POSTED PROPOSED TO REGISTER IN VOLUME 2025-19

PUBLIC REPORT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED DECISION (Label Amendment)

Description of the Project

Tracking ID No.:	308711
Product Name:	Speedzone EW Lawn Weed Killer
Applicant:	PBI/Gordon Corporation
EPA Reg. No.:	2217-1064
Active Ingredients (with Percent):	2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester (25.86%) Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine (DMA) salt (6.84%) Dicamba, DMA salt (1.91%) Carfentrazone-ethyl (0.57%)
DPR Chemical Codes:	1622, 5333, 849, 5130

Product Use Information (see current product label below for full description):
Herbicide for use on the turfgrass species Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, colonial bentgrass, common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss to control broadleaf weeds such as bedstraw, hawkweed, dandelion, pennywort, spurge, field pennycress, clover, nettle, lawn burweed, and Venice mallow. For use on residential (home) lawns.

PBI/Gordon Corporation submitted an application to the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to accept an amended label for the above pesticide product (the project). This pesticide product is currently registered for use in California. The above applicant requested the following amendments to this pesticide product label:

- Add use on the grassy weeds, goosegrass and nimblewill, by removing the "Not for use in California" qualifier.

This is a proposed decision to accept the proposed amendments to this label (registration action). If DPR accepts the amended label, it immediately becomes the latest accepted label in California for the currently registered pesticide product. However, DPR cannot give its final approval for this label amendment in California until the label amendment is officially accepted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). U.S. EPA has already accepted this label amendment. The currently registered label and label with the proposed amendments can be viewed below.

Overview of DPR's Pesticide Registration Program and Scientific Evaluation Process

Before a substance is registered as a pesticide for the first time in California, DPR is required to perform a thorough evaluation and to have a program to continuously evaluate registered pesticides to eliminate from use in the state any pesticide that endangers the agricultural or non-agricultural environment. (Food & Agr. Code (FAC) § 12824.) DPR requires the applicant/registrant to submit all data required by U.S. EPA regulations governing pesticide

registration, reregistration, and classification adopted in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) under the authority contained in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Data Requirements by Pesticide Product Type

1. Conventional

Human Health Toxicology	40 CFR Part 158.500-158.510; FAC §§13121-13135
Human Exposure *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.1000-158.1070; 3 CCR §6176, §6177, §6183
Product Chemistry	40 CFR Part 158.300-158.355; 3 CCR §6188
Environmental Fate *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.1300; FAC §13143
Spray Drift *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.1100; 3 CCR §6192
Product Performance	40 CFR Part 158.400; 3 CCR §6186
Phytotoxicity *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.660; 3 CCR §6192
Ecotoxicology *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.630; 3 CCR §6187, §6192

2. Antimicrobial Products

Human Health Toxicology	40 CFR Part 158.2230; FAC §§13121-13135
Human Exposure *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2260-158.2270; 3 CCR §6176, §6177, §6183
Product Chemistry	40 CFR Part 158.300-158.355
Environmental Fate *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2280; FAC §§13141-13152
Product Performance	40 CFR Part 158.2220; 3 CCR §6186
Phytotoxicity *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2250; 3 CCR §6192
Ecotoxicology *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2240; 3 CCR §6187, §6192

3. Biochemical Products

Human Health Toxicology	40 CFR Part 158.2050; FAC §§13121-13135
Human Exposure *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2050; 3 CCR §6176, §6177, §6183
Product Chemistry	40 CFR Part 158.2030
Environmental Fate *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2060; FAC §§13141-13152
Product Performance	40 CFR Part 158.2070; 3 CCR §6186
Phytotoxicity *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2060; 3 CCR §6192
Ecotoxicology *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2060; 3 CCR §6187, §6192

4. Microbial Products

Human Health Toxicology	40 CFR Part 158.2140; FAC §§13121-13135
Product Chemistry	40 CFR Part 158.2120
Environmental Fate *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2150; FAC §13143

Product Performance	40 CFR Part 158.2160; 3 CCR §6186
Phytotoxicity *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2150; 3 CCR §6192
Ecotoxicology *(if applicable)*	40 CFR Part 158.2150; 3 CCR §6187, §6192

Applicants/registrants must also comply with California specific data requirements contained in Title 3 California Code of Regulations (3 CCR) sections 6159 through 6192, when applicable. Pursuant to 3 CCR section 6200, DPR may waive certain required data for a specified period and conditionally register a product while the data are being developed. However, DPR will not waive human health toxicology data. In addition to the data requirements found in regulation, two statutes—the Birth Defects Prevention Act (BDPA) and the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act (PCPA)—require the submission of additional data in California. BDPA requires a group of mandatory health effects studies designed to assess the risk of pesticide induced abortions, birth defects, and infertility. PCPA requires the submission of certain information about agricultural use pesticides to allow for the assessment of the potential risk of the pesticide to pollute groundwater.

Pesticide product data requirements, both federally and in California, change over time. Prior to registration, each pesticide product is required to meet all applicable U.S. EPA and DPR data requirements for the pesticide product type. California data requirements are set forth in the Food and Agricultural Code and DPR's governing regulations. Applicants/registrants have the option of submitting the data themselves, or referencing appropriate data previously submitted to DPR or a similar pesticide product(s) previously registered by DPR subject to the same data requirements. In reaching a proposed decision to register or deny registration of a pesticide product, DPR evaluates the proposed registration action and relevant supporting data.

If DPR's review and evaluation of the proposed pesticide labeling and data supports a conclusion that a significant adverse impact cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, DPR cannot register the product unless the Director makes a written statement of overriding conditions—stating that the anticipated benefits of the product registration clearly outweigh the risks. (3 CCR § 6158.)

