have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of these chemicals 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.

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