



Controls multiflora rose, brambles, cedar, locust, poison oak, poison ivy, honeysuckle, thistle, kochia, kudzu, and many other trees, vines and broadleaf weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	18.85%
2,4-DP-p, 2-ethylhexyl ester	9.24%
Dicamba	3.01%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	68.90%
TOTAL 100.00%	

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
 1.02 lb. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 12.50%.
 0.51 lb. (+)-R-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent per gallon or 6.25%.
 0.24 lb. 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 3.01%.
 Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.
 Contains petroleum distillates.
 TRIMEC® is a registered trademark of PBI-Gordon Corporation.

**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.)



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals
CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing, or inhaling spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E 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,
 - 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.

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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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 or on 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.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment information. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.	

Environmental Hazards
 This pesticide may be 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.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
 Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

- PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:**
- Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
 - Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide is recommended to control perennial broadleaf weeds and undesirable woody plants established in non-cropland. It is effective for buckbrush, poison ivy, multiflora rose, and sumac established in the uncultivated areas presented below:

UNCULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL AREAS AND UNCULTIVATED NONAGRICULTURAL AREAS:

- A. Recommended Noncropland Sites.**
- Barrier strips
 - Farmyards
 - Fencerows or fence lines
 - Firebreaks
 - Highway rights-of-way (principal, interstate, county, private, and unpaved roads): Roadsides, roadside ditches, road shoulders, road embankments, dividers, and medians.
 - Industrial sites: Lumberyards, tank farms, fuel or equipment storage areas.
 - Municipal, state, and federal lands: Airports and military installations

- Railroad rights-of-way
- Recreation areas: Fairgrounds, golf courses, parks, and areas adjacent to athletic fields.
- Utility rights-of-way: Telephone, pipeline, electrical powerlines, and communication transmission lines

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

B. Prohibitions for Noncropland 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 (noncropland 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.

APPLICATION TIMING FOR MIXED BRUSH:

Spraying can be effective throughout the growing season from full leaf to leaf drop for mixed brush. Full cover sprays should be applied during warm weather when brush and broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing. All leaves, stems, and shoots should be thoroughly wetted to the ground. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death.

Basal bark, cut stump, and frill treatments of Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide are appropriate during the dormant period before bud growth or any signs of active growth of the mixed brush. However, basal bark treatments may be applied anytime of the year except when water or snow prevents spraying to the ground line.

BRUSH CONTROLLED:

Alder	Cherry ^{1,2}	Oak
Ash	(suppression)	Persimmon
Aspen	Cottonwood	Pine
Basswood	Dogwood	Poplar
Beech	Elder	Privet ² (suppression)
Birch	Elm	Raspberry
Blackberry	Gooseberry ¹	Rose
(suppression)	Green-Briar or Smilax ^{1,2}	Sassafras
Blackgum	(suppression)	Shortleaf Pine
(suppression)	Hackberry	Spruce
Black Cherry	Hickory	Sumac
Black Locust	Honey Locust	Sweet Gum ¹
Boxelder	Honeysuckle	Sycamore
Brambles	Kudzu ²	Tamarac
Buckbrush ¹	Mesquite ² (suppression)	Trumpet creeper
Catalpa	Mulberry (suppression)	Wild Plum
Cedar	Multiflora Rose	Willow ¹

¹Spreader-sticker may improve activity
²May require second application for increased efficacy

BROADLEAF WEEDS:

Aster, white heath & white prairie	False dandelion	Nettle
Bedstraw	(*spotted catsear & common catsear)	<i>Oxalis</i> (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)
Beggarweed, creeping	Field bindweed	Parsley-piert
Bindweed	(*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Pennsylvania smartweed
Black medic	Field oxeye-daisy	(*smartweed)
Broadleaf plantain	(*creeping oxeye)	Pennywort
Buckhorn plantain	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	(*dollarweed)
Bull thistle	Florida pusley	Pepperweed
Burclover	Ground ivy	Pigweed
Burdock, common	Groundsel	Pineappleweed
Buttercup, creeping	Hawkweed	Plantain
Carpetweed	Healall	Poison ivy
Chickweed, common	Henbit	Poison oak
Chicory	Jimsonweed	Puncturevine
Cinquefoil	Knotweed	Purslane
Clover	Kochia	Ragweed
Cocklebur	Lambsquarters	Red sorrel
Compassplant	Lawn burweed	(*sheep sorrel)
Curly dock	Lespedeza, common	Shepherd's purse
Dandelion	Mallow, common	Spotted spurge
Dayflower	Matchweed	Spurge
Deadnettle	Mouseear chickweed	Sunflower
Dock	Mustard	
Dogfennel		
English daisy		

(cont. on next column)

BROADLEAF WEEDS (cont.):

Thistle	Wild carrot	and many other broadleaf weeds
Velvetleaf (*pie marker, Indian mallow)	Wild garlic	
<i>Veronica</i> (*corn speedwell)	Wild geranium	
Virginia buttonweed	Wild lettuce	
White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil & purplewort)	Wild mustard	
	Wild onion	
	Wild strawberry	
	Wild violet	
	Yarrow	
	Yellow rocket	

*Synonyms

1. Broadcast Foliar Applications:

Spray Preparation - Add one-half of the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add slowly Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide with agitation, and complete filling the tank with water. To prevent separation of the emulsion, mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying.

