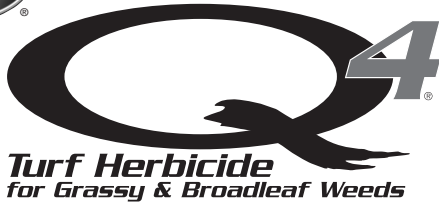


CLICK HERE TO JUMP TO USE DIRECTIONS



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Quinclorac	5.69%
Sulfentrazone	0.69%
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	12.02%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	1.38%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	80.22%
TOTAL 100.00%	

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.50 lb. 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid per gallon or 5.69%
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 0.69%
0.88 lb. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 9.98%
0.10 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.15%
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.
U.S. Patent 6,849,579

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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.)

See below for additional Precautionary Statements and First Aid.



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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Harmful if swallowed. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and rubber gloves. It is recommended that safety glasses include front, brow and temple protection.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Control Statements:

Containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Containers of 5 or more gallons: Do not open-pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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 Recommendations:

- Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- (cont. on next column)*

User Safety Recommendations (cont.):

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<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 information.

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, 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 washwater.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills.

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 48 hours.

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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

4 in 1 Herbicide

Q4® Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds is a patented product that contains four (4) active ingredients including quinclorac and sulfentrazone that broaden the spectrum of weed control. Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds is a versatile herbicide that will control many troublesome grassy and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrass when used as directed.

4 in 1 is Better than 3 in 1

- Versatile post-emergent herbicide for turfgrass to control both grassy and broadleaf weeds.
- Wide window of application for broadleaf weeds beginning at emergence and active weed growth.
- Quinlorac is absorbed by foliage and roots and translocated throughout the plant where it uses multiple modes of action to control both grassy and broadleaf weeds. One mode of action involves an auxin-type herbicidal activity which disrupts plant growth in broadleaf weeds, while another mode of action works as an enzyme/cell wall disruptor to control crabgrass and other grassy weeds.
- The effects on grassy weeds include stunting, chlorosis, gradual reddening and followed by necrosis. Symptoms typically appear 7 to 14 days after application.
- The symptoms of susceptible broadleaf weeds resemble those of 2,4-D and include leaf and stem curl or twisting and chlorosis.
- Sulfentrazone provides post-emergent weed control for common weed species in turfgrass such as spurge. Foliar contact of sulfentrazone on emerged, susceptible weeds results in rapid desiccation and necrosis of the plant tissue.

WHERE TO USE

This product provides selective broadleaf control in cool-season turfgrass in five (5) use sites. See Tables 2 and 3 below for turfgrass species that can be treated with Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds.

- **Residential/domestic sites** are defined as 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 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 highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads); roadsides, roadside ditches, 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, or estuaries (salt water bays). 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 wetlands (swamps, bogs, potholes, or marshes).
- Do not apply to agricultural irrigation water or on agricultural irrigation ditchbanks and canals.
- Do not apply to agricultural drainage water or on agricultural ditchbanks.
- Do not apply product to bare ground.
- **DO NOT** apply Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds to the following:
 - Bahiagrass
 - Bentgrass, (creeping, 'Seaside', 'Colonial')
 - Carpetgrass
 - Centipedegrass
 - Dichondra
 - St. Augustinegrass
 - Greens, tees and collars at golf courses
 - Lawns with desirable clovers or legumes
 - Ornamentals (flowers, trees, groundcovers, landscape beds and shrubs)

Turfgrass tolerance:

- Turfgrass tolerance to this product may vary, and temporary turfgrass yellowing may occur on the fine fescues.
- 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, 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, 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.
- Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F; some injury can also be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.

CULTURAL TIPS

For newly seeded areas:

Delay application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second or third mowing, or 28 days after emergence.

For newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas:

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.

Seeding:

Turf species listed on this label can be seeded into the treated areas at four (4) weeks after the application of this product.

Irrigation:

Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. For best results, do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 24 hours after application.

If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended.

If rainfall does not occur in 2 to 7 days after application, irrigation of at least one-half inch is recommended.

Mowing:

Delay mowing 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product. Additional stress from low mowing heights may increase the possibility of turf injury.

Clippings from the first three mowings should be left on the treated area. Do not use these clippings as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing with water:

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds 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.

Mixing with liquid fertilizers:

In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace part of the water as a diluent.

ALWAYS PREMIX Q4 TURF HERBICIDE FOR GRASSY & BROADLEAF WEEDS WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING TO FLUID FERTILIZERS. For liquid nitrogen solutions such as U.A.N. or urea solutions, use a premix of 1 part of this product with 4 parts of water or use a premix with a 1:4 ratio of product to water. For other fluid fertilizers such as suspensions, use a premix of 1 part of this product with 50 to 60 parts of water.

Use suitable sources and rates of fertilizer based upon local recommendations. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the liquid fertilizers. 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 should not be prepared as a tank mixture.

GROUND EQUIPMENT

Spray equipment: Power sprayers fitted with a boom or spray wand/gun may be used for broadcast applications and spot treatments. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan 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.

Hand-operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers, and knapsack sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas when power equipment is unavailable, uneconomical, or impractical. Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product.

