66222-152 5/8/2009 1of23

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCE

Christie Hitchcock
Regulatory Specialist
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

MAY 8 2009

Subject: Notification(s) for Label Revisions under PRN 2007-4 and 98-10
1. Added emergency responder phone numbers
2. Updated address
3. Updated warranty statement

Dear Ms. Hitchcock:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application(s) for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notices (PRN) 2007-4 and 98-10 dated March 5, 2009 for:

EPA Registration 66222-152 Triclopyr 3 (Tea Salt)

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of the request(s) for applicability under 2007-4 and 98-10 and finds that the label changes requested fall within the scope of 2007-4 and 98-10. The label has been date-stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identify the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at 703-305-6249 or Nicole Williams of my staff at 703-308-5551.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-95

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☑ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
66222-152	Linda Arrington	☑ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM# 25**	
TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)	Registration Support Branch	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Reveiw. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar in composition and labeling to:

NOTIFICATION
MAY 08 2009

EPA Reg. No. _____

Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☑ Notification - Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of label change per PR Notice 98-10 and PR Notice 2007-4. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and with the guidance of PR Notice 2007-4 and requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make false statements to EPA. I further understand that if this notification/amended label is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, and the requirements of 40 CFR §§156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No	☑ Metal ☑ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____
* ***Certification must be submitted***	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☑ Label ☐ Container	Less than 5 gals; greater than 5 gals	☑ on label

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☑ Other Self-adhesive

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Christie Hitchcock	Regulatory Specialist	919-525-9342

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title
Christie Hitchcock	Regulatory Specialist
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**
Christie Hitchcock	03-05-09

MANA

March 5, 2009

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Registration Division (7504P)
OPP, USEPA
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington DC 20460

Re: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT); EPA Reg. No. 66222-152
Notification per PRN 98-10 and 2007-4

To Whom It May Concern:

We are notifying the Agency of several label updates to the above mentioned product as allowed in PR Notices 98-10 and 2007-4. This is the master label for EPA Reg. No. 66222-152. On November 21, 2008 a notification was mistakenly submitted for the marketing label, Triclopyr 3SL (EPA Reg. No. 66222-152). I am withdrawing the notification for Triclopyr 3SL marketing label and replacing it with the TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) master label.

The changes are summarized below for the master label, TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT):

- Updated the Warranty Statement that is now consistent with EPA's guidance document dated 10-17-06) (allowed per PRN 98-10 §II(J))
- Added/updated Emergency Responder phone numbers in First Aid and/or Storage & Disposal sections (allowed per PRN 2006-01 §II(E))
- Updated address on product-specific labeling (allowed per PRN 98-10 §IV(D))(note; official EPA records have already been updated; we're just correcting this label)
- Updated container disposal instructions per PRN 2007-4

In support of this submission, the following documents are attached:

- Application for Pesticide Registration (EPA Form 8570-1)
- One copy of final printed labeling

Please contact me at 919-256-9342 or by email at chitchcock@manainc.com if you have any questions regarding this submission or would like a copy of the annotated label showing the changes for your files.

Sincerely,

Christie Hitchcock

Christie Hitchcock
Regulatory Specialist

Enclosures

4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300, Raleigh NC 27609
T: 919.256.9305 • F: 919.256.9308

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)

Herbicide for Control of Woody Plants, Aquatic Plants, Vines; and Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Forests; Non-crop Areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites; Rights-of-Way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, and railroads; Fence Rows; Non-irrigation Ditch Banks; Around Farm Buildings; on Christmas Tree Plantations; on Wetland Sites in production forests and industrial non-crop areas; in Aquatic Sites such as poinds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow; and on Rice.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Triclopyr: (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) Oxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt*	44.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	55.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 3 pounds of Triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon (31.05%)

NOTIFICATION

MAY 08 2009

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.)

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

EPA Reg. No. 66222-152

EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____GALLONS

FIRST AID	
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
NOTE TO APPLICATOR: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray solutions of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) herbicide when used as directed.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact Prosar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER / PELIGRO

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (≥ 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber.