Noncropland including Barrier Strips, Farmyards, Fencerows, Firebreaks, Highway Rights-of-way, Industrial Sites, Municipal, State and Federal Lands, Railroad Rights-of-way, Recreation Areas, and Utility Rights-of-way.

Broadcast applications to annual and perennial weeds: Apply to emerged weeds. For best results, treat when weeds are young and actively growing.

The maximum application rate to general noncropland sites is 2.0 gallons of product per acre per application per site.

When multiple applications of up to 2.0 lb. acid equivalent per acre are utilized to reach the maximum seasonal use rate, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of the previous application.

Number of applications: Limited to 2 applications per year.

Broadcast applications to woody plants: Apply to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing.

Up to 4.0 gallons of product per acre (4.0 lb. 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre) may be applied in a single application to rights-of-way, including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways and railroads that intersect wooded areas or stands of trees, brush and woody plants.

The maximum noncropland application rate for tree, brush and woody plant control is 4.0 gallons of product per acre per application per site.

Target species	Application schedule	Maximum application rate, gallons of product per acre	Maximum application rate, pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application	Maximum number of applications per year	Minimum days between applications
Annual and perennial weeds	Broadcast	2.0 gal./A	2.0 lb./A	2	30 days
Woody plants	Broadcast and high volume foliar	4.0 gal./A	4.0 lb./A	1	NA

High volume foliar applications (100 to 400 gallons per acre):

Apply 1.0 to 4.0 gallons of product per acre with adequate water or apply a 1.0 to 4.0% vol/vol spray solution as a full cover spray with high volume equipment. Use the lower spray concentrations in the range for susceptible species and use the higher spray concentrations within the range for hard-to-control species, for mature plants during the late summer or under adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought).

Spray broadleaf weeds, woody plants or mixed brush uniformly and thoroughly by wetting all leaves, stems, bark and root collars. The total volume of spray solution required for adequate coverage of solid stands of mixed brush can range from 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution per treated acre. The spray preparation chart for applications on a spray-to-wet basis is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Instructions for preparing 100 to 400 gallons of spray solution at 1.0 to 4.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Spray solution per acre, gallons	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%
12.5 gal.	1 pint	1 1/3 pints	1 quart	2 quarts
25 gal.	1 quart	1 1/3 quarts	2 quarts	1 gal.
50 gal.	2 quarts	2 2/3 quarts	4 quarts	2 gal.
75 gal.	3 quarts	3 1/3 quarts	1.5 gal.	3 gal.
100 gal.	1 gal.	1 1/3 gal.	2 gal.	4 gal.
200 gal.	2 gal.	2 2/3 gal.	4 gal.	—
300 gal.	3 gal.	4 gal.	—	—
400 gal.	4 gal.	—	—	—

Equal measures: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 128 fl. oz.

The maximum seasonal application rate for trees, brush and woody plant control is 4.0 gallons of product per acre per application per site.

For Backpack Sprayers, Knapsack Sprayers, And Hand-pressurized Pump Sprayers

Table 2. Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 1.0 to 4.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons Of Water	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%
1	2.5 tablespoons	3.5 tablespoons	5 tablespoons	10 tablespoons
2	5 tablespoons	7 tablespoons	5 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz.
3	4 fl. oz.	5 fl. oz.	7.5 fl. oz.	15 fl. oz.

Equal measures: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)

2. Individual Plant Treatments:

BASAL, CUT SURFACE, AND FRILL APPLICATIONS:

Limitations for basal spray, frill, and cut surface (stump) treatments. Use only one basal spray, frill or cut surface application per year. Refer to the section for broadcast applications to woody plants for additional limitations and maximum rates.

Basal Bark Method – Apply a coarse spray as a drench treatment to the base of stems and trunks up to a height of 18 to 24 inches. Total coverage of the stems and root collars is essential. Spray until runoff and pooling at the ground line is noticed. Thorough coverage is required for all basal treatments.

Spray volumes will depend upon the sizes, types and densities of brush present. Apply a coarse spray as a drench treatment to the base of stems and trunks up to a height of 18 to 24 inches. Total coverage of the stems and root collars is essential. Spray until runoff and pooling at the ground line is noticed.

