

Tahoe® 3A

Herbicide

For the control of undesirable vegetation growing in pasture/rangeland sites, forestry sites, aquatic sites [including rice], non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks including grazed or hayed areas within these sites, around farm buildings, establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, christmas tree plantations

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Triclopyr: (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)
Oxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt..... 44.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....55.6%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 3 pounds of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon (31.8%)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER / PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure,
Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

FIRST AID

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| IF IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

HOT LINE NUMBER

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

In case of a Medical Emergency involving this product, call 1-877-325-1840

NOTE TO APPLICATOR

Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray solutions of this product when used as directed.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA REG. NO. 228-520

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Ave.
Alsip, IL 60803

 **Nufarm**
Grow a better tomorrow



Net Contents
2.5 Gal.
(9.46 L)

Nonrefillable Container

14331000

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER / PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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, 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 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:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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

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. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions, and with applicable state and federal regulations. 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is used for the control of undesirable vegetation growing in pasture/rangeland sites, forestry sites, aquatic sites including rice, non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way including electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks including grazed or hayed areas within these sites, around farm buildings, establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, Christmas tree plantations.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product 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 this product to drift onto such plants.
- **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 to salt water bays or estuaries.
- Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

- Do not apply with a mistblower.
- **Seasonal Irrigation Waters:** This product may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a reasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying this product and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of this product are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.
- **Irrigation Canals/Ditches:** Do not apply this product to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of this product are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.
- **Maximum Use Rates:**
 - Apply no more than 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) per acre per year on aquatic and forestry sites.
 - Apply no more than 2 lb. ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of this product) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
 - For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed/hayed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of this product) per acre per year.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

- **Grazing green forage:** There are no grazing restrictions for livestock (except lactating dairy animals) on treated areas.
- Lactating dairy animals cannot graze forage until the next growing season after application.
- **Haying (harvesting of dried forage):** 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 graze area.

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

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 into 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 eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This product is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective and to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a

spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action.
- Contact your local sales representative, agricultural dealer, consultant, local extension specialist, applicator, crop advisor, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local sales representative or agricultural dealer.
- For further information or to report non-performance or suspected resistance, contact Nufarm at 1-800-345-3330

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

AVOIDING INJUROUS SPRAY DRIFT

Applications should only be made 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 layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

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 use, 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 Nufarm 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 Nufarm, 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 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

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 produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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 crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application – To aid in reducing spray drift, this product 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. 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 listed pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

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

APPLICATION METHODS

Use this product at rates of 3/4 to 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of this product) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use 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 thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and this product. 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.

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 in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of this product alone or in combination with picloram.

When using this product in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb. amine, or low volatile ester herbicides, use higher rates of this product for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following the 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.

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.

Woody Plant Control: Use 6 to 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of this product) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or 1 1/2 to 3 lb. ae of triclopyr (1/2 to 1 gallon of this product) may be combined with 2,4-D amine, like Weedar® 64, or low volatile esters or picloram in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre.

Table 1:

| Woody Plant Species | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| alder | cottonwood | pine | wax myrtle |
| arrowwood | crataegus (hawthorn) | poison ivy | western hemlock |
| ash | Douglas fir | poison oak | wild rose |
| aspen | dogwood | poplar | willow |
| Australian pine | elderberry | salt-bush (<i>baccharis</i> spp.) | winged elm |
| bear clover (bearmat) | elm | salt cedar ² | |
| beechn | gallberry | salmonberry | |
| birch | hazel | sassafras | |
| blackberry | hornbeam | scotch broom | |
| blackgum | kudzu ¹ | sumac | |
| Brazilian pepper | locust | sweetbay magnolia | |
| casacara | madrone | sweetgum | |
| ceanothus | maples | sycamore | |
| cherry | mulberry | tanoak | |
| Chinese tallow | oaks | thimbleberry | |
| chinquapin | persimmon | tulip poplar | |
| choke cherry | | | |

¹For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary

²Use cut surface treatments for best results

Broadleaf Weed Control: Use this product at rates of 1 to 4 1/2 lb. ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1/2 gallons of this product) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time during the growing season. This product at 1 to 3 lb. ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 gallon of this product) may be tank mixed with picloram or 2,4-D amine, or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity.

