



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (87505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
228-384

Date of Issuance:
11/14/2002

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Riverdale Triclopyr 3A
Herbicide

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Riverdale Chemical Company
1333 Burr Ridge Parkway, Suite 125 A
Burr Ridge IL 60521-8066

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec.3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data: and submit acceptable responses required for reevaluation of your product under FIFRA.
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:
 - A. Add the phrase EPA Registration No.228-384"
 - B:Confirm that the "greater than or equal to" signs in the glove statement appear correctly on the final label.
3. In the "Maximum Use Rates" section of your label remove "range and pasture sites, including" & "harvesting" from the first paragraph. This paragraph should read "Apply no more than 2 lbs. a.e. (2/3 gal. of this product) per acre and only one application per growing season on rights-of-way, fence rows, industrial sites, forests, and non-crop areas where grazing is allowed"

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

November 14, 2002

Remove "range, pasture" from the Fourth paragraph. This paragraph should read "For all use sites other than forestry sites and grazed areas , the maximum application rate is 9 lbs. a.e. (3 gals. of this product) per acre per year.

4. Review and approval of this label should not be construed as a decision by the Agency that the language in the warranty statement is not misleading and that the warranty language may eventually have to be changed.

5. Submit three (3) copies of the final printed label for this product to the Agency prior to releasing this product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records

Jim Tompkins, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division

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RIVERDALE®

TRICLOPYR 3A HERBICIDE

For the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, forests, and wildlife openings, including grazed areas on these sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Triclopyr: Triethylamine salt of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic Acid 44.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 55.6%

TOTAL 100.0%

Acid equivalent:

3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic Acid 31.8%, 3 lb/gal.

Riverdale is a Registered Trademark of Riverdale Chemical Co.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY AND FIRST AID STATEMENTS

EPA REG. NO. 228-GIU

NET CONTENTS

GALS

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

NOV 14 2002

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

228-384

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

BURR RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60527-0866

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ||14 mils, or natural rubber ||14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber ||14mils. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID STATEMENT

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 contaminations.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to forestry uses.

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, shoes, socks, protective eyewear and chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to all user sites on this label except for forestry uses.

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until spray has dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Triclopyr 3A herbicide is recommended for the control of unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

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GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Triclopyr 3A for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

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

Do not apply Triclopyr 3A directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands, flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when surface water is not present. Do not apply to open water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries.

Maximum Use Rates: Apply no more than 2 lbs. a.e. (2/3 gal. of this product) per acre and only one application per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows, and any areas where grazing or harvesting is allowed.

Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total area that can be grazed.

Apply no more than 6 lbs. a.e. (2 gals. of this product) per acre per year to forestry use sites.

For all use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites and grazed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lbs. a.e. (3 gals. of this product) per acre, per year.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift: Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions(stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil* or Thru-Valve boom*, or use an agriculturally registered drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as are mixtures containing agriculturally registered thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 30 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor length; by spraying only when wind velocities are low; or by using an approved drift control system.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows product larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any give speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to product larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high.

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Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning.

Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Triclopyr 3A should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally registered drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally registered thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water.

Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

The use of a mistblower is not recommended.

GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

Grazing or harvesting green forage:

- 1) Lactating dairy animals
 - 2-2/3 quarts/acre or less: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment.
 - Greater than 2-2/3 quarts to 8 quarts/acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage until the next growing season.
- 2) Other livestock
 - 2-2/3 quarts/acre or less: No grazing restrictions.
 - Greater than 2-2/3 quarts to 8 quarts/acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment. **Note:** if less than 25% of a grazed area is treated, there is no grazing restriction.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage):

- 1) Lactating dairy animals
 - Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.
- 2) Other livestock
 - 2-2/3 quarts/acre or less: Do not harvest hay for 7 days after treatment.
 - Greater than 2-2/3 quarts to 5-1/3 quarts/acre: Do not harvest hay for 14 days after treatment.
 - Greater than 5-1/3 quarts/acre: Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.

Slaughter Restrictions:

Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days

before slaughter. This restriction applies to grazing during the season following treatment or hay harvested during the season following treatment.

PLANTS CONTROLLED BY TRICLOPYR 3A

Woody Plant Species

Alder	Douglas-fir	Poplar
Arrowwood	Dogwood	Salt-bush (<i>Baccharis</i>)
Ash	Elderberry	Sassafras
Aspen	Elm	Scotch broom
Bear Clover (bearmat)	Gallberry	Sumac
Beech	Hazel	Sweetbay magnolia
Birch	Hornbean	Sweetgum
Blackberry	Kudzu**	Sycamore
Blackgum	Locust	Tanoak
Brazilian pepper	Madrone	Thimbleberry
Cascara	Maples	Tulip poplar
Ceanothos	Mulberry	Waxmyrtle
Cherry	Oaks	Western hemlock
Chinquapin	Persimmon	Wild rose
Choke Cherry	Pine	Willow
Cottonwood	Poison Ivy	Winged elm
Crataegus (hawthorn)	Poison Oak	Salmonberry

**For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Bindweed	Dandelion	Smartweed
Burdock	Field bindweed	Tansy ragwort
Canada thistle	Lambsquarter	Vetch
Chicory	Plantain	Wild lettuce
Curly dock	Ragweed	

Approved Uses

Use Triclopyr 3A at rates of 3/4 to 9 lbs. a.e. (1/4 to 3 gallons of this product) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use of an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications.