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 PPE. If no such instructions for washables are given, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, 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 contamination.

For aquatic uses, under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval (REI). 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥ 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For applications to non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) herbicide is used to control unwanted woody plants, aquatic plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds:

- in forests
- in non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites
- in rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, and railroads
- in fence rows
- in non-irrigation ditch banks
- around farm buildings
- on Christmas tree plantations
- on wetland sites in production forests and industrial non-crop areas
- in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow
- on rice

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Obtain required permits**: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to ditches or canals used to transport irrigation water. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land other than rice fields as injury to crops may result.
- It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.
- Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.
- When making application to banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- Application through a mist blower is not recommended.
- Do not make direct applications or allow spray mists to drift onto cotton; grapes; soybeans; tobacco; vegetable crops; flowers; ornamental shrubs or trees; or other desirable broadleaf plants.
- For range and pasture sites, including rights-of-ways, fence rows, or any area where grazing and harvesting is allowed, do not apply more than 2 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year.
- For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, a maximum of 9 lb a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year may be applied.
- All livestock, except lactating dairy animals, can graze at any time.
- Lactating dairy animals cannot graze forage until the next growing season after application.
- For all livestock, wait 14 days after application before harvesting hay.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.
- Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter.
- **Arizona**: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) has not been approved for use on plants grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

RATES

This table assists in determining proper volumes of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in the spray tank to avoid exceeding the maximum use rates using varying spray volumes.

Maximum Application Rates

Spray Volume Gallons/Acre	Maximum Rate of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) Gallons per 100 gallons of spray volume		
	Rangeland, Pasture Sites, and Other Grazed Areas[1]	Forestry Sites[2]	Other Non-Cropland Sites[3]
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1.0
200	Do not use	1.0	1.5
100	0.67	2.0	3.0
50	1.33	4.0	6.0
40	1.67	5.0	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10.0
20	3.33	10.0	15.0
10	6.67	20.0	30.0

[1] For range and pasture sites, including rights-of-ways, fence rows, or any area where grazing and harvesting is allowed, do not apply more than 2 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year.

[2] For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year.

[3] For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, a maximum of 9 lb a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre per year may be applied.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

All surfactants and drift control agents must be approved for food and feed use when used on food and feed sites.

Surfactants: 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 sprayer volumes per acre.

Drift Control Agents: Agriculturally approved spray thickening drift control agents or high viscosity invert systems may be used with TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT). When using these agents, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

TANK MIXES

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank Mixing Recommendations:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with water.
2. Add spray thickening agent (if used).
3. Add additional herbicide (if used).
4. Add TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).
5. Add surfactant (if used).
6. Fill remainder of spray tank.

If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOID INJURIOUS DRIFT

Applications should only be made when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible plants.

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 operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the 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 must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY**. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

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:

1. **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
2. **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.
3. **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
4. **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
5. **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 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications 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 produce 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 local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. 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 sunsets 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 the 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).

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Aerial Application: When making aerial applications on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil[1] or Thru-Valve[1] boom, or use an agriculturally approved drift control agent. 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 approved 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. 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.

[1]**Note:** Reference within this label to equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising their own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Ground Application: To aid in reducing spray drift, TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) should be applied in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally approved drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. Use of low pressure nozzles, and operating nozzles in the lower end of the manufacturer's recommendations, is advised. To minimize drift, keep the spray boom as low as possible, apply in > 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, spray when wind velocities are low; or use an approved drift control agent.

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 approved thickening agent may be used to reduce spray drift.

APPROVED USES

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (below) for lists of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).

Apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at rates of 0.25 to 3 gallons per acre for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use of an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. For best results make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Use higher rates within the range when brush averages 15 feet or more in height or when brush covers > 50% of the area to be treated. Resprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species. When easy to control brush species dominate, rates below those recommended may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for information.

For hard-to-control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm; during late summer applications when plants are mature; or during drought conditions; use higher rates of

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) alone or use in combination with Tordon 101 Mixture. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control species, re-sprouting may occur in the year following treatment.

When applying TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in a tank mix with 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) for satisfactory brush control.