DPR scientists evaluate scientific data and label statements for a proposed registration action based on their area of expertise. Pesticide Evaluation Branch scientists evaluate product label statements and the areas of chemistry, phytotoxicity (flora/plants), efficacy, and ecotoxicology (fauna/fish and wildlife). Environmental Monitoring Branch scientists evaluate product label statements and potential environmental impacts of applicable pesticide products on air and water. This evaluation may include the assessment of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), air monitoring data, and products intended to be applied to water. Human Health Assessment Branch scientists evaluate toxicology data and product label statements pertaining to human health (e.g., first aid, precautionary statements, personal protective equipment, restricted entry interval).

As part of its certified regulatory program, DPR consults with other public agencies regarding proposed pesticide registrations and more broadly on regulatory policies through its Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee (PREC). The PREC advises DPR on regulatory development, policy and implementation, and scientific issues associated with evaluating and reducing risks from pesticide use. The PREC brings together public agencies whose activities or resources may be affected by the use of pesticides. The PREC includes representatives of the

state Departments of Public Health, Food and Agriculture, Industrial Relations, Fish and Wildlife, and the Structural Pest Control Board; CalEPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, CalRecycle, State Water Resources Control Board, Air Resources Board, and Department of Toxic Substances Control; the University of California IR-4 Project and Department of Environmental Toxicology; U.S. EPA, Region 9; U.S. Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service; and the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association. More information regarding the PREC is available on DPR's website at: <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/prec/precmenu.htm>.

Environmental and Human Health Checklist:

In accordance with its certified regulatory program, DPR evaluates each proposed project for its potential to create a significant adverse impact on human health or the environment. Before a pesticide product containing a new active ingredient is registered in California, DPR performs a comprehensive review of data submitted on the active ingredient and pesticide product and reviews the proposed product label to determine how the product may affect human health or the environment. DPR scientists reviewed the proposed project, data submitted, and the product label for the project's potential to cause a significant adverse impact on the following areas relevant to human health or the environment:

- ☒ Human Health
- ☒ Flora (Plants)
- ☒ Fauna (Fish & Wildlife)
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Air

Discussion of Feasible Alternatives and Mitigation

DPR's certified regulatory program regulations require DPR to issue a statement of any reasonable mitigation measures that are available to minimize significant adverse environmental impacts, and a statement and discussion of reasonable alternatives which would reduce any significant adverse environmental impact. (3 CCR § 6254.)

Alternatives. CEQA does not require DPR to consider every conceivable alternative to a project. Rather, DPR must consider only a reasonable range of feasible alternatives to the project that would foster informed decision making and public participation. This public report analyzes four alternatives to the project of accepting an amendment to a registered pesticide product label for use in California and recommends a preferred alternative action.

Alternative # 1: Accept the proposed amendment to a registered pesticide product label. The project submitted to DPR for review and consideration is the acceptance of the proposed amendment to a registered pesticide product label for use in California. U.S. EPA previously accepted the proposed amendment. During its evaluation of a project, DPR may identify potential human health or environmental concerns that are not adequately mitigated by the originally proposed amended pesticide product label. In those cases, the applicant may choose to voluntarily amend the label or propose a label specific to California to mitigate the identified concerns and submit the updated label to U.S. EPA and DPR for consideration. The availability

of new products and/or new uses of existing products can help prevent pest resistance. Although it is speculative to determine whether accepting this proposed label amendment would increase or decrease the use of this product or other registered products, this product will provide another pest control option for specific pests or use sites, allowing the selection of the optimal pest control tool for each unique situation. As demonstrated below, DPR's scientific evaluation of this project has not identified a significant adverse environmental or human health impact that is reasonably expected to occur from this proposed registration action based on the label attached below.

Alternative # 2: Require revision of the proposed amended pesticide product label. This project alternative is not feasible at the state level under federal law. Under FIFRA, U.S. EPA must first accept the proposed pesticide label before DPR can accept the proposed amended label. (7 U.S.C. § 136a.) Further, federal law prohibits California from imposing any requirements for labeling or packaging in addition to, or different from, those required under FIFRA. (7 U.S.C. § 136v(b).) However, during the scientific evaluation process, DPR may identify potential human health or environmental concerns that are not adequately mitigated by the originally proposed amended pesticide product label. In those cases, an applicant may choose to voluntarily amend the label or propose a label specific to California to mitigate the identified concerns and submit the updated label to U.S. EPA and DPR for consideration. The amended label accepted by DPR must be essentially the same (or contain a subset of uses) as the label accepted by U.S. EPA. As part of its application for this project, the applicant submitted documentation demonstrating that U.S. EPA accepted the proposed amended label. Therefore, federal preemption prohibits DPR from requiring label revisions that are in addition to, or different from, U.S. EPA's registered label and proceeding with this alternative is not feasible under federal law.

Alternative # 3: Adopt a regulation. The California Legislature has given DPR the authority to adopt regulations that are reasonably necessary to implement its pesticide regulatory program. The rulemaking process is a time-consuming process that requires extensive staff research, meetings with interested parties, public workshops and hearings for public comment, and formal notices through the Office of Administrative Law. The rulemaking process places the burden of developing mitigation by way of regulation on DPR rather than requiring the applicant or registrant, who will benefit from the registration, to develop label requirements to address mitigation and seek U.S. EPA approval. DPR typically goes through the rigorous process of adopting a regulation when it determines that existing use has resulted in adverse effects and additional restrictions beyond the label requirements and current regulations are necessary to carry out its statutory mandate to protect human health and the environment. As demonstrated below, DPR's scientific evaluation of this project has not identified a significant adverse environmental or human health impact that is reasonably expected to occur from this proposed registration action. Therefore, at this point in time, it is both premature and speculative that the need for a regulation exists.

Alternative # 4: No Action (Decision to deny proposed label amendment). The no action alternative means that DPR would not accept the proposed amended label for the registered pesticide product. As this pesticide product is already registered for use in California, the impact of taking no action on the proposed project would result in keeping the previous pesticide product label without the proposed amendment in place for use in California. The No Action alternative would also not allow the changes proposed under the submitted amended label.

Preferred Alternative: DPR determined that accepting the label amendment to a registered pesticide product label will not have any reasonably expected significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment. Due to the lack of feasibility and speculative nature of Alternatives #2, #3, and #4, the preferred alternative is Alternative #1 (i.e., accept the proposed amendment to a registered pesticide product label).

