

MEA Herbicide Reference Packet

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and Product Labels

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Notes

Documents were retrieved on August 14, 2026.

The Safety Data Sheet describes hazards, handling, exposure controls, first aid, and disposal.

The pesticide product label is the legally controlling document for where and how the product may be used. Herbicides are regulated as pesticides under Alaska pesticide-control requirements.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY CALL: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)



1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Alligare Triclopyr 4

DESCRIPTION: A liquid herbicide.

EPA Reg. No.: 81927-11

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

Alligare, LLC

1565 5th Avenue

Opelika, AL 36801

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

DANGER

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304)

Harmful if swallowed (H302)

Causes mild skin irritation (H316)

May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317)

Very toxic to aquatic life (H400)

Combustible liquid (H227)



HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Health Hazard

Aspiration Hazard

Sensitization, Skin

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Acute Toxicity, Oral

Category

1

1

2B

4

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids

Category

4

Environmental Hazards

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term

Category

1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P264+P270)

Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. (P261+P272+P280)

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. (P210+ P273)

Avoid release to the environment not in accordance with the product label. (P273) **IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a Poison Control Center or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. (P301+ P310+ P330+P331)

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. **If skin irritation or rash occurs:** Get medical advice or attention. Specific treatment (See Section 4 for additional medical information). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. (P302+P352+ P333+313+P321+P362+P364)

Collect spillage. (P391)

Store locked up. (P405)

Dispose of contents / containers in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations. Refer to the product label for specific disposal instructions. (P501)

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common Name

Triclopyr BEE

Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Chemical Name

(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester

Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic

CAS

64700-56-7

64742-94-5

Composition

61.6%

> 25.0%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not give liquid to the person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose aspiration hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Thermal decomposition may release irritating gases and fumes (see Section 10).

Extinguishing Medium: Foam, dry chemical, CO₂ or water fog.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus and full bunker gear.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area and fight fire upwind from a safe distance to avoid possible hazardous fumes and decomposition products. Dike runoff and do not allow runoff to enter sewers, storm drains or waterways. Foam and dry chemical extinguishing systems are preferred to prevent environmental damage from excessive water runoff.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen, phosgene.

NFPA Ratings: Health – 2 / Flammability – 2 / Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean up spills immediately observing the precautions in Section 8 of this MSDS. Isolate the hazard area and keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Prevent material from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

SMALL SPILLS: Absorb spill with sand, vermiculite or other inert absorbent. Place contaminated material into an appropriate container for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS: Dike large spills using absorbent or impervious materials such as clay or sand. Recover and contain as much free liquid as possible for reuse. Allow absorbed material to solidify, scrape up and place in an appropriate container for disposal. After removal, flush contaminated area thoroughly with water, observing all environmental regulations. Recover wash liquid with additional absorbent and place in container for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container. Store above 28°F in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a secured storage area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and a safety shower. Proper ventilation is required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below exposure limits. Local mechanical exhaust ventilation may be required.

Protective Clothing: Long-sleeved shirt, long pants and shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves (> 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber.

General: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been heavily contaminated with this product; do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Amber liquid	pH:	4.0 – 5.0
Odor:	Aromatic Solvent	Kinematic viscosity:	not available
Melting/freezing point:	not available	Solubility:	Emulsifies
Boiling point/Boiling range:	not available	Partition coefficient:	not available
Flammability:	not available	Vapor pressure:	not available
Flammability limits (upper/lower):	not available	Density:	1.075 g/mL (8.97 lb/gal)
Flash point:	61.8°C (143.2°F)	Relative vapor density:	not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	not available	Particle characteristics:	not available
Decomposition temperature:	not available		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Temperatures above 40°C (105°F) and below -2°C (28°F).

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under all normal use and storage conditions. May thermally decompose.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may generate hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen and phosphene.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS: Strong acids and oxidizing agents.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ORAL TOXICITY (rat LD₅₀): > 1,000 mg/kg

DERMAL TOXICITY (rabbit LD₅₀): > 2,000 mg/kg

INHALATION TOXICITY (rat LC₅₀): > 5.2 mg/L

EYE IRRITATION: Mildly irritating

SKIN IRRITATION: Moderately irritating

SKIN SENSITIZATION: Potential sensitizer after repeated exposures to concentrate.