When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliage Applications

For control of woody plants, apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 1 to 3 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 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.

Tank Mixing: 1 to 4 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre. See Rate Table in the **Rates** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Low Volume Foliage Applications

For control of woody plants, mix up to 5 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) and total spray volume per acre to match the size and density of target woody plants and kinds 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. For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

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 gallons of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: Up to 3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be applied in tank mix combinations with 2 to 4 quarts of Tordon K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture as a low volume foliar spray. These applications should be made in 10 to100 gallons of spray solution. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

BROADCAST APPLICATION WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

Use equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**. See **Maximum Application Rates Table** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Apply 2 to 3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Tank Mixing: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 2 to 4 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Apply 1.3 to 6 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. Apply any time during the growing season.

Tank Mixing: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 1.3 to 4 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with 2 to 4 quarts of Tordon K; Tordon 101 Mixture, or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester to improve the

spectrum of activity. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

AERIAL APPLICATION (HELICOPTER ONLY)
Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for drift control advice. Add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** and the **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES** section. See **Maximum Application Rates Table** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT (RIGHTS-OF-WAY)
Apply 2/3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre alone or tank mix with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters; or Tordon 101 Mixture. Apply in total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre.

When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS
For broadcast applications, apply the recommended rate of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or in 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use sufficient spray volumes to provide thorough plant coverage. To improve spray coverage at volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives used for drift minimization that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide brush control. See **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES** section.

Forest Site Preparation (Not For Conifer Release)
To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply up to 2 gallons per acre of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in a total spray solution of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be applied at a rate of 1 to 1.5 gallons per acre in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb low volatile ester to broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled. Use of a nonionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Conifer Plant Back Interval: Conifer injury may occur if conifers are planted sooner than 1 month after TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) treatments at rates < 1-1/3 gallons per acre; or if conifers are planted sooner than 2 months after treatment with rates of 1-1/3 to 3 gallons per acre. When herbicide tank mixtures are used for forest site preparation, use the longest plant back waiting period recommended on any tank mix partner.

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 1 to 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Direct the spray onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent. Make applications any time after the 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 the spray solution away from conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Conifer Release Applications: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression of conifers where direct contact 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, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 2 to 4 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D low volatile ester. Apply no more than 4 lb acid equivalent per acre from

the combined products. Make applications in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over-wintering buds; and hardwoods are in full leaf prior to autumn coloration.

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

To release Douglas fir from competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 1-1/3 to 2 quarts per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Add a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Applications should be made in early spring after hardwoods begin growth **and before** Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage). Applications can also be made in late summer, after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (winter bud set). Make applications while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir winter bud set, apply prior to onset of hardwood autumn coloration.

Note: Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to winter bud set), may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

Cut Surface Treatments

To control hardwood unwanted species such as elm, maple, oak; and conifers in rights-of-way and other noncrop areas, apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT), either undiluted or diluted in a 1:1 ratio with water by one of the following methods:

Tree Injector Method: Inject 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution through the bark at intervals of 3-4 inches between injection wounds. The tree injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height.

Note: Worker Protection Standard **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** reentry restrictions Do not apply for this application method. Refer to the **NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

Hack and Squirt Method: Use a hatchet or similar equipment to make cuts in the bark at intervals of 3-4 inches at a convenient height around the circumference of the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution into each cut.

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 TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or the diluted (1:1) solution.

Both the **Hack and Squirt Method** and the **Frill or Girdle Method** may be successfully used during any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species such as maples.