Mitigation. After reviewing this project, DPR determined that use of this pesticide product in a manner consistent with its label and any applicable use restrictions is not expected to have any direct or indirect significant adverse human health or environmental impact. Therefore, there is no need to propose additional mitigation measures beyond those already incorporated into the project (proposed amended pesticide label) and within the regulatory framework already in place to avoid or reduce any significant effects on the environment. After registration, DPR continuously evaluates pesticides registered for use in California to determine if a pesticide has caused or is likely to cause a significant adverse impact on human health or the environment. In the event DPR's continuous evaluation determines additional mitigation is necessary, DPR will investigate and may initiate further evaluation of the pesticide product or active ingredient to address the identified or potential concern.

Existing Environmental Conditions and Cumulative Impacts

DPR currently registers approximately 13,500 different pesticide products containing approximately 1,070 different active ingredients for use in California. DPR first registered this applicant's product in 2022. Currently, this product is registered for use on a number of different use sites, including zoysia grass, bentgrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, fescue, ryegrass, ornamental turf, ornamental lawns, and buffalograss.

This product contains the following active ingredients:

- 2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester, first registered with DPR in 1978.
- Mecoprop-p, DMA salt, first registered with DPR in 1976.
- Dicamba, DMA salt, first registered with DPR in 2001.
- Carfentrazone-ethyl, first registered with DPR in 1998.
- 2: Current number of products containing all of the above active ingredients registered in California.

DPR does not require the same type of pesticide use reporting for non-agricultural products as it does for agricultural products. As a result, DPR lacks the ability to accurately determine how many pounds of active ingredients in non-agricultural pesticide products are used in California.

DPR's registration of a particular pesticide product is only a general license to sell the product in California and is not an indicator of certain future use or the extent of such use. In general, the availability of a new product or a new use of an existing pesticide provides more marketplace options, but does not necessarily mean that a user will purchase or apply more product. As registration does not translate to additive use, this label amendment is not expected to be cumulatively significant.

Pesticide use patterns of this active ingredient can vary from year to year based on a number of factors such as pest pressures, weather conditions, or supply of raw ingredients. Product loyalty,

marketing techniques, company takeovers, pricing and sales promotions can also affect the amount of pesticides sold in a particular year due to commercial trends that appeal to the consumer. In addition, there are over a thousand different active ingredients in products currently registered for use in California with thousands of different use sites. Assessing which specific chemical may be used at a particular point in time in the future and what other active ingredient(s) may or may not be used in the same vicinity, their amounts and frequency of use, and by what application method cannot be predicted at the time of this statewide registration action and is wholly speculative. Based on unknown factors on specific use, it is too speculative for DPR to predict whether the availability of this pesticide product, as proposed in this registration decision, will increase the overall future use of this active ingredient. In addition to the fact that precise parameters of future pesticide use cannot be predicted, DPR is not currently aware of a scientifically valid methodology to evaluate potential cumulative interactions between the active ingredients contained in this product with other active ingredients to support a proposed regulatory decision at this time. However, DPR's scientific evaluation of this proposed decision to accept this label has not identified direct or indirect significant adverse human health or environmental impacts from the use of the proposed product that might subsequently lead to a cumulative impact. According to U.S. EPA's June 2019 Mecoprop (MCPP-p): Draft Human Health Risk Assessment in Support of Registration Review, September 2017 2,4-D Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Registration Review, March 2016 Dicamba and Dicamba BAPMA Salt: Human-Health Risk Assessment for Proposed Section 3 New Uses on Dicamba-tolerant Cotton and Soybean, and December 2017 Carfentrazone-ethyl Interim Registration Review Decision Case Number 7226, EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to MCPP-p; 2,4-D; dicamba; and carfentrazone-ethyl and any other substances. MCPP-p; 2,4-D; dicamba; and carfentrazone-ethyl also do not appear to produce toxic metabolites produced by other substances. Therefore, DPR does not expect that this registration action will result in a direct or cumulative significant adverse impact to human health or the environment.

As mentioned above, in addition to this product, there is one other pesticide product currently registered in California with the same active ingredients, and it has similar use patterns. DPR's certified regulatory program incorporates the real-time consideration of cumulative impacts by requiring DPR to continuously evaluate pesticides registered for use in California and take necessary action if a potential concern is identified. (FAC § 12824.) DPR accomplishes its mandate to continuously evaluate pesticides by conducting a number of activities including, but not limited to: ongoing DPR registration reviews that involve conducting human health risk assessments on individual active ingredients to comply with its statutory obligations to protect human health (FAC §§ 14021-14025; FAC § 13129); investigating reports of adverse environmental or human health effects from pesticide use submitted by the applicant/registrant as required (3 CCR § 6210) or received from the public; investigating reports of pesticide illness; sampling for pesticide residue on produce; monitoring the environment (air/water); and evaluating information submitted by other entities, including state and federal agencies, or contained in studies conducted by public or private research entities according to established scientific standards. In addition, pesticide use reporting aids DPR in evaluating cumulative impacts from specific pesticide use. DPR must also investigate all reported episodes and information received that indicate a pesticide may have caused or is likely to cause a significant adverse impact. If the Director finds from the investigation that a significant adverse effect has occurred or is likely to occur, DPR must reevaluate the pesticide involved. (3 CCR §§ 6220-

6226). Currently, neither this product nor these active ingredients are under reevaluation by DPR.

Conclusion

Speedzone EW Lawn Weed Killer is an herbicide containing the active ingredients 2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester; mecoprop-p, DMA salt; dicamba, DMA salt; and carfentrazone-ethyl and is applied as a ground spray.

This product is currently registered for use:

- On residential lawns.
- On the turfgrass species Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, colonial bentgrass, common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss.
- To control broadleaf weeds such as bedstraw, hawkweed, dandelion, pennywort, spurge, field pennycress, clover, nettle, lawn burweed, and Venice mallow.