CARCINOGENICITY:

EPA: Not listed.

ACGIH: Not Listed

NTP: Not Listed

IARC: Not Listed

OSHA: Not Listed

MUTAGENIC TOXICITY: Little evidence of mutagenic effects during *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No evidence in animal studies.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

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.

AQUATIC TOXICITY

Bluegill sunfish 96-hr LC₅₀: 0.44 mg/L

Daphnia magna 48-hr EC₅₀: 0.35 mg/L

Green Algae E_bC₅₀: 10.6 mg/L

TERRESTRIAL TOXICITY

Bobwhite quail oral LD₅₀: 1350 mg/kg

Honeybee contact and oral LD₅₀: >230 µg/bee

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product (that cannot be used according to label instructions) must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Refer to the product label for specific container handling instructions.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: UN3082

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (contains Triclopyr, Aromatic Hydrocarbons)

Transport Hazard Class: 9

Packing Group: III

Hazard Zone: A

Marine Pollutant: Yes¹

Hazardous Substance RQ: None

Labels / Placards: US-DOT: Combustible Liquid²

IMDG, IATA: Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Substance³

Emergency Guide: 171 (NAERG – North American Emergency Response Guide)

¹ **Marine Pollutant Note:** Ground-only shipments are excluded from Marine Pollutant labeling requirements as per 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B (4). For any shipments involving all or part of the transport by vessel, the shipment must be classified as a Marine Pollutant unless a limited quantity exemption applies (see note 3 below).

² **US-DOT Note:** Containers < 119 Gallons shipped by land or vessel not regulated for domestic transport. Containers ≥ 119 gallons or shipments by air must be shipped as NA1993, Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (contains Triclopyr, Aromatic Hydrocarbons), PG III. Emergency response guide 128.

³ **IMDG / IATA Note:** Not regulated when shipped in single or inner packaging ≤ 1.3 gallons (5 liters)

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FIFRA –

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters 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 near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.

All pesticides are governed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The regulatory information presented below is pertinent only when this product is handled outside of the normal use and application as a pesticide. This product is excluded from listing requirements under EPA/TSCA.

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

Not listed

SARA Title III – Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

Immediate, Delayed, Fire

SARA Title III – Section 312 Threshold Planning Quantity

The threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for this product treated as a mixture is 10,000 lbs. This product contains no ingredients with a TPQ of less than 10,000 lbs.

SARA Title III – Section 313 Reportable Ingredients

None

CERCLA –

N/A

CALIFORNIA PROP 65 STATUS –

This product does not contain any products known to the state of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

CANADA –

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This SDS provides important health, safety, and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course. THIS INFORMATION IN THIS SDS IS BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE AS OF THE REVISION DATE GIVEN HEREIN, AND BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. CONTACT ALLIGARE, LLC TO CONFIRM IF YOU HAVE THE MOST CURRENT SDS. JUDGMENTS AS TO THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN FOR THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN USE OR PURPOSES IS NECESSARILY THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN RESPONSIBILITY. ALTHOUGH REASONABLE CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF SUCH INFORMATION, ALLIGARE, LLC EXTENDS NO WARRANTIES, MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY AS TO THE ACCURACY OR SUITABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION FOR APPLICATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S PURPOSES OR THE CONSEQUENCES OF ITS USE.

SDS Version: 4.0

Effective Date: 03/27/2023



GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

TRICLOPYR 4

A Herbicide for Control of Woody Plants, Annuals and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Forests, Grass Pastures, Rangeland, CRP acres, Rights-of-Way, and in Non-Crop Areas and Ornamental Turf, Industrial Sites and Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT.

