



LICENSED

PERIOD **2014-2016** LIC. NO. **9467.34**



LICENSED

PERIOD **2011-2013** LIC. NO.

WEED BEATER[®] ULTRA

C-o-n-c-e-n-t-r-a-t-e

Covers up to 21,000 sq.ft. (Southern)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl ester* 31.55%

Mecoprop-p acid** 6.16%

Dicamba acid*** 1.65%

Carfentrazone-ethyl**** 0.22%

INERT INGREDIENTS 60.42%

Total 100.00%

TRUSTED SINCE 1926

BONIDE[®]

- Visible results in just 24 hours
- Proven cool weather performance
- Kills 200+ broadleaf weeds

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS: *1.8 lbs. 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 20.23%. **0.55 lb. (+)-P-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.16%. ***0.15 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 1.65%. ****0.02 lb. Ethyl a,2-dichloro-5-[4(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzene propanoate or 0.22%.

Net Contents 16 FL. OZ. (1 Pt.) (473 ML.) 309

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

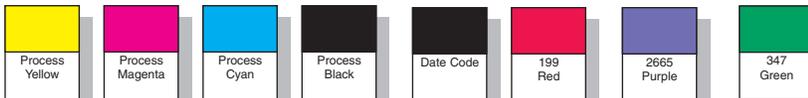
(See back booklet for additional Precautionary Statements.)

XXXXXXXXX EPA Est. No. 4-199-0-0000 EPA Reg. No. 2217-863-4



LICENSED

PERIOD **2008-2010** LIC. NO.



UNWIND # 4
Left side of copy dispenses first

PMS 2685
PURPLE

WEED BEATER ULTRA Concentrate

- Performs in both warm and cool weather
- Won't harm lawn grass when used as directed
- For Northern and Southern grasses
- See results in hours
- Reseed in 2 weeks

EPA Reg. No. 2217-863-4
EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1

Distributed by
BONIDE PRODUCTS, INC.
Oriskany, NY 13424

verbmatt Pint



PAGE 1

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 on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS-

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PAGE 2

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non target 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.

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 MCPA and MCPP-p have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling MCPA AND MCPP-p 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. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not reenter or permit workers to reenter treated area until sprays have dried. Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use on sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

PAGE 3

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Weed Beater Ultra contains two active ingredients including carfentrazone-ethyl that broaden the spectrum of weed control.

Weed Beater Ultra offers these advantages:

- Excellent postmergent activity with proven performance for broadleaf weed control in turf grass.
- Superior cool weather performance.
- High selectivity (turf grass safety) in established cool season turf grass and warm season turf grass.
- Rapid and effective weed control for common and troublesome weed species including (turf grass, e.g. spurge, pennywort (dollarweed), dandelion, and white clover).
- Injury symptoms can be noticed within hours of the application and plant death can occur within 7-14 days.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Weed Beater Ultra is an emulsifiable concentrate intended for dilution with water.

Water as diluent: Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add Weed Beater Ultra slowly with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. To prevent separation of the emulsion, mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

This product forms an emulsion and can separate upon extended or prolonged standing. Re-agitate to assure uniformity of the spray mixture. Storage of the spray mixture beyond 72 hours is not recommended.

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.

PAGE 4

GROWTH EQUIPMENT

Hand operated sprayers including backpack sprayers, compression sprayers, and knapsack sprayers are appropriate for small turf grass areas when power equipment is unavailable, uneconomical, or impractical.

This product may cause injury to susceptible/nontarget 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.

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

WHERE TO USE

Weed Beater Ultra provides selective broadleaf control in warm season and cool season turf grass.

• 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.

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) or 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 ditch banks and canals.
- Do not apply to agricultural drainage water or on agricultural ditch banks.