The registrant requested to amend the registered label to remove the "Not for use in California" qualifier from the grassy weeds, goosegrass and nimblewill.

Human Health

The proposed label adequately identifies the acute toxicity hazards. The proposed use rates and application methods to control goosegrasss and nimblewill are consistent with the use rates and application methods to control other weeds listed on the currently registered label. The existing first aid and precautionary statements on the current label are appropriate to support the additional use to control grassy weeds. The label requires that users wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes, and users must not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. This product is intended for use on residential lawns. According to the U.S. EPA's September 2017 Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Registration Review of 2,4-D, U.S. EPA's June 2006 Reregistration Eligibility Decision for Dicamba and Associated Salts, U.S. EPA's June 2019 Draft Human Health Risk Assessment in Support of Registration Review for mecoprop-p, and U.S. EPA's May 2016 Carfentrazone-Ethyl: Draft Human Health Risk Assessment for Registration Review, there are no residential risk estimates of concern for the use of 2,4-D, dicamba salts, mecoprop-p salts, or carfentrazone-ethyl on turf. As a result, DPR does not expect the proposed label amendments will have a significant adverse effect on human health.

Environment (flora, fauna, water, and air)

The registrant is requesting to add use to control goosegrass and nimblewill. As stated above, the use rate and application methods for the added uses to control the grassy weeds are consistent with the use rates and application methods to control existing weeds on the currently registered label. The phytotoxicity data reviewed by DPR to support the control of goosegrass and nimblewill did not identify significant phytotoxic effects to turf. The label prohibits applications of this product as a fine mist and applications on or near desirable plants to prevent damage to

desirable plants. As a result, DPR does not expect the proposed amendments to the label will have a significant adverse effect on nontarget flora.

This product is intended for use on residential lawns and warns users to protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. The label also prohibits applications directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers, or drainage ditches. Users are prohibited from applying this product when conditions are windy or within 25 feet of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays, and oceans. The label advises users to prevent runoff by not over watering the treated area or applying this product when rain is expected that day. As stated above, the use rate and application methods for the added uses to control the grassy weeds are consistent with the use rates and application methods to control existing weeds on the currently registered label. As such, the existing environmental hazards statements, fish advisory statement, non-target organism advisory statement, use directions, and use restrictions are appropriate to support the new uses. As a result, DPR does not expect the proposed amendments to the label will have a significant adverse effect on fauna or water quality.

Mecoprop-p DMA salt, dicamba DMA salt, and carfentrazone-ethyl are not currently designated as toxic air contaminants or regulated as potential sources of volatile organic compounds that may adversely impact the attainment of health-based air quality standards. However, DPR's regulations currently identify 2,4-D esters as toxic air contaminants because 2,4-D salts and esters are designated as federal hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The federal Clean Air Act requires U.S. EPA to regulate emissions of HAPs from certain industrial sources. At this time, DPR has not implemented additional control measures for 2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester. However, as stated above, the label prohibits applications of this product when conditions are windy. In addition, this product is intended for use in residential settings and is limited for use on turfgrass. As a result, DPR does not expect the proposed amendments to the label will have a significant adverse effect on air quality. However, since this product is labeled for non-agricultural uses, the California Air Resources Board may have additional requirements regarding the use of this product. See https://www.arb.ca.gov/consprod/regs/regs.htm for more information.

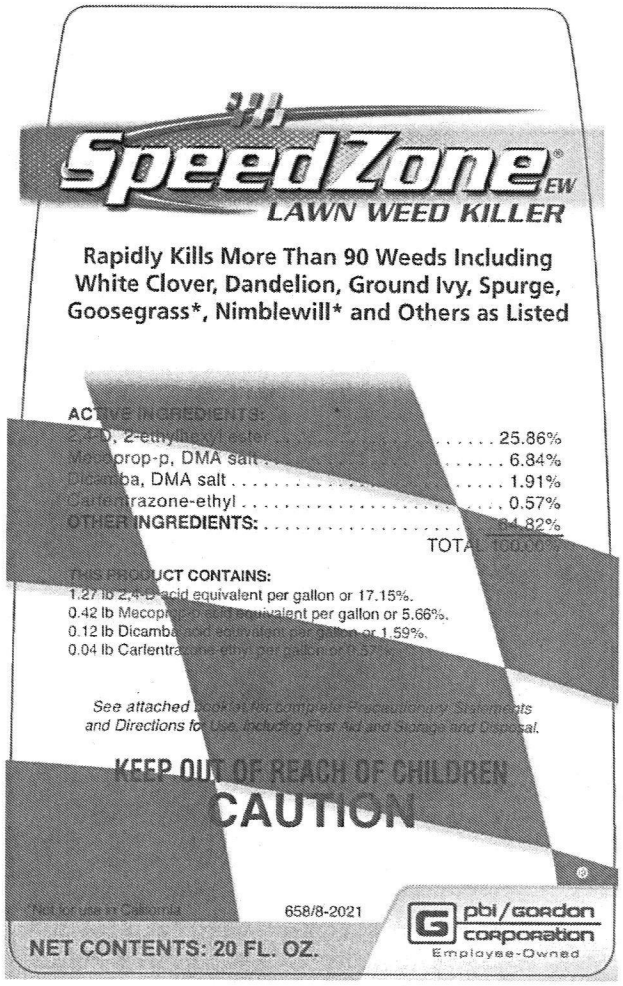
The amendment to this pesticide product is proposed for conditional registration under 3 CCR section 6200 for a period of 18 months to allow for the development of additional efficacy data. Although the registrant has provided compelling evidence for the efficacy of this product against the grassy weeds goosegrass and nimblewill, DPR is requesting studies from two trials conducted using single applications of Speedzone EW Lawn Weed Killer at the low rate, 1.5 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet, demonstrating efficacy against goosegrass and nimblewill in California or under California-like conditions. Based on DPR's review of this label amendment, the director finds that the amended use of the pesticide product during the period while these additional efficacy data are being developed is not expected to cause a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment when used in a manner consistent with its label. Accepting this label amendment on a conditional basis provides an additional pest control option for the specific pests and/or use sites listed on the label. Because DPR has not identified a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment from its review of this proposed label amendment, the benefits of using this product while additional efficacy data are being developed outweigh the potential risks. If the applicant does not agree to these conditions, DPR will deny the project.