*Triclopyr BEE: (3,5,6 Trichloro-2-Pyridinyl)
oxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester 61.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 38.4%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

*Contains 4 pounds of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon (44.3%)

EPA Reg. No. 81927-11

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001^{ALB}
75640-COL-001^{PC}; 53883-TX-002^{CSI}
7401-TX-001^{TX}; 81927-AL-001^{PM}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 liters)

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • 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. • Do not give liquid to the person.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA 20210429



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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered – must wear:

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

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use not covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS – 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 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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters 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 near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Product Information

Alligare Triclopyr 4 is a herbicide used to control unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds

- in forests
- on permanent grass pastures, rangelands, and conservation reserve program (CRP) acres (including non-irrigation ditch banks and fence rows within these areas)
- on non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites
- on rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, and railroads
- on fence rows
- on non-irrigation ditch banks
- around farm buildings
- on perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue ornamental turf (including sod farms, commercial turf, and golf courses)

Alligare Triclopyr 4 use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

Use Precautions

- Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your local specialist for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions.
- Avoid direct application to Christmas trees as conifer injury may result. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, use sprays directed away from conifers.
- While Alligare Triclopyr 4 is formulated as a low volatile ester, 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.
- Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and

Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc>.

Use Restrictions

- Agricultural Use Requirements for Forestry Uses: For use of this product on forestry sites, follow PPE and Reentry restrictions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label
- Use Requirements for Non-Cropland Areas: No worker protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is applied to non-cropland.
- Alligare Triclopyr 4 may injure certain turfgrass species. Do not apply to bahiagrass, bentgrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustine grass, or zoysiagrass, unless turf injury can be tolerated.
- Do not apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 to exposed roots of shallow rooted trees and shrubs.
- Do not apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 to golf course greens.
- Do not apply more than 2 qts. of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in a single application when spot treating.
- On use sites other than grazable areas and forestry sites, do not apply more than 8 lbs. ae per acre per year of triclopyr (8 qts./A/yr Alligare Triclopyr 4).
- On use sites that may be grazed, including rights-of-way, pasture, fence rows, and rangeland, do not apply more than 2 lbs. ae per acre per year of triclopyr (2 qts./A/yr of Alligare Triclopyr 4).
- On forestry use sites, do not apply more than 6 lbs. ae per acre per year of triclopyr (6 qts./A/yr of Alligare Triclopyr 4).
- **In Arizona:** The state of Arizona has not approved Alligare Triclopyr 4 for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically on designated grazing areas or use on sod farms.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to ditches used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonably dry wetlands, flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply to open water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries.
- Do not apply this product through mist blowers unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.
- Do not make direct applications or allow spray mists to drift onto cotton, fruit or orchard trees, shrubs, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus, or other desirable broadleaf plants.
- Many forbs (herbaceous broadleaves) are susceptible to Alligare Triclopyr 4. Unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated, do not spray pastures containing desirable broadleaf forbs (especially legumes such as clover). After applications the stand and growth of established grasses is usually improved, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.
- While established grasses are tolerant to this product, newly seeded grasses may be injured until well established (as indicated by vigorous growth, tillering and the development of a secondary root system). Do not reseed treated areas for a minimum of three weeks after treatment.
- Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lbs. ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

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

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restrictions:

Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter. This restriction applies to grazing during the season following treatment or hay harvested during the season following treatment.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

RATES

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

Maximum Application Rates

Spray Volume Per Acre	Alligare Triclopyr 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4. 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.

Mixing Directions

Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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

Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 ½ 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, Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 specified 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, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and applied foliarly. Use Alligare Triclopyr 4 according to the use directions in this label for grass pastures, and apply at the rates recommended by your supplier or Extension Service Specialist provided that no maximum application rates specified on this label are exceeded. **Note:** Because foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer may reduce herbicide effectiveness on woody plants, Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Avoid drift. Very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible desirable vegetation. The applicator may detect the potential for drift by producing smoke at or near the spray site and observing for a temperature inversion or for potential of off-site movement. If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Broadcast Applications

Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied aerially by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter to rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres. For all other use sites listed on this label, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may only be applied aerially by helicopter.

For aerial application to rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres:

Air (Fixed wing aircraft or Helicopter) – For aerial applications to rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 through a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets and spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions.