Stump Treatment: Spray or paint undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) on to the freshly cut surfaces of cut stumps and stubs. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Table 1
Woody Plants Controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)

Alder	Chinquapin	Maleleuca (seedlings)	Sweetbay Magnolia
Arrowwood	Choke Cherry	Maples	Sweet Gum
Ash	Cottonwood	Mulberry	Sycamore
Aspen	*Crataegus* (hawthorn)	Oaks	Tan Oak
Bear Clover (Bearmat)	Dogwood	Persimmon	Thimbleberry
Beech	Douglas fir	Pine	Tulip Poplar
Birch	Elderberry	Poison Ivy	Wax Myrtle
Blackberry	Elm	Poison Oak	Western Hemlock
Black gum	Gallberry	Poplar	Wild Rose
Brazilian Pepper	Hazel	Salmonberry	Willow
Cascara	Hornbeam	Salt-bush (*Braccharis* spp.)	Winged elm
Ceanothus	Kudzu[1]	Sassafras	
Cherry	Locust	Scotch Broom	
Chinese Tallow	Madrone	Sumac	

[1] For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

Table 2
Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)

Bindweed	Dandelion	Plantain	Tropical Sodaapple
Burdock	Elephant Ear	Purple Loosestrife	Vetch
Canada Thistle	Field Bindweed	Ragweed	Wild Lettuce
Chicory	Lambsquarter	Smartweed	
Curly Dock	Ligodium	Tansey Ragwort	

WETLAND SITES IN PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be used in wetlands within forests; wildlife habitat restoration, wildlife management areas, and industrial non-crop sites; as well as areas adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, lakes and ponds to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as flood plains, delta, marshes, wetlands, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for **FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS**. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (above) for lists of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).

General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- **Minimize overspray to open water** when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize over spray to open water.
- **Obtain Required Permits:** Before applying this product in and around public water, consult appropriate local public water control authorities. Permits may be required to treat such areas.
- **Recreational Use of Water in the Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on water use in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on consumption of water from treated areas by livestock.

Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with broadcast foliar applications of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at a minimum of 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Apply when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, add a nonionic surfactant labeled for aquatics to the spray mixture.

Follow all directions and use precautions on the surfactant label.

Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

For backpack applications, a spray solution of 1 to 1.5% TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) (5 to 7.6 fl oz of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per 4 gallons of water) should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Aerial application by helicopter may be needed when treating restoration sites that are inaccessible, remote, difficult to traverse, isolated, or otherwise unsuited to ground application, or in circumstances where invasive exotic weeds dominate native plans populations over extensive areas and efforts to restore native plant diversity are being conducted. By air, apply in a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons per acre using Thru-Valve or Microfoil boom only.

Terrestrial Sites Associated with Wetland Areas

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (above) for a list of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).

Apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at rates of 0.25 to 2 gallons per acre for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use of an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. Refer to **SPRAY ADDITIVES** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section. Refer to **TANK MIXES** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section for the order of addition of surfactants. For best results make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Use higher rates within the range when brush averages 15 feet or more in height or when brush covers > 60% of the area to be treated. Resprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species.

For hard-to-control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, maples, or oaks; during late summer applications when plants are mature; or during drought conditions; use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) alone or use in combination with a 2,4-D approved for aquatic use, such as DMA 4 IVM, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- If applied to areas where livestock will graze, including rights-of-way or fence rows do not apply more than 2/3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre per year.
- For forestry uses, do not apply more than 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre per year.

High Volume Foliage Applications

For control of woody plants, apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 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.

Tank Mixing: 1 to 4 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Low Volume Foliage Applications

For control of woody plants, mix up to 5 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in 10 to100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) and total spray volume per acre to match the size and density of target woody plants and kinds 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. For best results, a labeled aquatic 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 gallons of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Cut Surface Treatments (Woody Plants)

To control unwanted trees and other listed woody plants in Table 1 (above), apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT), either undiluted or diluted in a 1:1 ratio with water by one of the following methods:

Tree Injector Method: Inject 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between injection wounds. The tree injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height.

Note: Worker Protection Standard **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** reentry restrictions do not apply for this application method. Refer to the **NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

Hack and Squirt Method: Use a hatchet or similar equipment to make cuts in the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches at a convenient height around the circumference of the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution into each cut.

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 TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or the diluted (1:1) solution.

Both the **Hack and Squirt Method** and the **Frill or Girdle Method** may be successfully used during any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species such as maples.

Stump Treatment: Spray or paint undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) on to the freshly cut surfaces of cut stumps and stubs. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) is used to control unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) only controls weeds which are emerged at the time of application.