In summary, DPR evaluated the project (proposed label amendment) and scientific data supporting this registration action. DPR's scientific evaluation of this proposed amendment has not identified direct or indirect significant adverse human health or environmental impacts from use of this pesticide product in a manner consistent with its label and any applicable use restrictions in regulation. At this time, DPR's methods for continuous evaluation have not identified that this pesticide product or active ingredient has caused or is likely to cause a significant adverse impact on human health or the environment. As a result, DPR determined that the acceptance of this proposed amendment is not expected to have any significant adverse effect that can reasonably be expected to occur, directly or indirectly, to human health or the environment.

Current Label and Proposed Label Below

The following pages contain the current DPR-registered pesticide product label and the proposed pesticide product label for this submission. DPR is unable to modify the labels because they were created by a third party. If you need assistance viewing the associated labels, please contact the Pesticide Registration Branch at (916) 445-4400.

Product File
#301463



LABELING ACCEPTABLE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION
Date 8/16/22 Reviewer Kumar
Reg. No 2217-1064-AA

SpeedZone® EW
LAWN WEED KILLER

- Rapidly kills more than 90 weeds including white clover, dandelion, ground ivy, spurge, goosegrass*, nimblewill* and others as listed
- These cool-season and warm-season turfgrass species may be treated: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, creeping and colonial bentgrass (mowed at 1/2 inch or higher), Bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass
- Fast-acting, cool-weather performance with visible effects within hours
- For use on residential lawns without harming lawn grasses**
- Rain-fast in as little as 3 hours
- Shake well before using

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

658/8-2021 AP082321
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1064
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1(01),
2217-KS-2(02)
Circled digit is first digit of lot number.

0 70251 65846 4

*Not for use in California
**When used as directed

#6581246

NET CONTENTS: 20 FL. OZ.

pbi/gordon corporation
Employee-Owned

SpeedZone® EW
LAWN WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	25.86%
Mecoprop-p, DMA salt	6.84%
Dicamba, DMA salt	1.91%
Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.57%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	64.82%
	TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
1.27 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 17.15%.
0.42 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per gallon or 5.66%.
0.12 lb Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 1.59%.
0.04 lb Carfentrazone-ethyl per gallon or 0.57%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, or clothing. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, and shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • 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	

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 and may adversely affect non-target plants. 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.

2,4-D and Mecoprop-p 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.

Fish Advisory Statement: This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

1. Product Description

SpeedZone EW Lawn Weed Killer is a post-emergent herbicide that provides control of listed broadleaf weeds while offering turfgrass tolerance in established cool- and warm-season turf species. This product offers these advantages:

- Four active ingredients for broad-spectrum control.
- Dependable control of more than 90 listed broadleaf weed species, including clover, dandelion, dollarweed, and spurge.
- Provides control of goosegrass and nimblewill.
- Fast-acting with evidence of injury within hours. Plant death in 7 to 10 days.
- Cool weather performance.

2. Use Restrictions

- Only use for sites, pests, and application methods specified on this labeling.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.
- Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants. 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.
- Do not apply this product to bentgrass mowed under 1/2 inch, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, and turfgrass species that are not listed on this label.
- Do not apply this product to carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present, food crops (gardens, fruits, and vegetables), forage crops, or ornamental plants (flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, groundcovers, groundcovers established in landscape plantings).
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers, or drainage ditches. Do not apply within 25 feet of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only.

3. Where to Use

SpeedZone EW Lawn Weed Killer may be used on residential (home) lawns without harming lawn grasses when used as directed. See How Much To Apply section for list of turfgrass species which may be treated.

4. How Much To Apply

For Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, and colonial bentgrass.

Spot Treatments with Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 0.9 fl.oz. (1.8 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 1.8 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers): Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

For common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss.

Spot Treatments with Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 0.75 fl.oz. (1.5 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 1.5 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers): Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

For Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss: Besides applications to actively growing turf, applications in winter when these species are fully dormant will control winter annual broadleaf weeds. Applications as the turf goes into dormancy (around the time of the first frost) are not advised. In the spring, wait to apply until after the third mowing.

The maximum rate is 1.8 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. per application and the maximum number of broadcast applications is 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum annual rate is 3.6 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. excluding spot treatments.

Species	Spot Treatments	Entire Lawn Treatments		
	Pump Style Sprayer	Pump Style Sprayer	Hose-End Sprayer	Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers)
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, and colonial bentgrass	Mix 0.9 fl.oz. (1.8 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.	Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.	Apply 1.8 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss.	Mix 0.75 fl.oz. (1.5 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.	Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.	Apply 1.5 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
The maximum rate is 1.8 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft per application and the maximum number of broadcast applications is 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum annual rate is 3.6 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. excluding spot treatments.				

5. When To Apply

Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing for best results. This product may be applied in the spring, summer, or fall. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Use broadcast (entire areas) applications or follow-up applications at 30 day intervals for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions. Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

Timing Factors Which Affect Weed Control

- Weed control is more effective when the daytime air temperature is above 50°F, soil moisture is adequate, and target weeds are young and actively growing.
- Rainfast in as little as 3 hours.
- If dry conditions exist, irrigation 24 hours before and 24 hours after the application will increase weed control.
- Higher spray volumes may increase weed control during adverse conditions.

Timing Factors Which Affect Turfgrass Tolerance

- Turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary discoloration under adverse environmental conditions.
- Temperatures over 90°F, moist soil, and high humidity will tend to increase herbicide activity. These conditions will also increase the possibility of temporary turf discoloration.
- Other conditions which may increase the possibility of turf injury include: disease, insect, and nematode stress; low light (shaded) areas, low soil pH, improper mowing, surfactant use, or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides.
- If injury occurs, turf will resume normal color and growth after mowing.