When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The recommended order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Triclopyr 3A. Surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Consult the table to determine which rate of application is suggested for a particular use.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels.

For best results, applications should be made when woody plants and weeds are actively

growing. When hard-to-control species such as Ash, Blackgum, Choke cherry, Elm, Maples, Oaks, Pines, or Winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Triclopyr 3A alone or in combinations with Tordon* 101 Mixture herbicide (Tordon 101 mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label).

When using Triclopyr 3A in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those recommended may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Triclopyr 3A at the rate of 1-1/2 to 3 lbs. a.e.(1/2 to 1 gallon of this product) in water to make 100 gallons of spray solution or Triclopyr 3A at 3/4 to 3 lbs. a.e.(1 to 4 quarts of this product) may be tank mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 gallon of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture herbicide and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See "General Use Precautions")

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 5 gallons of Triclopyr 3A in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Triclopyr 3A and total spray volume per acre may be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (See General Use Precautions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lbs. a.e. (3 gallons of Triclopyr 3A) may be applied in tank mix combination with 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

Make application using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve Spray Coverage, add an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant as described later under "Directions For Use."

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lbs. a.e. (2 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3A) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or Triclopyr 3A at 1/2 to 1 gallon may be combined with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Triclopyr 3A at rates of 1 to 4-1/2 lbs. a.e.(1/3 to 1-1/2 gallons of this product) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime during the growing season. Triclopyr 3A at 1 to 8 lbs. a.e. (1/3 to 1 gallon of this product) may be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K, Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity.

AERIAL APPLICATION (HELICOPTER ONLY)

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Riverdale Triclopyr 3A

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See "General Use Precautions")

Add an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant as described under "Directions For Use."

Foliage Treatment (Rights-of-Way)

Use 2 lbs. a.e. (2/3 gallons of Triclopyr 3A) or 3 to 4-1/2 lbs. a.e. (1 to 1-1/2 gallons Triclopyr 3A) in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

FOR "CHEMICAL MOWING" ON NON-CROPLAND SITES INFESTED WITH ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS OR WOODY PLANTS

Triclopyr 3A may be applied to the cut surfaces of weed or brush stubble under the deck of a rotary mower such as the Lucas "64" System or other Riverdale approved equipment that is designed to uniformly apply the herbicide. This method of application may be used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and for suppression and stem density reduction of woody plants that occur on rights-of-way (broadleaf weed control only), airport grounds, petroleum tank farms or other industrial sites. Apply when growing conditions are favorable and there is active plant growth.

Broadleaf Weed Control: Apply at labeled rates for Triclopyr 3A under the section "Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment - Broadleaf Weed Control". Apply 1 to 4-1/2 lbs. a.e. (1/3 to 1-1/2 gallons of this product) in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Follow label recommendations for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Triclopyr 3A to improve weed control or broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled.

Woody Plant Control: For suppression and stem density reduction of woody species, use 2-1/4 to 4-1/2 lbs. a.e. (3 to 6 quarts of Triclopyr 3A) in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Follow label recommendations for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Triclopyr 3A to improve woody plant control or broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

For best control from broadcast applications of Triclopyr 3A, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gpa by air or 10 to 100 gpa by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gpa, add an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant as described under "Directions for Use." Application systems should be used to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation (not for conifer release)

Use 6 lbs. a.e. (2 gallons of Triclopyr 3A) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Triclopyr 3A at 3 to 4-1/2 lbs. a.e. (1 to 1-1/2 gallons of this product) may be used with 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications as described under "Directions For Use."

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Triclopyr 3A at less than 4-1/2 lbs. a.e. (1-1/3 gallon of this product) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4-1/2 to 6 lbs. a.e. (1-1/3 to 2 gallons of this product) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release

To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as Red maple, Sugar maple, Striped maple, Sweetgum, Red and White oaks, Ash, Hickory, Alder, Birch, Aspen, and Pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lbs. a.e. (1 to 2 gallons of Triclopyr 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally registered non-ionic surfactant as described under "Directions for Use." The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of

competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The

majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Application for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States