Brush > 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. Use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) or use cut surface application methods when treating large brush or trees; hard to control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum; for applications made during drought conditions; or late summer applications when the leaves are mature. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Re-sprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species.

General Use Precautions for Christmas Tree Plantations

- Do not tank mix with 2,4-D for use in Christmas tree plantations.
- Only apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) to **established** Christmas trees that have been **planted at least one full year** prior to application.
- **To prevent Christmas tree injury**, take care to direct spray away from Christmas tree foliage to avoid contact.
- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering.
- Mow newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) two or three times before treatment with TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).
- Do not reseed TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) treated Christmas tree areas within three weeks after application.
- Do not use TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Solution Preparation

Refer to the **TANK MIXES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for order of addition to the spray tank. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use of a nonionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all applications. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for surfactant recommendations.

Application

Make applications in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off, but before leaf drop of target plants. Apply 2 to 5 pints per acre of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume (20 to 100 gallons per acre) to provide uniform coverage of target plants. Recommended application rates of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) (see Table 3, below) will only suppress some well established woody plants that are 2 to 3 years old. Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Select spray equipment that will provide uniform coverage at the desired spray volume.

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) spray solution can cause Christmas tree needle and branch injury. To minimize Christmas tree injury, direct sprays to minimize Christmas tree foliage contact. White pine and Douglas fir are more susceptible to injury than blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Fraser fir. Refer to the **General Use Precautions for Christmas Tree Plantations**.

Directed Applications

For control of hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry; mix 4 to 20 fl oz of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray solution. For directed applications, do not exceed 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a nonionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for surfactant recommendations. Direct this spray mixture onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan (or equivalent) nozzles 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 < 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Cut Surface Treatments

Use cut surface treatments when treating large brush and trees; hard-to-control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum; for applications during drought conditions; or for late summer applications when the leaves are mature. Refer to the **Cut Surface Treatments** in the **Forest Management** section for use directions.

Table 3
Christmas Tree Plantation
Application Rates and Species Controlled

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)		
2 pints per acre	**3 to 4 pints per acre**	**5 pints per acre**
Clover	Bindweed, Field[1]	Virginia Creeper[2]
Dandelion	Blackberry[2]	Arrowwood[4]
Dock, Curly	Chicory[3]	Aspen
Lambsquarter	Fireweed	Beech[4]
Lespedeza	Ivy, Ground	Birch[4]
Plantain, Broadleaf	Lettuce, Wild	Chinquapin
Plantain, Buckhorn	Oxalis	Cottonwood[4]
Ragweed, Common	Poison Ivy	Elderberry
Vetch	Smartweed[1]	Grape, Wild
	Thistle, Canada[1]	Mulberry[4]
	Violet, Wild	Poplar[4]
		Sassafras[4]
		Sumac[4]
		Sycamore[4]

[1] Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary
[2] Use 4 pints per acre.
[3] Suppression
[4] Seedlings less than 2-3 years old

AQUATIC SITES – RICE

Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) is a postemergence systemic herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds in rice (including ratoon rice). Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) controls broadleaf weeds through foliar uptake; therefore, thorough coverage of target weeds is important. Do not apply under conditions which would allow spray drift to come in contact with adjacent broadleaf crops as crop injury may occur.

General Use Precautions for RICE

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- Apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) to rice only as directed on this label. Do not apply to any other crops.
- Do not apply this product to upland (non-flooded) rice.
- Direct application to ditches used to transport irrigation water is prohibited.
- Do not apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) prior to the 2- to 3-leaf stage or after the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development (see the **APPLICATION TIMING — RICE** and **WATER MANAGEMENT — RICE** sections for more detail).
- Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.
- Do not apply within 60 days before harvesting rice.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 lb a.e. of triclopyr (1 pint per acre TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) in a single application.
- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.75 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2 pints TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)) per acre during the growing season. Applications made after rice is planted must be at least 20 days apart.
- Do not apply less than 20 days prior to draining the field, unless the water is contained within a tailwater recovery system, or other system appropriate for preventing discharge from rice fields. Water discharge is permitted 20 days following the last TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) application within the system.
- Application to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Do not plant rotational crops other than rice for 4 months following treatment.
- Do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres within 12 months of treatment.
- Do not apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) with 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer or zinc fertilizer.
- Do not apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) following application of Whip herbicides, except in **California** where TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) may be applied 14 days after application of Whip.
- **New York:** Use of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) on rice grown in the state of New York is prohibited.