Air (Helicopter Only) – When making aerial applications on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, efforts should be made to minimize drift. Applications should be made with nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles. Drift can be minimized by applying through the Microfoil boom or Thru-Valve boom. Drift control agents or high viscosity invert systems can also be used to minimize drift. Do not use the high viscosity invert system unless it is as effective as the booms listed or as effective as available drift control agents. Use of low pressure nozzles; and operating these nozzles in the lower end of the manufacturer's recommendations is advised. To minimize drift, use a spray boom that is no longer than ¾ the rotor length, spray when wind velocities are low; or by using an approved drift control system.

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 Alligare, LLC 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 Alligare, LLC, 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 nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards 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 section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the 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 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 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 – Applications should be made with nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles. Large droplet producing equipment, such as the Radiarc sprayer may aid in reducing off-target drift. Drift control agents or high viscosity invert systems can also be used to minimize drift. Use of low pressure nozzles; and operating these nozzles in the lower end of the manufacturer's specified rates is advised. To minimize drift, keep the spray boom as low as possible, apply in ≥ 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, spray when wind velocities are low; or use an approved drift control agent.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatments: Make applications no higher than brush tops with low pressure and coarse spray droplets to minimize spray drift. A drift control agent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Application Directions for Rights-of-Way, Industrial Sites, Non-Crop Areas, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, Forests, and Wildlife Openings including Grazed Areas on these Sites

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 of this label for a list of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by Alligare Triclopyr 4.

Foliar Applications

Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at rates of 1 to 8 quarts per acre for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Do not exceed the maximum use rate for the use site being treated. Consult the Use Restrictions section of this label for maximum use rates. Apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. For best results make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Use higher doses within the range when brush averages 15 feet or more in height or when brush covers $> 60\%$ of the area to be treated.

For hard-to-control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, elm, maples (other than vine or big leaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm; during late summer applications when plants are mature; or during drought; use higher rates of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone or use in combination with Tordon* 101 Mixture or Tordon* or Picloram K. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control species, re-sprouting may occur in the year following treatment.

If easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those specified may be effective. Consult state or local extension personnel for information.

When making applications of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a tank mix with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, use higher rates of Alligare Triclopyr 4 within the range for satisfactory brush control.

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

Foliar Applications with Ground Equipment

High Volume Foliar Applications

For control of woody plants, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. See Table in **RATES** section for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Tank Mixing: 1 to 3 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Tordon* or Picloram K, or Tordon* 101 Mixture diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. These applications should be made in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, specified rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Low Volume Foliar Applications

For control of woody plants, mix up to 20 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of Alligare Triclopyr 4 and total spray volume per acre to match the size and density of target woody plants and kinds of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars. For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section for a rate recommendation.

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. See Table in **RATES** section for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Tank Mixing: Up to 12 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of Tordon* or Picloram K, or Tordon* 101 Mixture as a low volume foliar spray. These applications should be made in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, application rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Broadcast Application With Ground Equipment

Use equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Apply 4 to 8 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon* 101 Mixture, or Tordon* or Picloram K in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, application rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Apply 1 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. Apply at any time weeds are actively growing. Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 0.25 to 3 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester; Tordon* or Picloram K; or Tordon* 101 Mixture to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Alligare Triclopyr 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. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, application rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only) - Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** and the **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES** section.

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way) – Apply 4 to 8 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone per acre or tank mix 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester; Tordon* 101 Mixture; or Tordon* or Picloram K. Do not apply more than 2 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone or in tank mix to areas that may be grazed unless the requirements specified in the Use Restrictions section are followed. Apply in total spray volume of 1 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, application rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Basal Bark and Dormant Brush Treatments

To control woody plants in rights-of-way, in other non-crop areas, forests, rangeland and permanent grass pastures; use Alligare Triclopyr 4 in oil or oil-water mixtures prepared and applied as described in the “Mixing Directions – Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment” section of this label. Do not graze treated areas following use of oil or oil-water mixtures. For non-foliar applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, apply no more than 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 (2 lb. ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.

