



TRICLO 4

Group 4 Herbicide

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE*

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Triclopyr; 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxy ethyl ester 61.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 38.4%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates Acid equivalent (ae): triclopyr - 44.3% - 4 lb/gal

*Triclo 4 Specialty Herbicide is also referred to as Triclo 4 Herbicide or Triclo 4.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION – PRECAUCION

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.)

FIRST AID

If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If On Skin Or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing the eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If In Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

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. 69361-35

NET CONTENTS: _____ Gal.

EPA Est. No. _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed. Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - for this product, forestry sites - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton.

Non-WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - for this product, non-forestry sites - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are given, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to inter-tidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-water or rinsate.

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 at the end of 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

The requirements in this box apply to forestry uses.

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eye wear

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.

Do not 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.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product (that cannot be used according to label instructions) may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use Triclo 4 specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas, including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order of Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA C01-132C (W.D.WA). For information, please refer to www.ena.gov/espp/wtc/.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

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

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

Do not apply Triclo 4 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 Triclo 4 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 where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries).

Do not apply on ditches currently being used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply this product using mist blowers unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.

Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from conifers.

Triclo 4 is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

- Apply no more than 1/2 gallon of Triclo 4 (2 lb acid equivalent (ae) of triclopyr) per acre per year on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Triclo 4 may be used at rates up to 6 quarts (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
- Triclo 4 may be used at rates up to 8 quarts (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on industrial manufacturing and storage sites, pipelines, roadsides and railroads, fence rows, and non-irrigation ditch banks.

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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Rates

This table assists in determining proper volumes of Triclo 4 in the spray tank to avoid exceeding the maximum use rates listed:

SPRAY VOLUME PER ACRE	Triclo 4 QUARTS PER 100 GALLONS OF SPRAY VOLUME		
	2 quarts/acre	6 quarts/acre	8 quarts/acre
400	DO NOT USE	1.5	2
300	DO NOT USE	2	2.7
200	DO NOT USE	3	4
100	2	6	8
50	4	12	16
20	10	30	40
10	20	60	80

Spray Additives

Surfactants – If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

Drift Control Agents – Agriculturally registered 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 Microtoil boom, Thru Valve boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Mixing Directions

Apply this product foliarly by diluting with water or as an oil-water emulsion.

NOTE: An oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution for woody plant control and is recommended for aerial applications.

Oil-Water Emulsions

NOTE: Prior to preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank, conduct a jar test to check spray mix compatibility. Prepare the oil-water emulsion using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100.

- **Ground Application:** Add oil at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total to the spray mix (up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre) and use an agricultural spray emulsifier according to mixing instructions below.
- **Aerial Application:** Add a 1:5 ratio of oil and water (1 part oil to 5 parts water) to the spray mixture (up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre) according to the mixing instructions below.

Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment

When preparing an oil mixture, be sure to read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil.

Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. Add this product to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. Reagitate if the mixture stands for over 4 hours.

Water Dilutions

To provide improved wetting of foliage using water dilutions, an agricultural surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate may be added to the spray mixture. To help minimize spray drift, a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops is recommended.

Tank Mixing

This product may be tank-mixed with products listed provided the tank-mixed product is registered for use on these sites. Follow the more restrictive use directions, precautions, and limitations on the labels of the products in the tank mix.

This product may be applied in combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided:

- The tank mix product(s) are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and,
- Tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s).

NOTE: The following compatibility test (jar test) should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank when tank mixing this product with other materials:

1. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions.
2. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
3. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Add one-half of the needed water to the mixing tank and begin agitation. Add the tank mix partners in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after the addition of each product.

1. Water soluble herbicide (if used)
2. Premix of oil, emulsifier, this product and other oil-soluble herbicide (if used); see below

Add the remaining water. During the final filling of the tank, a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops may be added, as well as an agricultural surfactant if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used. To ensure spray uniformity, maintain continuous agitation of the spray mixture during mixing, final filling and throughout application.