Table 2:

| Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| bindweed | purple loosestrife ^a |
| burdock | ragweed |
| Canada thistle | smartweed |
| chicory | Spanish needles/common beggarthicks |
| curly dock | tansy ragwort |
| dandelion | tropical soda apple |
| elephant ear | vetch |
| field bind | wedelia |
| lambsquarter | wild lettuce |
| Mexican petunia | |
| plantain | |

can be controlled with foliar applications of this product. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb. ae triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of this product) per acre. Apply this product 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 needed for ground broadcast applications. If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% of this product or 5 to 7.6 fl. oz. of this product per 4 gallons of water should be used. All plants should be thoroughly wetted.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

All surfactants and drift control agents must be approved for food or feed use when used on food or 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 this product. 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 MIXTURES

NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TANK MIXES

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank Mixing Instructions:

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

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

FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliage Applications: For control of woody plants, use this product at the rate of 3 to 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of this product) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or this product at 3/4 to 3 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of this product) may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine, or low volatile ester orpicloram 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 Use Precautions and Restrictions). Do not exceed the maximum allowable use rates per acre. See Maximum Labeled Rates table below.

MAXIMUM LABELED RATES vs. SPRAY VOLUME PER ACRE RATES

| MAXIMUM RATE OF THIS PRODUCT | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Total Spray Volume (gal/acre) | Rangeland and Pasture Sites ¹ (gal/100 gal of spray) | Forestry Sites ² (gal/100 gal of spray) | Other Non-Cropland Sites ³ (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 |

¹Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb. ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of this product) per acre per year.

²Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) per acre per year.

³Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of this product) per acre per year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed/hay areas.

Low Volume Foliage Applications: To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb. ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of this product) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finished spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site (see Maximum Use Rates section – Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb. ae, Forestry sites 6 lb. ae, and all other use sites 9 lb. ae triclopyr). The spray concentration of this product 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. For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of this product) may be applied in tank mix combination with picloram in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finished spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum rate per site type (see Maximum Use Rates section – Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb. ae, Forestry sites 6 lb. ae, and all other use sites 9 lb. ae triclopyr). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

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

AERIAL APPLICATION (HELICOPTER ONLY)

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

FOLIAGE (NON-GRAZED AND NON-GRAZED RIGHTS OF WAY) TREATMENTS, CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS, STUMP TREATMENTS

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

Non-Grazed Areas: Use 6 to 9 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of this product) or 3 to 4 1/2 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of this product) in a tank mix combination with 2,4-D amine, or low volatile esters or picloram, 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.

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

Cut Surface Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of this product (8 lb. ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2/3 gallon of this product (2 lb. ae of triclopyr) per acre.

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

Tree Injector Method: Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter undiluted product or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. These 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.

Hack and Squirt Method: Make cuts around the tree trunk with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted product or 1 milliliter of the 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.

The above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species such as maples.

Stump Treatment

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

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

For broadcast applications, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 30 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 approved nonionic surfactant. See the Application Methods section. 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 provide brush control. See the Application Methods section.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Use up to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or this product at 3 to 4 1/2 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of this product) may be used with picloram low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a nonionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications. See the Application Methods section.

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

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release

To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 to 2 gallons of this product) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled nonionic surfactant. See the Application Methods section. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

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

Broadcast Application for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use this product at rates of 1 1/2 to 3 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of this product) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, 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 overwintering 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 this product at 1 to 1 1/2 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 quarts of this product) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb. per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a nonionic surfactant. See the SPRAY ADDITIVES section of APPLICATION DIRECTIONS. 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" (winter bud set) 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.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

This product is used for the control of 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. This product 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, black gum, 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 rate of this product 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:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with this product.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering.
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with this product for a minimum of within three weeks after application.
- Do not use this product if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.
- Apply this product only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Spray Preparation

Refer to the Tank Mixes section for order of addition to the spray tank. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a nonionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. See the Application Methods section for surfactant recommendations. 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. **Note:** If tank mixing with AquaNeat® Herbicide, mix this product with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired to ensure that this product is well mixed before adding AquaNeat to avoid incompatibility.

