69361-15 05/08/2008 1/22

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
69361-15	MAY 8 2008

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional with label comments

Name of Pesticide Product:
Triclopyr 3 Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Repar Corporation
c/o Bhushan Mandava
Mandava Associates
1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 906
Washington, DC 20036

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/reregistered 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/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following changes to your labeling:

a. Change the registration number to "69361-15".

oving Official:	5-8-08

A Form 8570-6

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b. Make all of the changes to your labeling specified in the document "Summary of Comments on TEBUCON 3".

3. Submit one-year studies of storage stability and corrosion characteristics for this product upon completion. The waiver request for these studies was not granted.

4. Submit final labeling for this product **within 30 days** of the date of this letter.

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

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions about this notice, please contact Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801.

Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

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TRICLOPYR 3
Specialty Herbicide

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in forests and industrial non-crop areas, including 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; including application to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings on these sites, and in Christmas tree plantations. Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Triclopyr: [(3,5,6-tricloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid, triethylamine salt	44.4%
Inert Ingredients.....	55.6%
Total	100.0%

Acid equivalent (ae): triclopyr acid - 31.8% - 3 lb/gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in the 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 the eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 mixtures of Triclopyr 3 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. For Medical Emergency Assistance, call the National Pesticide Information Center 1-800-858-7378.	

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Manufactured For:
Repar Corporation,
P.O. Box 4321
Silver Spring, MD 20914

EPA Reg. No. 69361-_____ EPA Est. No.:_____

NET CONTENTS:_____GALLONS

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

MAY 8 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fundicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
69361-15

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals • Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

User 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. 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.

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.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Limitations and Disclaimer elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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. 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 plus socks,
- Protective eye wear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥ 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber.

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, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Open dumping is prohibited.
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 Disposal (Metal): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.
Container Disposal (Plastic): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.
General: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

General Information for Production Forests and Industrial Non-Crop Areas

Use Triclopyr 3 Herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in forests and industrial non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-or-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, including application to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings on these sites, and in Christmas tree plantations. Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.

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.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

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 3 Herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Triclopyr 3 Herbicide to drift into such plants.

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.

Water treated with Triclopyr 3 Herbicide may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Triclopyr 3 Herbicide may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Triclopyr 3 Herbicide and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply Triclopyr 3 Herbicide to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

- **Do not** apply to salt water bays or estuaries.
- **Do not** apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- **Do not** apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.
- **Do not** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- The use of a mistblower is not recommended.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-or-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- On forestry sites Triclopyr 3 Herbicide may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide) per acre per year.
- Arizona: This product has not been approved for use on plant grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.
- 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.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

See chart below for specific setback distances near function potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

	Triclopyr 3 Herbicide Application Rate, qt/acre			
Area Treated	**2 qt/acre**	**4 qt/acre**	**6 qt/acre**	**8 qt/acre**
(acres)	**Setback Distance (ft)**			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 – 8	0	200	700	900
>8 – 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Triclopyr 3 Herbicide around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

- **Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the ~~next growing season following~~ application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

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Avoiding Injurious 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 . 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 indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only): 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 labeled 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 mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. 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.

* Reference within this label to a particular piece of 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 Repar Corporation 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 equipments manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising their own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Repar Corporation in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

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 ¾ 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 should 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:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce 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 produced 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 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 ¾ 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 given 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 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 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 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 corps) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Triclopyr 3 Herbicide should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. 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 manufactures); and by spraying when wind velocity is low. 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.

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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 labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Plants Controlled by Triclopyr 3 Herbicide

TABLE 1
WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

Alder	Chinquapin	Maleleuca (seedlings)	Sumac
Arrowwood	Choke Cherry	Maples	Sweetbay Magnolia
Ash	Cottonwood	Mulberry	Sweet Gum
Aspen	Crataegus (hawthorn)	Oaks	Sycamore
Bear Clover (Bearmat)	Dogwood	Persimmon	Tan Oak
Beech	Douglas fir	Pine	Thimbleberry
Birch	Elderberry	Poison Ivy	Tulip Poplar
Blackberry	Elm	Poison Oak	Wax Myrtle
Black gum	Gallberry	Poplar	Western Hemlock
Brazilian Pepper	Hazel	Salmonberry	Wild Rose
Cascara	Hornbeam	Salt-bush (Bracchans spp)	Willow
Ceanothus	Kudzu[1]	Salt Cedar [2]	Winged elm
Cherry	Locust	Sassafras	
Chinese Tallow	Madrone	Scotch Broom	

[1]For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.
[2]Use cut surface treatments for best results.