Cleaning spray equipment: Clean sprayer before and after using this product. Use soap, household ammonia, detergent and water, or an approved spray tank cleaner and rinse thoroughly. Cross-contamination may cause physical incompatibility (mixing problems) or result in turf injury.

Spray distribution:

- The accuracy and uniformity of the herbicide distribution is the sole responsibility of the applicator.
- Uniform applications are essential when using this product. Over-application, excessive overlaps, or rates above those specified on this label can cause turf injury.
- Avoid spray overlaps with hand-held equipment: 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. To avoid excessive spray pattern overlaps, use a spray colorant.
- This product may cause injury to susceptible/non-target plants at the use site by contacting the foliage, stems, or roots. To prevent injury to susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants including but not limited to cotton, legumes, tobacco, tomatoes, garden/vegetable crops, and ornamentals (flowers, trees, and shrubs) avoid contact with the spray solution, spray droplets, and spray mist (fine droplets). Applications are recommended only when there is no potential hazard from spray drift during dormant and active growth periods. Do not apply when conditions are conducive to spray drift from the use site to untreated areas.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial application: Do not apply as an aerial application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting

nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Make ground applications when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph. For all ground applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Do not make ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

POST-EMERGENT CONTROL OF GRASSY WEEDS

Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds can provide post-emergent control and suppression of certain grassy weeds and yellow nutsedge in turfgrass. Apply this product to weeds that are young and actively growing for best results (see Table 1). Applications under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to summer treatments, and generally applications in the summer to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Broadcast or spot treatments with single or sequential applications will control or suppress these grass weeds:

Crabgrass, (large and smooth)	Barnyardgrass
Foxtail, (green, yellow and giant)	Nutsedge, (yellow) [suppression]
Signalgrass, (broadleaf)	

Weed control is affected by the spray volume, spray schedule and the weed growth stages. Generally, apply this product to actively-growing weeds during the early growth stages for the best results.

SPRAY VOLUMES: IMPORTANT – Use 50-220 gallons per acre (1.2-5.0 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft.) with spray pressures adjusted to between 20-40 psi. Use higher spray volumes for dense weed populations (up to 220 gallons per acre or 5 gallons per 1,000 square feet).

SPRAY SCHEDULE: Use a single application for light infestations and sequential applications for dense infestations. The use rates for single and sequential applications are presented in Table 2.

Sequential applications: Sequential or follow-up applications (if needed) as either broadcast or spot treatments should be made between 14 to 21 days after the initial application and are recommended for more mature weeds, for dense infestations and for adverse environmental conditions. Other situations which may indicate the need for sequential applications include:

- Under certain conditions, applications of this product at the 3-4 tiller stage of the annual grasses may not provide complete control.
- All weed grasses do not germinate at the same. The period of germination for crabgrass and annual grasses can extend into the summer after the initial application of this product and results may be poor and erratic.
- Dense infestations of weeds may prevent thorough spray coverage of the target weeds and regrowth occurs.
- Biotypes of large and smooth crabgrass in California have shown varied response to quinclorac. If control failure occurs following a sequential application, do not reapply this product. Change to a herbicide with a different mode of action such as Gordon's Trimec® Plus Post-Emergent Grass & Broadleaf Herbicide.

Extremes in environmental conditions, ie. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of this product. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. Under dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is generally delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought may be less susceptible to this product.

If objectionable turf injury occurs with the first application under a sequential program, then avoid making the second application of this product until the turfgrass recovery is complete.

The maximum application rate to turf is 0.9 pound 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Do not broadcast apply this product when temperatures are above 90°F; some injury can also be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 90°F.

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.

WEED GROWTH STAGES: See Table 1 (next column) for the optimum weed growth stage to treat for best control and efficacy.

TABLE 1. LEAF STAGES OF GRASSY WEEDS FOR OPTIMUM CONTROL WITH THIS PRODUCT.

Weed species	1-3 leaf	4-5 leaf (1 tiller)	6 leaf (2 tillers)	7 leaf (3 tillers)	8 leaf (4 tillers)
Crabgrass, (large and smooth)	X	X	X	Footnote 1	Footnote 1 (reduced control)
Foxtail, (green, yellow and giant)					
Signalgrass, (broadleaf)					
Nutsedge, (yellow) ²	X	Footnote 1	Footnote 1	Footnote 1	Footnote 1 (reduced control)

¹Sequential applications may be required at 14 to 21 days with a maximum of two broadcast applications per year.

²Suppression only of young and actively growing yellow nutsedge. Sequential applications may be required at 14 to 21 days with a maximum of two broadcast applications per year.

TABLE 2. USE RATES FOR GRASSY WEEDS AND YELLOW NUTSEDGE IN TURF

Turf Species				
Cool-Season Turf: Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Fescues, Annual bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Rough bluegrass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>), Annual ryegrass				
Single and Sequential Application Details:				
Application schedules	Rates	Spray Volume*	Maximum number of broadcast applications	Application Interval, days
Single	7-8 pints/A or 2.6-3.0 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.	50-220 gal./A or 1.2-5.0 gal./ 1000 sq. ft.	2	—
Sequential	7-8 pints/A or 2.6-3.0 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.	50-220 gal./A or 1.2-5.0 gal./ 1000 sq. ft.	2	14-21 days

*Note: Use the higher spray volumes for dense weed populations

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR GRASSY WEEDS AND YELLOW NUTSEDGE

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete.
- Over-applications can result in turfgrass injury.
- Mix 2.6-3.0 fl. oz. of this product with a minimum of 1.0 gallon of water for treatment of approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass. Apply to actively growing weeds during the early growth stages as shown in Table 1.