Tank Mixes — RICE
The recommended order of addition to the spray tank is as follows:

Tank Mixing Recommendations:
1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with water.
2. Add drift control agent (if used).
3. Add additional herbicide (if used).
4. Add TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT).
5. Fill remainder of spray tank with water.
6. Add nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate (if used) last unless specified otherwise on the surfactant or crop oil concentrate label.

If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Surfactants – RICE
Use a nonionic agriculturally approved surfactant or a crop oil concentrate (COC) with Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) for best broadleaf weed control in rice. Apply 0.25 to 0.5% surfactant by volume (2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution); or 1% COC by volume (8 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution), unless otherwise directed on the surfactant or COC label. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or COC label.

Application Directions – RICE
Aerial Application: Apply Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) as a broadcast application in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre, except where state regulations specify a higher minimum spray volume. For post-flood applications or when foliage is dense, apply 5 to 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage. Apply at a height which provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft. Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters should have a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

Ground Application: Apply Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) as a broadcast application in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Utilize a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

Avoid Spray Drift: Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. 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 that are near enough to be injured. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for advice on how to minimize drift.

Application Timing – RICE
Apply Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) as a preplant burn-down treatment prior to the planting of rice; or to newly seeded rice; or to ratoon rice following harvest of the first crop.

For the **Preplant Burn-down** treatment, apply Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) at least 21 days before planting dry seeded rice. Apply Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) 14 days before planting water seeded rice.

For the application to **Newly Seeded Rice**, apply from the 2- to 3-leaf stage up to the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development. Two applications can be made during this stage, but must be at least 20 days apart (see the **Water Management – Rice** section).

Application of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) to **Ratoon Rice** may be made within two weeks following harvest of the first crop for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Note: Rice is most tolerant to postemergence applications of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) from the 2- to 3-leaf stage to the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development. Postemergence applications of the higher rates of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may result in temporary rice injury that appears as leaf chlorosis or stunting. Rice will normally recover from these symptoms in two to four weeks. Treatments applied after the 1/2" internode elongation stage may result in increased rice injury. **Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.**

Water Management — RICE
Pre-flood Application: For pre-flood applications, rice should be in the 2- to 3-leaf stage or larger. A shallow flood may be applied no sooner than 72 hours following application of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT). If the weeds are drought stressed, flush the field before applying Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) so that weeds are actively growing at time of treatment.

Post-flood Application: For post-flood applications, apply when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled. If water level is dropped to expose weeds prior to application, do not raise water level for at least 48 hours after application. Insure the growing points of rice plants at the soil surface (crown) are covered with water at the time of application.

Water-Seeded Rice: In water seeded rice, do not apply before the 3- to 4-leaf stage or after the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development.

Tolerance of Rice Varieties: Use Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) on all rice varieties **except** the variety "Millie" when grown in the state of Louisiana. Because new rice varieties are frequently introduced, tolerance of a newly introduced rice variety to Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) should be checked before treating large areas.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in RICE with TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) Alone
Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) should be applied to actively growing weeds at a rate of 10.7 to 16 fluid ounces per acre with a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% by volume or with a crop oil concentrate at 1% by volume (see **Surfactants – RICE**). Apply 16 fluid ounces of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) to control difficult to control species, when broadleaf weeds are large, or in post-flood applications.

Weeds Controlled in RICE

Weed Species	Rate per Acre	Application Timing and Remarks
Cocklebur, Common **Jointvetch spp.**[1] **Moringglory spp.**[2]	10.7 to 16 fluid ounces	Best control is achieved with applications prior to weed flowering. Weeds larger than 24 inches in size may not be adequately controlled. Make post-flood applications when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at application will not be controlled.
Alligatorweed **Dayflower** **Eclipta** **Hemp sesbania** **Redstem** **Rice flatsedge**[3] **Sicklepod** **Texasweed/Mexicanweed** **Water Hyssop** **Ricefield bulrush**	16 fluid ounces	

[1] Jointvetch species are most susceptible from 10 inches to flowering stage of growth.
[2] Apply 16 fluid ounces per acre when morningglory runners greater than 6 inches.
[3] Treat rice flatsedge when less than 4 inches tall.