TABLE 2
ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

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

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 ½ to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide) per acre. Apply Triclopyr 3 Herbicide 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 in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. 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.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Triclopyr 3 Herbicide or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Application Methods

Use Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at rates of ¾ to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. It is suggested that rates higher in this rate range be used to control woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant

manufacturer's label. Use the higher concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thicken agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Triclopyr 3. 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.

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

For best results apply 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 during late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide. (Tordon 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label.) Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Triclopyr 3 Herbicide in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, 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 bush 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 listed 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 3 Herbicide at the rate of 3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at 3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of Triclopyr 3) may be tank mixed with ¼ to ½ gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See General Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below). Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide		
	Rangeland and Pasture Sites* (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites** (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites*** (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

* Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 1 lb ae of Triclopyr 3 (2/3 gal of Triclopyr 3)/acre/year.

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** Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of Triclopyr 3 (2 gal of Triclopyr 3)/acre/year.
*** Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of Triclopyr 3 (3 gal of Triclopyr 3)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed areas.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of Triclopyr 3) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide and total spray volume per acre should 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 and Restrictions). 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 foliage spray, up to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) may be applied in tank mix combination with ½ to 1 gallon of Tordon K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described later under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre, or 1½ to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/2 to 1 gallon of Triclopyr 3) may be combined 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 sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at rates of 1 to 4 ½ lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 ½ gallons of Triclopyr 3) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at 1 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 gallon of Triclopyr 3) may be tank mixed with ½ to 1 gallon of Tordon K, or Tordon 101 Mixture, or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See General Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way)

Non-grazed areas: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) or 3 to 4 ½ lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 ½ gallons of Triclopyr 3) in a tank mix combination 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, 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. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed rights-of-way that may be subject to grazing may be spot treated if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Forest Management Applications

For best control from broadcast applications of Triclopyr 3, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled 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 up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Triclopyr 3) and apply in total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at 3 to 4 ½ lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1.2 gallons of Triclopyr 3) 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 a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications described under Directions for Use. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Triclopyr 3 Herbicide at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 gallon of Triclopyr 3) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment of 4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3) 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 and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 2 gallons of Triclopyr 3) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled 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 Applications 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 3 Herbicide at rates of 1 ½ to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of Triclopyr 3) per acre alone or with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2.4-D ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply 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 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 3 Herbicide at 1 to 1 ½ lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 quarts of Triclopyr 3) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" 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

To control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Triclopyr 3 Herbicide, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting ½ milliliter of undiluted Triclopyr 3 Herbicide 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 around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray ½ milliliter of undiluted Triclopyr 3 Herbicide or 1 milliliter of diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods or 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 3. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Triclopyr 3 Herbicide for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Triclopyr 3 Herbicide 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 3 Herbicide 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 3.
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Triclopyr 3 Herbicide for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Triclopyr 3 Herbicide if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Precautions

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

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened or, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of ¾ to 1 ¾ lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of Triclopyr 3) 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 3 Herbicide 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 3 Herbicide can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees.** To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays 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.

Restrictions: Apply Triclopyr 3 Herbicide only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled :

Triclopyr 3 Herbicide		
2 pints/acre (3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)	3 to 4 pints/acre (1 ½ lb ae of triclopyr)	5 pints/acre (1 ¾ lb ae of triclopyr)
Clover	Bindweed, Field (TG)	Arrowwood (SDL)
Dandelion	Blackberry*	Aspen
Dock, Curly	Chicory (S)	Beech (SDL)
Lambsquarter	Fireweed	Birch (SDL)
Lespedeza	Ivy, Wild	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 pint per acre rate.

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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 4 to 20 fl oz of Triclopyr 3 Herbicide in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Triclopyr 3) per acre per year. 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 Treatment

When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks, salt cedar 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.)