Oil Mixture Sprays - Add Alligare Triclopyr 4 to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture is allowed to stand for more than 4 hours, agitation is required.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays - Prepare a premix of Alligare Triclopyr 4, oil, and surfactant in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the Alligare Triclopyr 4 or the premix. Mix in spray tank as follows:

1. Fill spray tank ½ full with water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add premix
4. Continue moderate agitation.
5. Fill remainder of spray tank.

Note: If the premix is put in the tank without any water, the first water added may form a thick “invert” (water in oil) emulsion which will be hard to break.

Oil - Water Mixtures of Alligare Triclopyr 4 and Tordon* or Picloram K: When mixed together in oil, these herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture. Stable tank mixtures of Alligare Triclopyr 4 and Tordon* or Picloram K for basal bark application can be made if each product is first combined with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in oil in the desired ratio. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.)

Basal Bark Treatment - To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply with knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20-40 PSI). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground. Thorough wetting is necessary for good control. Spray until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevents 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. 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 at any time, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Alligare Triclopyr 4 Plus Tordon* or Picloram K in Oil Tank Mix - Alligare Triclopyr 4 and Tordon* or Picloram K may be applied 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.)

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment - To control or suppress susceptible woody plants, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 10% penetrant such as Cide-Kick or similar penetrant in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed straight stream spray. For stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter, apply sufficient spray to one side of the stems 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 the 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, under-story 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 Alligare Triclopyr 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 at any time, including winter months.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment - To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 either undiluted or mixed at 50-75% 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 around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Alligare Triclopyr 4 or oil mixture with Alligare Triclopyr 4 to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments can be used to control susceptible woody plants and vines with < 2 inch diameter stems. Plants with > 2 inch diameter stems may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This application method works best in dense areas with small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Alligare Triclopyr 4 can also be used as a chemical side-trim to control lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil. Add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous agitation to maintain mix. Apply in 70 to 100 gallons per acre with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun to ensure uniform stem coverage. In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant. In other areas, apply anytime within 10 weeks of bud break, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

For improved control of black cherry, mix Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, application rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground under the plant to cover small root suckers which may not be visible above the soil surface.

Cut Stump Treatment

Resprouting of cut stumps of susceptible species can be controlled by mixing 20 to 30 gallons of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at low pressure with a backpack or knapsack sprayer; using either solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Apply to the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface including cambium. The treated area should be thoroughly wet, but do not apply to the point of runoff. Vary spray mixture concentration according to size and susceptibility of treated species. Applications can be made at any time of the year, including in winter months. Do not apply when snow or water prevent application to the ground line.

Cut Stump Treatment in Western States

Resprouting of cut stumps of salt-cedar and other *Tamarix* spp., bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species can be controlled by treating the cambium and adjacent wood around the circumference of the cut stump to wet. Applications may be made at any time during the year, however, reduced control may occur during periods of moisture stress as can occur in late summer. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver small amounts.

Note: All basal bark and dormant brush treatments may be used on grazed range and permanent pasture land provided that no more than 2 quarts/acre/year of Alligare Triclopyr 4 are applied. Large plants or species requiring higher rates of Triclopyr may not be completely controlled. See the **Use Restrictions** section for grazing restrictions.

Chemical Mowing on Non-Cropland Sites Infested with Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds or Woody Plants

To control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and for suppression and stem density reduction of woody plants that occur on rights-of-way, airport grounds, petroleum tank farms or other industrial sites, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied to the cut surfaces of weed or brush stubble under the deck of a rotary mower such as the Lucas "64" System or other approved equipment that is designed to uniformly apply the herbicide. Apply when growing conditions are favorable and the weeds are actively growing.

Broadleaf Weed Control: Using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre, apply the rate specified in the "Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment – Broadleaf Weed Control" section of this label. To improve weed control or broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, follow the label directions for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Alligare Triclopyr 4.

Woody Plant Control: For suppressing and reducing stem density of woody species, use 3 to 6 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. To improve woody plant control or broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled, follow label directions for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Alligare Triclopyr 4.