Timing and Water Management for Pre-flood Application in Drill-Seeded Rice

Application Rates	Drill-Seeded Rice — Pre-Flood Application		
	Rice Growth Stage		Water Management
	2-leaf	3- to 4-leaf	Wait Period Between Application and Flooding
Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) Alone			
8 fluid ounces	No	No	----
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours
16 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours
Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) plus Arrosolo or Propanil			
8 fluid ounces	Yes	Yes	72 hours
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours

Tank Mix Recommendations
Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with several rice herbicides for broad spectrum weed control in rice. Only use tank mix applications when the rice is well established and in the recommended growth stage for Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) and the recommended tank mix product. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth for all tank mix partners. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Drilled-Seeded Rice

Pre-flood Application Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicides: Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a pre-flood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) plus 3 to 4 pounds a.i./acre of propanil herbicide. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables.

Pre-flood Application Tank Mix with Arrosolo Herbicides: Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with liquid Arrosolo herbicide in a pre-flood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) plus 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Arrosolo herbicide. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate to this tank mix.

Post-Flood Application Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicide: Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a post-flood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) plus 1 to 4 pounds a.i./acre of the propanil herbicide. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables. When using the 1 pound a.i./acre rate of propanil with Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT), use only the liquid propanil herbicide formulation.

Water-Seeded Rice

Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) may be tank mixed with liquid Arrosolo herbicide in a post-flood application to water seeded rice to control grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) plus 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Arrosolo herbicide.

AQUATIC SITES – Other than RICE

Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) can be used to control emersed, submersed, and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches (with little or no continuous outflow), marshes, and wetlands. Triclopyr 3 (TEA SALT) can also be used to control broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

Aquatic Weeds Controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT)

Alligatorweed	Milfoil species	Purple loosestrife
American lotus	Nuphar (spatterdock)	Waterhyacinth
American frogbit	Parrotfeather[1]	Waterlily
Aquatic sodaapple	Pickerelweed	Waterprimrose
Eurasian watermilfoil	Pennywort	

[1] Retreatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control.

General Use Precautions for Aquatic Sites

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- **Obtain Required Permits:** Before applying this product to public waters, consult with appropriate state or local water authorities. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- Do not use treated water for irrigation for 120 days following application. As an alternative to waiting 120 days, treated water may be used for irrigation once the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be non-detectable by laboratory analysis (immunoassay). There is no restriction on use of water from the treatment area to irrigate established grasses.
- **Recreational Use of Water in the Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on water use in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on consumption of water from treated areas by livestock.

Floating and Emerged Aquatic Weeds

Surface Application: Use a spray boom, handgun or other similar suitable equipment mounted on a boat or vehicle. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum effectiveness. Use 20 to 200 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low spray pressure, large droplet producing nozzles or addition of a labeled thickening agent may minimize spray drift in areas near sensitive crops.

Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Apply using a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or a drift control additive in the spray solution. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.5 to 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre as a foliar application for control of waterhyacinth, alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants. Make applications using surface or aerial equipment. User higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control regrowth and weeds which escaped spray, but do not apply more than 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre per annual growing season. Make applications when plants are actively growing.

Use of a nonionic surfactant in the spray solution is recommended to improve control. Follow all directions and use precautions on the aquatic surfactant label.

Floating and Emerged Weed Control – TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) Rates

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Gallons Per Acre	Application Timing and Remarks
Waterhyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	0.5 – 2	Apply when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate when the weed mass is dense. Thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat treatments may be needed to control regrowth or escaped plants.
Alligatorweed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	0.75 – 2	Thoroughly wet all foliage. Weeds growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled. Alligatorweed growing in water will be only partially controlled. Top growth above water will be controlled, but plants will likely regrow from underwater tissue. Use a nonionic aquatic surfactant for best results.