TANK MIXTURES FOR GRASSY WEEDS

Pre-emergent herbicides with residual activity for crabgrass and annual grasses: This product can be tank-mixed with EPA-registered preemergent herbicides (if compatible) to provide extended preemergent control. Do not exceed the specified dosage rates.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control or turf injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides and insecticides) adjuvants, additives, or fertilizers. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before tank mixing with this product and follow those that are most restrictive.

Post-emergent herbicides for grassy control: DO NOT tank mix this product with other post-emergent herbicide EPA-registered for grassy control in turfgrass. If this product is used in combination beyond these Directions for Use, then PBI/Gordon Corporation will have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury resulting from an unspecified combination.

NOTE: The most restrictive labeling applies to any tank mixture. Consult all labels for tolerant turfgrass species. Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

POST-EMERGENT CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS

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.

Sequential application: Sequential or follow-up applications as broadcast or spot treatments at a 14 to 21 day interval are recommended for more mature weeds, for dense infestations and for adverse environmental conditions. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

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.

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.

HOW MUCH TO USE:

See Table 3 for use rates and spray volumes for post-emergent applications to broadleaf weeds. 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.

The maximum application rate to turf is 0.9 pound 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

TABLE 3. USE RATES FOR BROADLEAF WEEDS IN TURF

Turf Species				
Cool-Season Turf: Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Fescues, Annual bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Rough bluegrass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>), Annual ryegrass				
Dormant turf: This product may be applied to fully dormant bermudagrass, fully dormant zoysiagrass and fully dormant buffalograss.				
Single and Sequential Applications				
Application schedules	Rates	Spray Volume	Maximum number of broadcast applications	Application Interval, days
Single	7-8 pints/Acre or 2.6-3.0 fl. oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.	20-220 gallons/acre or (0.5-5.0 gals./ 1,000 sq. ft.)	2	—
Sequential	7-8 pints/Acre or 2.6-3.0 fl. oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.	20-220 gallons/acre or (0.5-5.0 gals./ 1,000 sq. ft.)	2	14-21 days

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Calibration and proper application are essential when using this product. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete.
- Over-applications can result in turfgrass injury.
- Mix 2.6-3.0 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 actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Q4 Turf Herbicide for Grassy & Broadleaf Weeds control or suppress the following. Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.

– WEEDS –

Aster, white heath & white prairie	False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear)	Mallow, common
Bedstraw	Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Matchweed
Beggarweed, creeping	Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye)	Morningglory spp.
Bindweed	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Mouseear chickweed
Black medic	Florida betony	Nutsedge, yellow ³
Broadleaf plantain	Florida pusley	Old world diamond flower
Buckhorn plantain	Foxtail ¹	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)
Bull thistle	(green, yellow and giant)	Parsley-piert
Burdock, common	Ground ivy	Pennsylvania smartweed
Buttercup, creeping	Groundsel	Pepperweed
Carpetweed	Geranium (Carolina)	Pigweed
Chickweed, common	Hawkweed	Pineappleweed
Chicory	Healall	Plantain
Cinquefoil	Henbit	Poison ivy
Clovers	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Poison oak
Crabgrass ^{1,2} (large and smooth)	Knotweed	Prickly lettuce (*compass plant)
Curly dock	Lambsquarters	Puncturevine
Dandelion	Lawn burweed	Purple cudweed
Dayflower	Lespedeza, common	Purslane
Deadnettle		Ragweed
Dock		Redweed
Dogfennel		Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Dollarweed (*pennywort)		
English Daisy ¹		

(continued on next column)

– WEEDS (cont.) –

Shepherdspurse	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)	Wild onion
Signalgrass ¹ (Broadleaf)	Wild carrot	Wild strawberry
Speedwell *Veronica (Common, Slender and Thymeleaf)	Wild garlic	Wild Violet ¹
Spruce	Wild geranium	Yarrow
Thistles	Wild lettuce	Yellow rocket and many more
Virginia buttonweed	Wild mustard	broadleaf weeds

*Synonyms

¹Sequential applications may be required at 14 to 21 days with a maximum of two broadcast applications per year.

²Biotypes of large and smooth crabgrass in California have shown varied response to quinclorac. If control failure occurs following a sequential (or follow-up) application, do not reapply this product. Change to a herbicide with a different mode of action such as Gordon's Trimec Plus Post-Emergent Grass & Broadleaf Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 2217-709).

³Suppression only of young and actively growing yellow nutsedge. Sequential applications may be required at 14 to 21 days with a maximum of two broadcast applications per year.

STORAGE & 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 acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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 DISPOSAL: For Metal Containers – Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For Plastic Containers – Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

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