For newly seeded areas:

- Delay the application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second 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.

Interval between application and planting:

- Delay seeding, sodding, sprigging, or plugging until 1 week after application.

Irrigation:

- Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 3 to 4 hours after application of this product may reduce the effectiveness.

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 1 to 2 days before and after the application of this product.

6. How To Apply

6.1 Pump Style Sprayers

Ideal for spraying individual weeds

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and concentrate to the sprayer tank (based on rates in How Much To Apply section).
2. Close sprayer, shake well, and pump handle to pressurize.
3. Adjust nozzle to deliver a coarse spray pattern.
4. To broadcast over large areas: apply evenly to treated area.
5. To treat individual weeds: spray to wet weed leaf surfaces.
6. Re-pressurize the sprayer as needed to maintain a good spray pattern.

6.2 Dial Style Hose-End Sprayers

Ideal for treating medium-sized lawns

1. Measure total area to be treated.
2. Add sufficient amount of product to treat total area (based on rates in How Much To Apply section). DO NOT ADD WATER.
3. Set sprayer dial per manufacturer's directions.
4. Connect sprayer to hose.
5. Extend hose to furthest point from faucet. Walking back towards the faucet, begin spraying, avoiding contact with the treated area.
6. Pour any unused product back into this container.

6.3 Pressure Sprayers (for example, 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers)

Ideal for treating large country and suburban lawns

1. To calibrate your application equipment consult your equipment owner's manual for speed and pressure settings required to deliver 0.5 to 1 gallon of spray solution to treat 1000 sq.ft. See How Much to Apply section for appropriate rate.
2. To apply evenly, drive at a constant speed that delivers the prescribed amount of spray required for the area to be treated.
3. Mix the appropriate amount of product and water in the sprayer.
4. When mixing fill sprayer half full with water. Add correct amount of herbicide for the intended area. Continue filling with water to desired level.

7. Weeds Controlled

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual fleabane	Field madder	Plantain
Aster, white heath & white prairie	Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye)	Poison ivy
Bedstraw	Field pennycress	Poison oak
Beggarticks	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Puncturevine
Beggarweed, creeping	Florida pusley	Purple cudweed
Bindweed	Ground ivy (Creeping Charlie)	Purslane
Birdsfoot trefoil	Groundsel	Ragweed
Black medic	Hairy bittercress	Redweed
Broadleaf plantain	Hawkweed	Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Buckhorn plantain	Healall	Roundleaf greenbriar
Bull thistle	Henbit	Shepherd's purse
Burclover	Horsenettle	Spotted spurge
Burdock, common		Spurge
		Star of Bethlehem

Burclover	Henbit	Spurge
Burdock, common	Horsenettle	Star of Bethlehem
Buttercup, creeping	Horseweed	Sunflower
Carolina geranium	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Thistle
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Velvetleaf (*buttonweed)
Chickweed, common	Kochia	Venice mallow
Chicory	Knotweed	Veronica (*corn speedwell
Cinquefoil	Lambsquarters	Virginia buttonweed
Clover	Lawn burweed	Virginia creeper
Cocklebur	Lespedeza, common	Western salsify
Common mullien	Lesser celandine	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Compassplant	Mallow, common	Wild carrot
Curly dock	Matchweed	Wild garlic
Dandelion	Mouseear chickweed	Wild geranium
Dayflower	Mustard	Wild lettuce
Deadnettle	Nettle	Wild mustard
Dock	Old world diamond flower	Wild onion
Dogfennel	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)	Wild strawberry
Dovefoot geranium	Parsley-piert	Wild violet
English daisy	Pennsylvania smartweed	Yarrow
False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear)	Pennywort (*dollarweed)	Yellow rocket
Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Pepperweed	
	Pigweed	
	Pineappleweed	
Grass Weeds		
Goosegrass***	Nimblewill***	
*Synonyms ***Not for use in California		

Postemergence control of grassy weeds:
The product works best when applied while the annual grasses are small and actively growing. A second application may be needed for adequate control. If necessary, the second application may be made at the same rate, 30 days after the initial application. See How Much To Apply section for appropriate rates.

Soil moisture may affect goosegrass control. Greater control will result when goosegrass plants are actively growing with adequate soil moisture. For best results, apply 12 to 48 hours following irrigation or rainfall. Do not water or irrigate within 3 to 4 hours after 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 AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. If these terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full. The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere.

658/8-2021 AP082321 #6581246
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1064
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1(01), 2217-KS-2(02)
Circled digit is first digit of lot number.

MANUFACTURED BY
PBI/GORDON CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 860350
SHAWNEE, KANSAS 66286
PBIGordonTurf.com

First Aid	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • 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 information.	