Potable Water Intake Setbacks for Control of Floating and Emerged Weeds – Lakes, Reservoirs, or Ponds
Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) must be observed when controlling floating and emerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides the minimum setback distances based on the TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) rate and the area treated for floating and emerged weed control.

Potable Water Intake Setback Distances for Application of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) for Control of Floating and Emerged Weeds in Lakes, Reservoirs, or Ponds

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
	TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) Rate (quarts/acre)			
Area Trated (acres)	**2**	**4**	**6**	**8**
< 4	0	200	400	500
> 4 – 8	0	200	700	900
> 8 – 16	0	200	700	1000
> 16	0	200	900	1300

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Submerged Weeds – Control of Eurasian Watermilfoil and other Susceptible Species
Subsurface Application: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) can be applied directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. Subsurface application may be desirable near areas of susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants to avoid spray drift. Refer to the **Rate Table** below to determine the desired amount.

Surface Application: TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) can be applied either as a concentrate or as a spray solution diluted in water. Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.75 to 2.5 ppm acid equivalent (a.e.) of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) for control of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and other susceptible submerged weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and in non-irrigation canals or ditches that have little or no continuous outflow. Make applications using surface or subsurface application. User higher rates within the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. Repeat treatments may be necessary, but do not apply more than 2.5 ppm acid equivalent of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) per acre per annual growing season. Refer to following table to determine the desired amount. Make applications in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submersed weeds are actively growing.

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) Rates for Control of Submerged Weeds in Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and in Non-irrigation Canals or Ditches

Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (ppm a.e.)					
	TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) gallons per surface area at specified depth				
Water Depth (feet)	**0.75 ppm**	**1 ppm**	**1.5 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**2.5 ppm**
1	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3
2	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.6	4.6
3	2.1	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.8
4	2.7	3.6	5.4	7.2	9.1
5	3.4	4.5	6.8	9.0	11.3
6	4.1	5.4	8.1	10.9	13.6
7	4.8	6.3	9.5	12.7	15.8
8	5.5	7.2	10.9	14.5	18.1
9	6.1	8.1	12.2	16.3	20.4
10	6.8	9.0	13.6	18.1	22.6
15	10.2	13.6	20.4	27.2	33.9
20	13.6	18.1	27.2	36.2	45.3

Potable Water Intake Setbacks for Control of Submerged Weeds – Lakes, Reservoirs, or Ponds
Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) must be observed when controlling submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides the minimum setback distances based on the TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) rate and the area treated for submerged weed control.

Potable Water Intake Setback Distances for Application of TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) for Control of Submerged Weeds in Lakes, Reservoirs, or Ponds

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)					
	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (ppm a.e.)				
Area Treated (acres)	**0.75 ppm**	**1 ppm**	**1.5 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**2.5 ppm**
< 4	300	400	600	800	1000
> 4 – 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
> 8 – 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
> 16 - 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
> 32 acres, calculate the minimum setback distance using formula given for chose application rate	Setback (ft) = [800 x in (acres) – 160] / 3.33	Setback (ft) = [800 x in (acres) – 160] / 2.5	Setback (ft) = [800 x in (acres) – 160] / 1.67	Setback (ft) = [800 x in (acres) – 160] / 1.25	Setback (ft) = [800 x in (acres) – 160]

Example Calculations:

To apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 2.5 PPM a.e. to 50 acres:

Setback in feet = [800 x in (50 acres)] – 160
= [800 x 3.912] – 160
= 2970 feet

To apply TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) at 0.75 PPM a.e. to 50 acres:

Setback in feet $= \frac{[800 \times \text{in (50 acres)}] - 160}{3.33}$

$= \frac{[800 \times 3.912] - 160}{3.33}$

= 892 feet

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for

30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with triclopyr only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT 1-800-535-5053.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS**, **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

TRICLOPYR 3 (TEA SALT) (66222-152)(notif to EPA 03-05-09)

NOTIFICATION
MAY 08 2009