PAGE 5

Turf grass tolerance:

- The turf grass tolerance to Weed Beater Ultra may vary and temporary turf grass yellowing may occur on certain varieties (F1) hybrids of Hybrid bermudagrass.
- Environmental conditions and certain spray tank additives (e.g. adjuvants, wetting agents, surfactants), liquid fertilizers, and tank mixtures containing other emulsifiable concentrates may reduce the selectivity on the turf grass.
- The user assumes the responsibility for any turf (plant) injury, damage, or other liability resulting from the use of this product on turf species not listed on this labeling.

These cool season and warm season turf grass species may be treated:

COOL SEASON TURF

Kentucky bluegrass
Perennial ryegrass
Tall fescue
Red or fine leaf fescues
Mixtures of cool season species

WARM SEASON TURF

Common bermudagrass
Hybrid bermudagrass
Zoysiagrass

Prohibitions:

- Do not apply this product to bentgrass greens, carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present.

APPLICATION SCHEDULES

Early postmergent applications of Weed Beater Ultra are recommended for annual, biennial, and perennial weeds. Apply Weed Beater Ultra to broadleaf weeds that are young and actively growing for the best results. Weed Beater Ultra combines a contact herbicide with systemic herbicides and provides little or no residual activity at recommended use rates.

PAGE 6

PAGE 4

Weed Beater Ultra may be applied as a single broadcast application or as a split/sequential broadcast applications in the spring, summer, or fall. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to the summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Sequential broadcast applications or follow-up applications as spot treatments at a 2-6 week interval are recommended 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 susceptible. Apply on a spray-to-wet basis for the best results.

Extremes in environmental conditions, e.g. temperature and moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of Weed Beater Ultra. 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 Weed Beater Ultra.

For newly seeded areas:

The application of Weed Beater Ultra to grass seedlings is recommended after the second mowing.

For newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged areas:

The application of Weed Beater Ultra to newly sodded, sprigged, or plugged grasses should be delayed until 3 to 4 weeks after the sodding, sprigging, or plugging operations.

For dormant turf:

Applications to dormant bermudagrass and dormant zoysiagrass are suggested.

PAGE 7

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: 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 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.

The manufacturer warrants only that the chemical composition of this product conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label, and that the product is reasonably suited for the labeled use when applied according to the Directions for Use.

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 EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. This limited warranty does not extend to the use of the product inconsistent with label instructions, warnings or cautions, or to use of the product under abnormal conditions such as drought, excessive rainfall, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. These factors are beyond the control of the manufacturer or the seller. Any damages arising from a breach of the manufacturer's warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include indirect or consequential damages such as loss of profits or values, except as otherwise provided by law.

PAGE 10

PAGE 5

Prohibitions for application schedules:

- Do not broadcast apply when air temperatures exceed 85° F; some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85° F.

HOW MUCH TO USE: USE RATES AND SPRAY VOLUMES FOR TURF GRASS

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 beyond the appropriate growth stages.

The maximum seasonal rate of carfentrazone-ethyl contained in this product with two (2) broadcast applications to turf grass is 0.04 pounds of carfentrazone-ethyl per acre per season. The retreatment interval for sequential broadcast applications of this product on turf grass is two (2) to six (6) weeks depending upon the growth stages of the target weeds.

Use rates and spray volumes of Weed Beater Ultra as broadcast treatments for use on turf grass are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL LAWNS AND TURF GRASS

Species	Amount of Product fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Spray Volume Gallons per 1,000 sq. ft.
Cool Season Turf		
Kentucky bluegrass	1.5-3.0	0.1-4.0
Perennial ryegrass	1.5-3.0	0.1-4.0
Tall fescue	1.5-3.0	0.1-4.0
Red or fine leaf fescues	1.5-3.0	0.1-4.0
Mixtures of cool season species	1.5-3.0	0.1-4.0
Warm Season Turf		
Common bermudagrass	0.75-1.8	0.1-4.0
Hybrid bermudagrass	0.75-1.8	0.1-4.0
Zoysiagrass	0.75-1.8	0.1-4.0