Premixing: Prepare a premix of oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and this product plus other oil-soluble herbicides if used (for example 2,4-D ester). Note: DO NOT allow water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or this product since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. An emulsion may also be formed if the premix or this product is put into the mixing tank prior to the addition of water.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, limitations and precautions in the respective product labels.
- DO NOT exceed labeled application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, DO NOT exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- When using spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form (such as direct injection), special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control

For weed control and fertilization of grass pastures, this product may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and applied foliary. Use this product according to the recommendations and restrictions in this label for grass pastures, and apply at the rates directed by your supplier or Extension Service Specialist. **Note:** Because foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer may reduce herbicide effectiveness on woody plants, this product is not recommended for use with liquid fertilizer on woody plants (brush).

Test for mixing compatibility using the desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before

mixing in spray tank- A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations, and in difficult situations premixing this product with 1 to 4 parts water may help.

NOTE: Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of a compatibility aid.

Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid fertilizer, then begin agitating and add the herbicide. Complete filling the tank with fertilizer and apply immediately maintaining continuous agitation in the spray tank during application. DO NOT store liquid fertilizer spray mixtures. Because the likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions, application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not recommended.

NOTE: DO NOT use spray equipment for other applications to land planted (or to be planted) to susceptible crops or desirable plants unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thoroughly cleaning the equipment.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **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 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any 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 Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Triclo 4 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. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

PLANTS CONTROLLED BY Triclo 4

**TABLE 1
WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT**

Alder	Cottonwood	Madrone	Scotch Broom
Arrowwood	Crataegus (hawthorn)	Maples	Sumac
Ash	Dogwood	Milkweed Vine (3)	Sweetbay Magnolia
Aspen	Douglas fir	Mulberry	Sweet Gum
Bear Clover (Bearmat)	Elderberry	Oaks	Sycamore
Beech	Elm	Osage Orange	Tan Oak
Birch	Gallberry	Pepper Vine (3)	Thimbleberry
Blackberry	Gorse	Persimmon	Tree-of-Heaven (Ailanthus) (1)
Blackbrush	Granjeno	Persimmon, Eastern	Trumpet Creeper (3)
Black gum	Guajillo	Pine	Tulip Poplar
Boxelder (1)	Guava (3)	Poison Ivy	Twisted Acacia
Brazilian Pepper	Hawthorn	Poison Oak	Virginia Creeper (3)
Buckthorn	Hazel	Poplar	Wax Myrtle
Cascara	Hickory	Salmonberry	Wild Rose
Ceanothus	Hornbeam	Saltbush (Braccharis spp)	Willow
Cherry	Huisache (suppression)	Saltbush (silver myrtle) (3)	Winged elm
Chinquapin	Kudzu (2)	Salt Cedar (1)	
Choke Cherry	Locust	Sassafras	

(1) For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.

(2) For complete control, retreatment may be necessary

(3) Basal or dormant stem applications only

TABLE 2
ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

Black Medic	Curly dock	Matchweed	Sulfur Cinquefoil (2)
Bull Thistle	Dandelon	Mustard	Sweet Clover
Burdock	Dogfennel	Oxalis	Tropical Soda Apple (3)
Canada Thistle	Field Bindweed	Plantain	Vetch
Chicory	Goldenrod	Purple Loosestrife	Wild Carrot (Queen Anne's Lace)
Cinquefoil	Ground Ivy	Ragweed	Wild Lettuce
Clover	Lambsquarters	Sericea Lespedeza (1)	Wild Violet
Creeping Beggarweed	Lespedeza	Smartweed	Yarrow

- (1) Sericea lespedeza: Apply 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.
- (2) Sulfur cinquefoil: Apply 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.
- (3) Tropical soda apple: When plants reach the first flower stage, apply 2 pints of this product per acre. For best results, apply using ground equipment in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre. To provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage, an agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer's labeled rate. To control sparse plant stands, use spot treatments. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of this product in water (1 to 1-1/2 gallons of this product in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. In Florida, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using the following management practices:
 - Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue mowing on this schedule through April.
 - In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply a broadcast treatment of this product.
 - To control any remaining plants or to thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment, use spot treatments.

APPLICATION METHODS

Use Triclo 4 at rates of 1 to 8 quarts 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. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Triclo 4. If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use continuous adequate agitation.