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened of, but before leaf drop of target plants. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1 3/4 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of this product) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). **Do not apply with 2,4-D.** Application rates of this product directed 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 this product 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.

APPLICATION RATES AND SPECIES CONTROLLED

| TAHOE 3A HERBICIDE | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Pints/Acre (3/4 lb. ae of triclopyr) | 3 to 4 Pints/Acre (1 1/8 to 1 1/2 lb. ae of triclopyr) | 5 Pints/Acre (1 7/8 lb. ae of triclopyr) |
| clover | blackweed, field ¹ | arrowwood ⁴ |
| dandelion | blackberry ² | aspen |
| dock, curly | chicory ³ | beech ⁴ |
| lambsquarters | fireweed | birch ⁴ |
| lespedeza | ivy, ground | chinquapin |
| plantain, broadleaf | lettuce, wild | cottonwood ⁴ |
| plantain, buckhorn | oxalis | elderberry |
| ragweed, common | poison ivy | grape, wild |
| vetch | smartweed ¹ | mulberry ⁴ |
| | thistle, Canada ¹ | poplar ⁴ |
| | violet, wild | sassafras ⁴ |
| | Virginia creeper ² | sumac ⁴ |
| | | sycamore ⁴ |

¹top growth control, retreatment may be necessary
² use 4 pints per acre rate
³ suppression
⁴ seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

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 this product in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) 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 Treatments

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 section of this label.)

WETLAND AND AQUATIC SITES (Except Rice)

This product may be used within forest and non-crop sites to control vegetation in and around standing water sites, immersed, submersed and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites including ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, ditches which have little or no continuous outflow; and wetland, including flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites, including broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores or within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites. Wetlands may occur within forests, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas and similar sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for terrestrial sites associated with wetland areas and Tables 1 and 2 in the PLANTS CONTROLLED section of this label.

Use 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 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.

| IMMERSED, SUBMERSED AND FLOATING WEEDS CONTROLLED | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| alligator weed | nuphar (spatterdock) | water hyacinth |
| American lotus | parrotfeather ¹ | waterlily |
| American frogbit | phragmites | water primrose |
| aquatic sodaapple | pickerelweed | watershield |
| Eurasian watermilfoil | pennywort | |
| milfoil species | purple loosestrife | |

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

Floating and Emerged Weeds

For control of water hyacinth, Alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants, apply 1 1/2 to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 8 quarts of this product) per acre as a foliar application using surface or aerial equipment. Use higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat as necessary to control regrowth and plants missed in the previous operation, but do not exceed a total of 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (8 quarts of this product) per acre per annual growth season.

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

Apply when plants are actively growing.

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 with a helicopter 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 mix per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See label section on aerial application directions and precautions.

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

Apply this product at 1 1/2 to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 to 8 quarts of this product) per acre to control water hyacinth. Apply when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate in the rate range when the weed mass is dense. It is important to thoroughly wet all foliage with the spray mixture. Use a nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture. A repeat treatment may be needed to control regrowth or plants missed in the previous treatment.

Alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)

Apply this product at 2 to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (3 to 8 quarts of this product) per acre to control Alligatorweed. It is important to thoroughly wet all foliage with the spray mixture. For best results, add an approved nonionic aquatic surfactant to the spray mixture. Alligatorweed growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled with this treatment. However, Alligatorweed growing in water will only be partially controlled. Top growth above the water will be controlled, but the plant will likely regrow from tissue below the water surface.

Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)

Phragmites can be selectively controlled with foliar applications of this product. For broadcast applications, a minimum of 2 1/4 lb. ae of triclopyr (3 quarts of this product) per acre should be used. For optimum control, apply this product when phragmites is in the early stage growth, 1/2 to 3 feet in height, prior to seed head development. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth may be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a nonionic surfactant labeled for aquatics 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 by ground broadcast applications. If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% of this product or 5 to 7.6 fl. oz. of this product per 4 gallons of water should be used. All phragmites foliage should be thoroughly wetted.

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of this product. For broadcast applications, a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb. ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of this product) per acre should be used. Apply this product 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 needed for ground broadcast applications. If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% of this product or 5 to 7.6 fl. oz. of this product per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes – Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds

For applications of this product to control floating and emerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by 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.

| Area Treated (acres) | AQUATIC APPLICATION RATE | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2 qt/acre | 4 qt/acre | 6 qt/acre | 8 qt/acre |
| | 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 this product 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.

Submerged Weeds

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, apply this product as either a surface or subsurface application. Select rates according to the rate chart below to provide a triclopyr concentration of 0.75 to 2.5 ppm ae in treated water. Use higher rates in the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application. However, total application of this product must not exceed application rate of 2.5 ppm of triclopyr for the treatment area per annual growth season.

Apply in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submerged weeds are actively growing.

Areas near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants may be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid spray drift.

Subsurface Application

Apply desired amount of this product per acre directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. When treating target plants that are 6 feet below the surface of the water, trailing hoses should be used along with an aquatic approved sinking agent (except California).

Surface Application

Apply the desired amount of this product as either a concentrate or spray mixture in water. However, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas.

Average water depth (feet) x 0.905 x target concentration (ppm) = gallons of this product per surface acre treated.

Example: to achieve an initial concentration of 2 ppm of triclopyr in a 4-foot-deep water column, apply 7.2 gallons of this product per surface acre.

| Water Depth (feet) | Gallons of This Product Required Per Surface Acre to Achieve Desired Water Concentration | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | 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 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 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 | 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 | 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 |

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

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 toxic weeds dominate native plant populations over extensive areas and efforts to restore native plant diversity are being conducted. By air, apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre using Thru-Valve or Microfoil boom only.

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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Restrictions

- Apply this product to rice only as specified on this label. Do not apply to any other crop or site.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 lb. ae of triclopyr (1 pint of this product) per acre in a single application for rice. Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.75 lb. ae of triclopyr (2 pints of this product) per acre to rice during the growing season.
- Do not apply this product to upland (non-flooded) rice.
- Do not apply this product prior to the 2- to 3-leaf stage or after the ½ inch internode elongation stage of rice development (see special timing of application instructions for water seeded rice). Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.
- Direct application to ditches used to transport irrigation water is prohibited.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days before harvest.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 4 months following treatment.
- Applications made after planting of rice 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. Discharge is permitted 20 days following the last application of this product 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 fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans (except crawfish) on treated acres during the 12 months following treatment. For crawfish production, do not apply this product later than 3 months prior to crawfish harvest.
- Do not apply this product with 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer or zinc fertilizer.

- Do not apply this product following application of Whip herbicides.
- Use of this product on rice grown in the state of New York is prohibited.

Application Timing

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.

Preplant Burndown Application: Apply this product at least 21 days before planting dry seeded rice. Apply this product 14 days before planting water seeded rice.

Newly Seeded Rice Application: 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).

Ratoon Rice Application: This product 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.

Repeat Application: Do not make more than two applications during the entire crop growing season.

Mixing Directions

Mixing Order

When preparing spray mixtures, the specified order of addition to the spray tank is half the water, drift control agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and this product. Then add the remainder of the water. The nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be added last unless otherwise specified on the surfactant label. Moderate continuous agitation is also required when this product is tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides. When using any tank mixture, read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or COC label.

Spray Surfactants

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 or COC label. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or COC label.