Spray Preparation With Oil – Add one-half the required amount of diesel oil (No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil) to the spray tank, then add Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide with agitation and complete filling the tank with diesel oil. Mix thoroughly and provide adequate agitation during mixing and spraying. Substitutes for diesel oil include mineral oil, kerosene, and oil blends formulated for basal bark applications. Penetrants appropriate for oil soluble herbicides may improve control.

For Backpack Sprayers, Knapsack Sprayers, and Hand Pump Sprayers – Mix 10.0 fluid ounces of Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide with 1.0 gallon of oil (diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, mineral oil, or oil blends formulated for basal bark applications). Or use the equivalent spray concentration of 8.0% volume/volume.

Refer to Table 3 for additional spray preparation instructions with oil.

Table 3. Quick mix instructions for preparing 1 to 5 gallons of spray solutions with oil for basal bark, cut surface, and frill applications.

Spray Solution, Gallons	Amounts of Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide required, Fluid Ounces
1 gal.	10 (1¼ cups)
2 gal.	20 (1¼ pints)
3 gal.	30 (1½ pints)
5 gal.	50 (3½ pints)

Equal Measures: 8 fluid ounces = 1 cup; 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint

Cut Surface - Stump Treatment – This method is most effective and economical on stumps with diameters larger than 3 to 4 inches. This treatment can be applied throughout the year except when snow, ice, or water prevents thorough spray coverage.

For Backpack Sprayers, Knapsack Sprayers, and Hand Pump Sprayers – Mix 10.0 fluid ounces of Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide with 1.0 gallon of oil (diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, mineral oil, or other oil blends formulated for basal applications). Refer to Table 2 for spray preparation. Spray thoroughly the cut surfaces, bark, and exposed roots. Treat entire circumference of the tree. Drench until runoff to the soil surface is noticed.

Frill Treatment – This treatment is recommended for culling trees with trunk diameters greater than 5 to 6 inches. Make a frill by using an axe to cut overlapping notches in a continuous ring around the trunk near its base. Cut through the bark but do not remove chips.

Mix 10.0 fluid ounces of Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide with 1.0 gallon of oil (diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, mineral oil, or other oil blends formulated for basal applications). Refer to Table 2 for spray preparation. Spray or pour the spray mixture into the frills without runoff.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ALL METHODS OF APPLICATION:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply when temperatures exceed 85°F and humidity is high.

3. Ornamental Lawns and Turf (Cool Season Grasses Other Than Bentgrass):

Not for use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

The best results will be obtained from spring or early fall applications when weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Avoid spraying during long, excessively dry or hot periods unless adequate irrigation is available. Do not irrigate within 24 hours after application.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Avoid spray droplets onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solutions near desirable plants.
- Do not use on carpetgrass, dichondra, St. Augustinegrass, bentgrass, nor on lawns or turf where desirable clovers are present.
- Use only lawn-type sprayers. Do not exceed specified dosages for any area.
- Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Seed can be sown 3 to 4 weeks after application.
- Do not spray when air temperatures exceed 85°F.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product on or near desirable plants, including contact of spray on exposed root systems or adventitious shoots within the drip line of desirable trees and shrubs, since injury may result.

Application Rates – Apply 4 to 6 pints of product in 20 to 260 gallons of water per acre (1.5 to 2.2 fluid ounces of product in 1 to 6 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet). Use higher rates when using the higher volume of water per acre.

Limitations on broadcast treatments for ornamental turfgrass:

The maximum application rate is 6.0 pints of product per acre per application. The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum seasonal rate is 12.0 pints of product per acre.

Small Area Applications (Not Recommended For Hose End Sprayers) – For spot treatments and small areas, mix Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide at 1.5 fluid ounces per 1 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet or follow the recommendations for hand operated

sprayers presented below. Spray emerged weeds that are actively growing at anytime of the season. On newly established lawns, apply Gordon's Brushmaster® Herbicide after the grass has been mowed at least 3 times. Do not water the lawn within 24 hours after application and observe use precautions.

Limitations on spot treatments for ornamental turfgrass:

Spot treatment is defined as a treatment area no greater than 1,000 sq. ft. per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.5 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. per application. The maximum number of spot treatments is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Use Rates In Ornamental Lawns and Residential Turf With Hand Operated Sprayers		
Amount of Product	Amount of Water	Area to be Treated
3 Tablespoons (1.5 fluid ounces)	1 Gallon	1,000 Square Feet
6 Tablespoons (3.0 fluid ounces)	2 Gallons	2,000 Square Feet
9 Tablespoons (4.5 fluid ounces)	3 Gallons	3,000 Square Feet

4. Spray Drift Management

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

Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S 572) definition of standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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.

Equipment

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the target site. Aerial applications of this product are prohibited.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

OR

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.

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, COI-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/espp>.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

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774/12-2018 AP021512
EPA REG. NO. 2217-774



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