Wetland Sites in Production Forests and Industrial Non-Crop Areas

Triclopyr 3 Herbicide may be used within production forests and industrial non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, 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 forestry and non-cropland sites.

General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites

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 overspray to open water. **Note:** Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. 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.~~

~~**AQUATIC SITES – RICE**~~

~~This product is a postemergence systemic herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds in rice (including ratoon rice). This product 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 and Restrictions section for additional precautions.~~
~~• Apply this product to rice only as directed on this label. Do not apply to any other crops.~~
~~• Do not apply this product to upland (nonflooded) rice.~~
~~• Direct application to ditches used to transport irrigation water is prohibited.~~
~~• Do not apply this product prior to the 2 to 3 leaf stage or after the 1/2" internode elongating stage of rice development (see the **Application Timing** and **Water Management** 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 ae of this product (1 pint per acre Triclopyr 3) in a single application. Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.75 lb ae of this product (2 pints Triclopyr 3) 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 product 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 this product with 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer or zinc fertilizer.
• Do not apply this product following application of Whip herbicides, except in California where this product may be applied 14 days after application of Whip.

• Use of this product on rice grown in the state of New York is prohibited.

TANK MIXES FOR 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 this product.
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 this product 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 of COC label. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or COC label.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS – RICE

Aerial Application

Apply this product 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 this product 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 this product as a preplant burndown 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 Burndown treatment, apply this product at least 21 days before planting dry seeded rice. Apply this product 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** section).

Application of this product 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 this product from the 2 to 3 leaf stage to the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development. Postemergence applications of the higher rates of this product 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

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 this product. If the weeds are drought stressed, flush the field before applying this product 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 this product 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 this product should be checked before treating large areas.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled In Rice with this product Alone

This product 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 crop oil concentrate at 1 % by volume (see Surfactants – Rice). Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product 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 Joinlvetch spp.[1] Morningglory 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/Mexican weed Water Hysopp 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 morninglory 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 Alone			
8 fluid ounces	No	No	–
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 Hours
16 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 Hours
Triclopyr 3 Herbicide plus Arrosolo or Propanil			
8 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 Hours
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 Hours

Tank Mix Recommendations

This product 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 this product 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.

Pre-flood Application Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicides – This product may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a pre-flood application to control grass and broadleaf species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces of this product plus 3 to 4 pounds ai/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 – This product 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 this product 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 – This product 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 this product plus 1 to 4 pounds ai/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 ai/acre rate of propanil with this product, use only the liquid propanil herbicide formulation.

Weeded Seeded Rice: This product 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 this product plus 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Arrosolo herbicide.

AQUATIC SITES – OTHER THAN RICE

This product 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. This product 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 THIS PRODUCT

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

1Retreatment 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 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 triclopyr level 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 this product 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 this product per acre per annual growing season. Make applications when plants are actively growing.

Use of 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 HERBICIDE 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 this product 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 minimum setback distances based on the product rate and the area treated for floating and emerged weed control,

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACK DISTANCES FOR APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS IN LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
	Triclopyr 3 Herbicide Rate (quarts/acre)			
Area Treated (acres)	2	4	6	8
<4	0	200	400	500
>4 to 8	0	200	700	900
>8 to 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

This product 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: This product 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 Table to determine the desired amount.

Surface Application: This product 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 (ae) of this product 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 this product per acre per annual growing season. Refer to following table to determine the desire amount.

Make applications in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submersed weeds are actively growing.

TRICLOPYR 3 HERBICIDE 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 ae)					
	Triclopyr 3 Herbicide 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 this product 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 product rate and the area treated for submerged weed control.

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)					
	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (PPM ae)				
Area Treated (acres)	**0.75 ppm**	**1 ppm**	**1.5 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**2.5 ppm**
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4 to 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8 to 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16 to 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate the minimum setback distance using formula given for chosen application rate	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) - 160]/3.33	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) - 160]12.5	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 this product at 2.5 PPM ae to 50 acres
Setback in feet = [800 X in (50 acres)] - 160
= [800X3.912)-160
= 2970 feet

To apply this product at 0.75 PPM ae to 50 acres
Setback-on feet $= \frac{[800 \text{ X in (50 acres)}] - 160}{3.33}$
$= \frac{[800x3.9121-160}{3.33}$
= 892 feet

This product 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.

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

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