To release Spruce, Fir, Red pine and White pine from competing hardwoods, such as Red maple, Sugar maple, Striped maple, Alder, Birch (white, yellow or gray), Aspen, Ash, Pin cherry and Rubus spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Triclopyr 3A at rates of 1-1/2 to 3 lbs. a.e. (2 to 4 quarts of this product) per acre alone or plus 2,4-D Amine or 2,4-D Ester to provide no more than 4 pounds acid equivalent per acre from both products. Applications should be made in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-Fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, Alder, Blackberry or Scotch broom, apply Triclopyr 3A at 0.9 to 1-1/2 lbs. a.e. (1-1/3 to 2 quarts of this product) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Applications should be made in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas-fir bud break ("early foliat" hardwood stage) or after Douglas-fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas-fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. Note: Treatments applied during active Douglas-fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set), may cause injury to Douglas-fir trees.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

In rights-of-way and other non-crop areas, to control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as Elm, Maple, Oak and Conifers, apply Triclopyr 3A, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below:

With Tree Injector Method

Applications should be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Triclopyr 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts with a hatchet or similar equipment at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers at a convenient height around the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Triclopyr 3A or 1 ml of the diluted solution into each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example maples.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Triclopyr 3A. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

CUT STUMP TREATMENT FOLLOWING ORCHARD TREE REMOVAL

Triclopyr 3A may be applied to the cut surfaces of stumps following tree removal in orchards to kill existing root systems which serve as harborage for obligate nematode parasites. This

treatment prevents regrowth and hastens the death of the root systems following tree removal. Do not use this treatment in orchards being thinned due to the potential for damage to surrounding trees as a result of root grafting.

Use Triclopyr 3A undiluted or a 1:3 mixture of Triclopyr 3A and Mor-Act or equivalent surfactant. Apply by spraying or painting the surfaces of freshly cut stumps, making sure the cambium area next to the bark is uniformly wetted. Use low-pressure spray equipment or brush and apply only to cut surfaces and adjacent bark, avoiding runoff. For best results, apply as soon as possible following tree removal.

Grazing/Haying Restrictions: Planting a cover crop in treated areas is permissible. Refer to product label for restrictions that may be applicable to grazing or harvest of green forage or hay. (See "General Use Precautions.")

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Triclopyr 3A is recommended for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, applications should be made when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Triclopyr 3A does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as Ash, Blackgum, Choke cherry, Elm, Hazel, Madrone, Maples, Oaks or Sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Triclopyr 3A or use cut surface application methods. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering.
- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) Should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Triclopyr 3A.
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Triclopyr 3A for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Triclopyr 3A if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Preparation

The recommended order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and Triclopyr 3A. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturers' label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Application

Make applications in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off, but before leaf drop of target weeds. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1-7/8 lbs. a.e. (2 to 5 pints of this product) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). Do not apply with 2,4-D. Application rates of Triclopyr 3A recommended for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Spray solution from Triclopyr 3A can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, it is recommended that sprays be directed so as to minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, White spruce, Balsam fir and Frasier fir are less susceptible to injury, than white pine and Douglas fir.

Restriction: Apply Triclopyr 3A only to established Christmas trees that were planted at

Riverdale Triclopyr 3A
least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Triclopyr 3A		
3/4 lb. a.e. /acre (2 pints)	1-1/8 to 1-1/2 lbs. a.e. /acre (3 to 4 pints)	1-7/8 lb. a.e. /acre (5 pints)
Clover	Bindweed, field (TG)	Arrowwood (SDL)
Dandelion	Blackberry***	Aspen
Dock, curly	Chicory (S)	Beech (SDL)
Lambsquarters	Fireweed	Birch (SDL)
Lespedeza	Ivy, ground	Chinquapin
Plantain, broadleaf	Lettuce, wild	Cottonwood (SDL)
Plantain, buckhorn	Oxalis	Elderberry
Ragweed, common	Poison ivy	Grape, wild
Vetch	Smartweed (TG)	Mulberry (SDL)
	Thistle, Canada (TG)	Poplar (SDL)
	Violet, wild	Sassafras (SDL)
	Virginia creeper***	Sumac (SDL)
		Sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

(S) Suppression

(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

*** Use 4 pints er acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as Red maple, Sugar maple, Striped maple, Sweetgum, Red and White oaks, Ash, Alder, Birch, Aspen, and Pin cherry mix 1/10 to 1/2 lb. a.e. (4 to 20 fluid ounces of Triclopyr 3A) in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Note: To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Cut Surface Treatments

When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as Ash, Blackgum, Choke Cherry, Elm, Hazel, Madrone, Maples, Oaks or Sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use cut surface treatments. (See directions for Cut Surface Treatments in preceding section of this label.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Open dumping is prohibited. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed, labeled container for proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Close all openings which have been opened during use and replace all caps. Contact Riverdale Chemical's Customer Service Department at 1-708/754-3330, to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer and the limit of liability of any such use. The exclusive remedy of user or buyer and the limit of liability of Riverdale Chemical Company is the purchase price paid for the quantity of product involved.

Microfoil is a trademark of Aventis CropScience Corp.
Tordon is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Mor-Act is a trademark of Wilbur Ellis Corp.