PEEL HERE TO OPEN ▲

658/8-2021 AP082321 #6581246
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1064
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1 (01)
2217-KS-2 (02)
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MANUFACTURED BY
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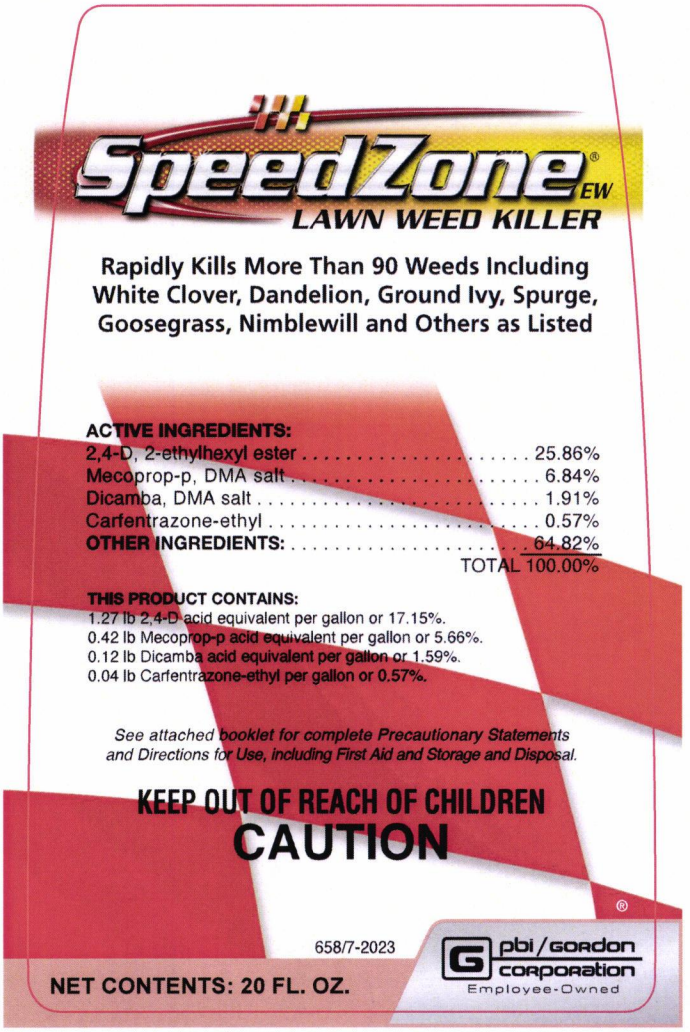
PBIGordonTurf.com

Proposed Label
308 711



SpeedZone® EW LAWN WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	25.86%
Mecoprop-p, DMA salt	6.84%
Dicamba, DMA salt	1.91%
Carfentrazone-ethyl	0.57%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	64.82%
TOTAL	100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
1.27 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 17.15%.
0.42 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per gallon or 5.66%.
0.12 lb Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 1.59%.
0.04 lb Carfentrazone-ethyl per gallon or 0.57%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, or clothing. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, and shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • 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 information.	

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 and may adversely affect non-target plants. 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.

2,4-D and Mecoprop-p 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.

Fish Advisory Statement: This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

1. Product Description

SpeedZone EW Lawn Weed Killer is a post-emergent herbicide that provides control of listed broadleaf weeds while offering turfgrass tolerance in established cool- and warm-season turf species. This product offers these advantages:

- Four active ingredients for broad-spectrum control.
- Dependable control of more than 90 listed broadleaf weed species, including clover, dandelion, dollarweed, and spurge.
- Provides control of goosegrass and nimblewill.
- Fast-acting with evidence of injury within hours. Plant death in 7 to 10 days.
- Cool weather performance.

2. Use Restrictions

- Only use for sites, pests, and application methods specified on this labeling.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.
- Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants. 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.
- Do not apply this product to bentgrass mowed under 1/2 inch, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, and turfgrass species that are not listed on this label.
- Do not apply this product to carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes, and lawns where desirable clovers are present, food crops (gardens, fruits, and vegetables), forage crops, or ornamental plants (flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, groundcovers, groundcovers established in landscape plantings).
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers, or drainage ditches. Do not apply within 25 feet of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only.

3. Where to Use

SpeedZone EW Lawn Weed Killer may be used on residential (home) lawns without harming lawn grasses when used as directed. See How Much To Apply section for list of turfgrass species which may be treated.

4. How Much To Apply

For Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, and colonial bentgrass.

Spot Treatments with Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 0.9 fl.oz. (1.8 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 1.8 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers): Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

For common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss.

Spot Treatments with Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 0.75 fl.oz. (1.5 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

Entire Lawn Treatments:

- Pump Style Sprayer: Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
- Hose-End Sprayer: Apply 1.5 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.
- Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers): Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.

For Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss: Besides applications to actively growing turf, applications in winter when these species are fully dormant will control winter annual broadleaf weeds. Applications as the turf goes into dormancy (around the time of the first frost) are not advised. In the spring, wait to apply until after the third mowing.

The maximum rate is 1.8 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. per application and the maximum number of broadcast applications is 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum annual rate is 3.6 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. excluding spot treatments.

Species	Spot Treatments	Entire Lawn Treatments		
	Pump Style Sprayer	Pump Style Sprayer	Hose-End Sprayer	Pressure Sprayer (for example, 12 volt & Tow-Behind Sprayers)
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, red or fine leaf fescues, creeping bentgrass, and colonial bentgrass	Mix 0.9 fl.oz. (1.8 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.	Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.	Apply 1.8 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	Mix 1.8 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
common Bermudagrass, hybrid Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and buffalograss.	Mix 0.75 fl.oz. (1.5 Tbsp) in 1 gallon of water to treat 500 sq.ft.	Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.	Apply 1.5 fl.oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	Mix 1.5 fl.oz. in 0.5 to 1 gallon of water to treat 1000 sq.ft.
The maximum rate is 1.8 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft per application and the maximum number of broadcast applications is 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between applications. The maximum annual rate is 3.6 fl.oz. of product per 1000 sq.ft. excluding spot treatments.				

5. When To Apply

Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing for best results. This product may be applied in the spring, summer, or fall. Spring and fall treatments under adequate soil moisture conditions are preferred to summer treatments. Generally, summer broadcast applications to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective.

Use broadcast (entire areas) applications or follow-up applications at 30 day intervals for more mature weeds, for dense infestations, and for adverse environmental conditions. Spot treatments during the summer may be appropriate for sparse infestations, as a follow-up treatment, or any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible.

Timing Factors Which Affect Weed Control

- Weed control is more effective when the daytime air temperature is above 50°F, soil moisture is adequate, and target weeds are young and actively growing.
- Rainfast in as little as 3 hours.
- If dry conditions exist, irrigation 24 hours before and 24 hours after the application will increase weed control.
- Higher spray volumes may increase weed control during adverse conditions.

Timing Factors Which Affect Turfgrass Tolerance

- Turf species listed on this label may exhibit temporary discoloration under adverse environmental conditions.
- Temperatures over 90°F, moist soil, and high humidity will tend to increase herbicide activity. These conditions will also increase the possibility of temporary turf discoloration.
- Other conditions which may increase the possibility of turf injury include: disease, insect, and nematode stress; low light (shaded) areas, low soil pH, improper mowing, surfactant use, or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides.
- If injury occurs, turf will resume normal color and growth after mowing.