Before using any tank mixtures, read the directions and all 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 (other than vine or bigleaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent, during applications made during late summer when the plants are mature, or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Triclo 4 alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide or Tordon K herbicide. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are restricted use pesticides. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Triclo 4 in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, the higher rates of Triclo 4 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 Triclo 4 at the rate of 2 to 6 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Triclo 4 at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not apply more than 2 gallons of Triclo 4 per acre. 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. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. When tank mixing, follow applications use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 20 quarts of Triclo 4 in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Triclo 4 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 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 12 quarts of Triclo 4 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon K or 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. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 4 to 8 quarts of Triclo 4 in enough water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre, or 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of Triclo 4 may be combined with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Triclo 4 at rates of 1 to 4 quarts in a total volume of 5 gallons or more per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Triclo 4 at 0.25 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon K, or Tordon 101 Mixture to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Triclo 4 can be mixed with diesel oil or other inverting agent. When using an inverting agent, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

AERIAL APPLICATION (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays must be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.)

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)

Use 4 to 8 quarts of Triclo 4 alone, or 3 to 4 quarts of Triclo 4 in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K 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 Mixtures and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

BASAL BARK AND DORMANT BRUSH TREATMENTS

Mixing Directions

To control susceptible woody plants in rights-of-way or non-crop areas, and forests, use Triclo 4 in oil or oil-water mixtures prepared and applied as described below. Prepare oil-based mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as directed by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: All basal bark and dormant brush treatment methods may be used to treat susceptible woody species on range and permanent pasture land provided that no more than 2 quarts of Triclo 4 are applied per acre. Large plants or species requiring higher rates of Triclo 4 may not be completely controlled.

Oil Mixture Sprays

Add Triclo 4 to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitiation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Triclo 4 and Tordon K: Tordon K and Triclo 4 may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon K is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Triclo 4 in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Triclo 4 since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Triclo 4 is put in to the mixing tank before the addition of water. Fill the spray tank about one-half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Triclo 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground, thoroughly wetting the indicated area. Spray until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Triclo 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter

months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: The addition of a soil active herbicide to a basal bark mixture with Triclo 4 may result in damage to surrounding non-target vegetation. Care should be taken to assess the areas in which these soil active herbicides are used in combination with Triclo 4 in basal bark applications.

Triclo 4 Plus Tordon K in Oil Tank Mix: Triclo 4 and Tordon K may be used in tank mix combination as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon K is not registered for use in the states of California or Florida.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Triclo 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Best results are achieved when applications are made to young vigorously growing stems which have not developed the thicker bark characteristic of slower growing, understory trees in older stands. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying at the desired height above ground level.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Triclo 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6- to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results, apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Thinline Basal Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Triclo 4, either undiluted or mixed at 50 to 75% v/v with oil, in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Triclo 4 around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Triclo 4 can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Triclo 4 in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun using 70 to 100 gallons of spray per acre to ensure uniform coverage of stems. Triclo 4 may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are

dormant. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Stump Treatment

To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Triclo 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with the size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Cut Stump Treatment in Western States

To control resprouting, of salt cedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply undiluted Triclo 4 to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of the cut stump. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 6 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Southern States including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Triclo 4 at a rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and the broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California or Florida. Where grass control is also desired, Triclo 4 alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Triclo 4 cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a labeled prohibition against such mixing.

Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States not Listed Above as Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Triclo 4 at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.5 to 3 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture, Tordon K, or 2,4-D low volume ester. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the state of California.

Where grass control is also desired, Triclo 4 alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Southern Coastal Flatwoods: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Where control of gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Accord Concentrate or Accord SP herbicide.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August. **Note:** Do not apply after planting pines.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than 1 month after treatment with Triclo 4 at less than 4 quarts per acre or sooner than 2 months after treatment at 4 to 6 quarts per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest 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, *Ceanothus* spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 4 to 20 quarts of Triclo 4 in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. 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 the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods and brush 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. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

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 Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)

For control of susceptible species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle and broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Triclo 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Triclo 4 at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Triclo 4 at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate or Escort herbicide. These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species, **but to prevent injury to pines, make applications underneath the foliage of pines.** Apply sprays in 30 gallons or more per acre of total volume. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow **before leaf-out**, or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and *Ceanothus* spp., use Triclo 4 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use diesel oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's labeled rates.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use Triclo 4 at 1 to 1.5 quarts alone or with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees. Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers especially after bud break.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off in Late Summer and While Hardwoods Are Still Actively Growing: Use Triclo 4 at rates of 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D low volatile ester to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern 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 Triclo 4 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine or low volatile 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 and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region

To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Triclo 4 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

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