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 specified. Utilize a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

Wind

(Requirement Specific for Application in CA)

For the protection of sensitive crops, a positive wind flow of at least 3 mph, wind away, from the sensitive crop is recommended. No sensitive crops are to be located within 1 mile downwind from the application site. The maximum wind speed is 10 mph. Do not make aerial applications in winds less than 3 mph or when inversion conditions are present.

Buffer Zones for Aerial Application

| Sensitive Crop | Minimum Aerial Buffer Restriction (mile) | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | Wind Away | Wind Towards |
| All Vegetable Crops | 1/4 | 1 |
| All Tree and Vine Crops | 1/4 | 1 |
| All Other Broadleaf Field Crops | 1/4 | 1 |

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 of this label for advice on how to minimize drift.

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. 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 growth.

Tolerance of Rice Varieties: Use this product on all rice varieties except the variety "Millie." 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

This product should be applied to actively growing weeds at a rate of 0.25 to 0.375 lb. ae of triclopyr (0.67 to 1 pint of this product) per acre with a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% by volume or with crop oil concentrate at 1% by volume (see Spray Surfactants). Apply 1 pint of this product to control difficult to control species, when broadleaf weeds are large, or in post-flood applications.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN RICE

Best control is achieved with applications prior to weed flowering. Weeds larger than 24 inches in height may not be adequately controlled. Postflood applications should be made when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled.

| Weeds Controlled | Amount of Product (pint/acre) |
|--|--|
| common cocklebur jointvetch spp. ¹ morningglory spp. ² | 0.67 – 1 (0.25-0.375 lb. ae of triclopyr/acre) |
| Alligatorweed dayflower ⁴ eclipta hemp sesbania redstem ricefield bulrush ⁵ rice flatsedge ³ sicklepod Texasweed/Mexicanweed ⁴ water hyssop | 1 (0.375 lb. ae of triclopyr/acre) |

¹ Jointvetch species are most susceptible from 10 inches to flowering stage of growth.

² Apply 1 pint per acre when morningglory runners are greater than 6 inches.

³ Rice flatsedge should be treated when less than 4 inches tall.

⁴ For optimum control, tank mix this product with propanil herbicide

⁵ For optimum control, apply at 4 to 6 inches in height prior to tillering.

TIMING AND WATER MANAGEMENT FOR PRE-FLOOD APPLICATION IN DRILL-SEEDED RICE

| Application Rates (pint/acre) | Drill-Seeded Rice – Pre-Flood Application | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | Rice Growth Stage to Apply | | Water Management |
| | 2-leaf stage | 3 to 4-leaf stage | Hours After Application Before Flooding |
| Triclopyr 3A Alone | | | |
| 0.5 | No | No | -- |
| 0.67 | No | Yes | 72 |
| 1 | No | Yes | 72 |
| This Product plus Propanil | | | |
| 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 72 |
| 0.67 | No | Yes | 72 |

Tank Mixing

NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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.

Drill Seeded Rice

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 0.19 to 0.25 lb. ae of triclopyr (0.5 to 0.67 pint of this product) per acre plus 3 to 4 lb. 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.

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 0.67 to 1 pint of this product (0.25 to 0.375 ae triclopyr) per acre plus 1 to 4 lb. 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 lb. ai/acre rate of propanil with this product, use only the liquid propanil herbicide formulation.

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.

Rice in the 3- to 4-Leaf to Tillering Stage:

Tank mix with Propanil Herbicides – This product may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a postflood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 0.19 to 0.25 lb. ae of triclopyr (0.5 to 0.67 pint of this product) per acre plus 3 to 4 lb. ai/acre of the propanil herbicide. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil concentrate with 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.

Rice in the Tiller to 1/2" Internode Stage:

This product may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a postflood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 0.25 to 0.375 lb. ae of triclopyr (0.67 to 1 pint of this product) per acre plus 1 to 4 lb. ai/acre of the propanil herbicide. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil concentrate with 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 lb. per acre rate of propanil with this product, use only the emulsifiable concentrate formulation of propanil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable "Non-refillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type / size."

Non-refillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Non-refillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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