For newly seeded areas:

- Delay the application of this product to grass seedlings until after the second 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.

Interval between application and planting:

- Delay seeding, sodding, sprigging, or plugging until 1 week after application.

Irrigation:

- Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 3 to 4 hours after application of this product may reduce the effectiveness.

Mowing:

- Delay mowing 1 to 2 days before and after the application of this product.

6. How To Apply

6.1 Pump Style Sprayers

Ideal for spraying individual weeds

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and concentrate to the sprayer tank (based on rates in How Much To Apply section).
2. Close sprayer, shake well, and pump handle to pressurize.
3. Adjust nozzle to deliver a coarse spray pattern.
4. To broadcast over large areas: apply evenly to treated area.
5. To treat individual weeds: spray to wet weed leaf surfaces.
6. Re-pressurize the sprayer as needed to maintain a good spray pattern.

6.2 Dial Style Hose-End Sprayers

Ideal for treating medium-sized lawns

1. Measure total area to be treated.
2. Add sufficient amount of product to treat total area (based on rates in How Much To Apply section). DO NOT ADD WATER.
3. Set sprayer dial per manufacturer's directions.
4. Connect sprayer to hose.
5. Extend hose to furthest point from faucet. Walking back towards the faucet, begin spraying, avoiding contact with the treated area.
6. Pour any unused product back into this container.

6.3 Pressure Sprayers (for example, 12 Volt & Tow-Behind Boom Sprayers)

Ideal for treating large country and suburban lawns

1. To calibrate your application equipment consult your equipment owner's manual for speed and pressure settings required to deliver 0.5 to 1 gallon of spray solution to treat 1000 sq.ft. See How Much to Apply section for appropriate rate.
2. To apply evenly, drive at a constant speed that delivers the prescribed amount of spray required for the area to be treated.
3. Mix the appropriate amount of product and water in the sprayer.
4. When mixing fill sprayer half full with water. Add correct amount of herbicide for the intended area. Continue filling with water to desired level.

7. Weeds Controlled

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual fleabane	Field madder	Plantain

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual fleabane	Field madder	Plantain
Aster, white heath & white prairie	Field oxeye-daisy (*creeping oxeye)	Poison ivy
Bedstraw	Field pennycress	Poison oak
Beggarticks	Filaree, whitestem & redstem	Puncturevine
Beggarweed, creeping	Florida pusley	Purple cudweed
Bindweed	Ground ivy (Creeping Charlie)	Purslane
Birdsfoot trefoil	Groundsel	Ragweed
Black medic	Hairy bittercress	Redweed
Broadleaf plantain	Hawkweed	Red sorrel (*sheep sorrel)
Buckhorn plantain	Healall	Roundleaf greenbriar
Bull thistle	Henbit	Shepherd's purse
Burclover	Horsenettle	Spotted spurge
Burdock, common	Horseweed	Spurge
Buttercup, creeping	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Star of Bethlehem
Carolina geranium	Jimsonweed	Sunflower
Carpetweed	Kochia	Thistle
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Velvetleaf (*buttonweed)
Chicory	Lambsquarters	Venice mallow
Cinquefoil	Lawn burweed	Veronica (*corn speedwell
Clover	Lespedeza, common	Virginia buttonweed
Cocklebur	Lesser celandine	Virginia creeper
Common mullien	Mallow, common	Western salsify
Compassplant	Matchweed	White clover (*Dutch clover, honeysuckle clover, white trefoil, & purplewort)
Curly dock	Mouseear chickweed	Wild carrot
Dandelion	Mustard	Wild garlic
Dayflower	Nettle	Wild geranium
Deadnettle	Old world diamond flower	Wild lettuce
Dock	Oxalis (*yellow woodsorrel & creeping woodsorrel)	Wild mustard
Dogfennel	Parsley-piert	Wild onion
Dovefoot geranium	Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild strawberry
English daisy	Pennywort (*dollarweed)	Wild violet
False dandelion (*spotted catsear & common catsear)	Pepperweed	Yarrow
Field bindweed (*morningglory & creeping jenny)	Pigweed	Yellow rocket
	Pineappleweed	
Grass Weeds		
Goosegrass	Nimblewill	
*Synonyms		

Postemergence control of grassy weeds:
The product works best when applied while the annual grasses are small and actively growing. A second application may be needed for adequate control. If necessary, the second application may be made at the same rate, 30 days after the initial application. See How Much To Apply section for appropriate rates.

Soil moisture may affect goosegrass control. Greater control will result when goosegrass plants are actively growing with adequate soil moisture. For best results, apply 12 to 48 hours following irrigation or rainfall. Do not water or irrigate within 3 to 4 hours after 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 AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. If these terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full. The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere.

658/7-2023 AP082321 #6581246
EPA REG. NO. 2217-1064
EPA EST. NO. 2217-KS-1(01), 2217-KS-2(02)
Circled digit is first digit of lot number.

MANUFACTURED BY
PBI/GORDON CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 860350
SHAWNEE, KANSAS 66286
PBIGordonTurf.com

SpeedZone® EW
LAWN WEED KILLER

- **Rapidly kills more than 90 weeds including white clover, dandelion, ground ivy, spurge, goosegrass, nimblewill and others as listed**
- **These cool-season and warm-season turfgrass species may be treated: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, creeping and colonial bentgrass (mowed at 1/2 inch or higher), Bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass**
- **Fast-acting, cool-weather performance with visible effects within hours**
- **For use on residential lawns without harming lawn grasses****
- **Rain-fast in as little as 3 hours**
- **Shake well before using**

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

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0 70251 65846 6

**When used as directed #6581246

NET CONTENTS: 20 FL. OZ.

pbi/gordon corporation
Employee-Owned

First Aid	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • 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 information.	

PEEL HERE TO OPEN ▲

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