PAGE 8

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Annual yellow sweetclover, Aster, Austrian fieldcress, Bedstraw, Beggarticks, Betony, Florida, Bindweed field, Bird vetch, Bitter wintercress, Bittercress, hairy, Bitterweed, Black-eyed Susan, Black medic, Black Mustard, Blackseed plantain, Blessed thistle, Bloodflower milkweed, Blue lettuce, Blue vervain, Bracted plantain, Brassbuttons, Bristly oxtongue, Broadleaf dock, Broadleaf plantain, Broomweed, Buckhorn, Buckhorn plantain, Bulbous buttercup, Bull thistle, Bullnettle, Burdock, Burdock, Burning nettle, Burweed, Buttercup, Buttonweed, Canada thistle, Carolina geranium, Carpetweed, Catchweed Bedstraw, Catnip, Catsear, Chickweed common, Chickweed mouseear, Chicory, Cinquefoil, Clover crimson, Clover hop, Clover red, Clover strawberry, Clover sweet, Clover White, Cockle, Cocklebur, Common mullein, Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie), Cudweed, Curly dock, Daisy English, Daisy Fleabane, Daisy oxeye, Dandelion, Dichondra, Dogbane, Dogfennel, Dollarweed, Elderberry, False dandelion, Falseflax, False sunflower, Fiddleneck, Florida pusley, Frenchweed, Galinsoga, Goathead, Goldenrod, Ground ivy, Gumweed, Hairy fleabane, Hawkweed, Healall, Heartleaf drymary, Heathaster, Hedge bindweed, Hedge mustard, Hemp, Henbit, Hoary cress, Hoary plantain, Hoary vervain, Horsenettle, Jimsonweed, Knapweed, Knotweed, Kochia, Lamnsquarters, Lespedeza, Mallow, Matchweed, Mexicanweed, Milk vetch, Morningglory, Mouseear hawkweed,

PAGE 11

PAGE 9

Mugwort, Musk thistle, Mustard, Narrowleaf plantain, Narrowleaf vetch, Nettle, Orange hawkweed, Oriental cocklebur, Oxalis, Parsley-piert, Parsnip, Pearlwort, Pennycress, Pennywort, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Pigweed, Pineywoods bedstraw, Plains coreopsis (tickseed), Plantain, Poison ivy, Poison oak, Pokeweed, Poorjoe, Prairie sunflower, Prickly lettuce, Prickly sida, Prostrate knotweed, Prostrate pigweed, Prostrate spurge, Prostrate vervain, Puncturevine, Purslane common, Ragweed, Red sorrel, Redroot pigweed, Redstem filaree, Rough cinquefoil, Rough fleabane, Russian pigweed, Russian thistle, Scarlet pimpernel, Scotch thistle, Sheep sorrel, Shepherdspurge, Slender plantain, Smallflower galinsoga, Smooth dock, Smooth pigweed, Sorrel, Sowthistle, Spanishneedles, Speedwell, Spiny amaranth, Spiny cocklebur, Spiny sowthistle, Spotted catsear, Spotted spurge, Spurweed, Stinging nettle, Strawberry India mock, Tall nettle, Tall vervain, Tansy ragwort, Tansy mustard, Tanweed, Thistle, Trailing crownvetch, Tumble mustard, Tumble pigweed, Velvetleaf, Venice mallow, Virginia buttonweed, Virginia creeper, Virginia pepperweed, Water Pennywort, Wavyleaf bullthistle, Western clematis, Western salsify, White mustard, Wild aster, Wild buckwheat, Wild carrot, Wild four-o'clock, Wild garlic, Wild geranium, Wild lettuce, Wild marigold, Wild mustard, Wild onion, Wild parsnip, Wild radish, Wild rape, Wild strawberry, Wild sweet potato, Wild vetch, Woodsorrel, Woolly croton, Woolly morningglory, Woolly plantain, Wormseed, Yarrow, Yellow rocket, Yellowflower pepperweed and other broadleaf weeds.

PAGE 12