Forest Management Applications

For broadcast applications, apply the specified rate of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a total of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or in 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use sufficient spray volumes to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives used for drift minimization that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate plant coverage.

Conifer Plant Back Interval – Conifer injury may occur if conifers are planted sooner than 1 month after Alligare Triclopyr 4 treatments at rates up to 4 quarts per acre; or if conifers are planted sooner than 2 months after treatment with rates of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. When herbicide tank mixtures are used for forest site preparation, use the longest plant back waiting period recommended on any tank mix partner.

Forest Site Preparation (Not For Conifer Release)

Broadcast Applications in Southern States (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 4 to 6 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4. Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied at a rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon® 101 Mixture or Tordon® or Picloram K to broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled. Tordon® 101 Mixture and Tordon® or Picloram K are not registered for use in California and Florida. For grass control, Alligare Triclopyr 4, alone or in combination with Tordon® or Picloram K or Tordon® 101 Mixture, may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for grass control in forests.

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

Broadcast Applications in All Other States (Except those listed as Southern States) - To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply 3 to 6 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4. Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied at a rate of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon® 101 Mixture, Tordon® or Picloram K, or 2,4-D low volatile ester to broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled. Tordon® 101 Mixture and Tordon® or Picloram K are not registered for use in California and Florida. For grass control, Alligare Triclopyr 4, alone or in combination with Tordon® or Picloram K or Tordon® 101 Mixture, may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for grass control in forests.

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

Site Preparation in 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 per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4. To control species such as fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate or Imazapyr 4SL herbicide. To control gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses, 2 to 3 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Glyphosate 4 herbicide.

Apply as broadcast applications during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites; or as bands over the tops of beds on bedded sites. Best results will occur if applications are made in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory for early season applications made prior to August.

Note: Do not apply after planting pines.

Conifer Release Applications

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

Directed Sprays

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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Direct the spray onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent. Make applications any time after the hardwoods 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 the spray solution away from conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines. See the **RATES** Table in the **APPLICATIONS DIRECTIONS** section for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

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

Make broadcast applications of Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 2 to 4 quarts per acre for control of broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plant species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a tank mix with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate. Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 4 quarts per acre or by a tank mix of Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 2 to 3 quarts per acre with either Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate, Imazapyr 4SL, Escort, or Metsulfuron Methyl 60DF 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.** For best results, apply 30 or more gallons per acre of spray solution. Make applications in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

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

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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Diesel or fuel oil may be used as diluents. If applying in water, add 1 to 2 gallons per acre of diesel oil, a suitable surfactant, or an oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) Before Conifer Bud Break and After Hardwoods Begin Growth ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage) – Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier. Apply no more than 3 pounds acid equivalent 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 Growing Actively – Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D low volatile ester in water carrier. Apply no more than 3 pounds acid equivalent 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, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester. Apply no more than 4 pounds acid equivalent per acre from both products. Make applications in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over-wintering buds; and hardwoods are in full leaf prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for 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, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre. Make applications in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over-wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf prior to autumn coloration.

Application Directions for Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 of this label for a list of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by Alligare Triclopyr 4.

Florida: Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be applied to non-irrigation ditchbanks and fencerows on farms and ranches in addition to those uses listed in this section of the label.

Application Methods

Foliage Treatment with Ground Equipment

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage using 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre. To ensure adequate coverage of plants with increased depth and density of foliage, and particularly for treatment of woody plants, use higher spray volumes.

High-Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use the specified rate of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone or in a tank mix to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. For rangeland and permanent pasture sites, make 1 application per year and apply no more

than 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 (2 lbs. ae of triclopyr) per acre. Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed with other herbicides at directed rates (see application rates table below) to control a broader spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds. Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing.

Apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. Minimize spray drift by using the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. A drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops may also be used to reduce spray drift. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Application Rates per 100 Gallons of Spray		
Alligare Triclopyr 4	Plus Tank Mix Product	Rate (qt)
1-4 qt	—	—
1-2 qt	Grazon* P+D specialty herbicide	4
1-2 pt	2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide	1-2
1-2 qt	Tordon* or Picloram 22K specialty herbicide	1-2
2 qt	Reclaim* specialty herbicide ^{1,2}	2

¹Reclaim* is registered for use only in Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

²See directions for Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment below.

Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment: To control low to moderate density mesquite infestations, apply a tank mixture of Alligare Triclopyr 4 and Reclaim* to individual plants with a backpack or hand-held sprayer or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 2 quarts of Reclaim* per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1/2 % v/v of each product). Apply in water or as an oil-water emulsion as described in the Mixing Directions Section. If an oil-water emulsion is used, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results, but do not spray to the point of runoff. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve using this method. Do not apply when mesquite foliage is wet. The total amount of Reclaim* applied should not exceed 1 1/3 pints per acre. For best results, follow information given elsewhere in this label concerning effect of environmental conditions and application timing on control. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that generates a coarse spray and provides good coverage. Drift may be reduced by directing sprays no higher than the top of target plants and by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

Broadcast Application With Aerial or Ground Equipment

Brush and weed control results are influenced by environmental conditions and application timing; for best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. For woody species, apply when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed after the rapid growth period of early spring. To ensure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption, brush regrowth should be at least 4 ft. high prior to treatment. The presence of healthy foliage at the time of application as well as adequate soil moisture before and after treatment are important factors contributing to optimal herbicidal activity.

Apply sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage using 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for ground applications and at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial applications. To ensure adequate coverage of plants with increased depth and density of foliage, and particularly for treatment of woody plants, use higher spray volumes.

Mesquite: The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, growth stage and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth, the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green. Apply within 60 days after the 75°F minimum soil temperature at the 12 to 18 inch depth has been reached (the rate of soil warm-up at the 12 to 18 inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage with coarse-textured (sandy) soils warming up sooner than fine-textured (clay) soils and dry soils warming up more quickly than wet soils). If the application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases, product performance may be adversely affected. Do not treat if mesquite exhibits new (light green) terminal growth in response to recent heavy rainfall during the growing season and to ensure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption, mesquite regrowth should be at least 4 ft. high prior to treatment.

Mesquite Only

Apply ½ to 1 pint of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in combination with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Reclaim*. Refer to the Reclaim* label for additional treatment recommendations and information on mesquite control. Apply as an oil/water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre for aerial applications or in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre for ground applications. Use no more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application.

Mesquite and Pricklypear Cactus

For pricklypear cactus in association with mesquite, apply a tank mix of ½ to 1 pint of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 1 to 2 pints of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre. For a higher and more uniform plant kill of pricklypear, use the 2 pint per acre rate of Tordon* or Picloram 22K. To control pricklypear while providing improved control of mesquite, Tordon* or Picloram 22K may also be applied in combination with Reclaim*. Refer to the Tordon* or Picloram 22K and Reclaim* labels for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply as an oil/water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre for aerial applications or in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre for ground applications. Use no more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application.

South Texas Mixed Brush (Mesquite, Pricklypear Cactus, Blackbrush, Twisted Acacia and Granjeno)

If pricklypear is a problem, apply 1 to 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a tank mixture with 2 pints of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre. If mesquite is the prevalent species apply 1 to 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of Reclaim* per acre. Alligare Triclopyr 4 contributes to the control of non-legume species such as granjeno and oaks; however, for improved control if primarily woody legume species are present, apply 2 pints of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre in combination with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of Reclaim* per acre. Refer to the Tordon* or Picloram 22K and Reclaim* labels for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply as an oil/water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre for aerial applications or in 15 gallons or more total volume per acre for ground applications. Use no more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For acceptable brush control, an oil/water emulsion and good spray coverage is critical.

Sand Shinnery Oak Suppression

In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, for suppression of shinnery oak growing on sandy soils apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone at a rate of ½ to 2 pints per acre. Following suppression, grass response may be significant if rainfall is adequate. Deferring grazing after application together with proper grazing management is recommended to allow for the reestablishment of grass stands.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak – Regrowth Stands

Apply when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded) in late spring to early summer (May-July). Use 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone or in tank mix combination with 0.5 to 1 pint of 2,4-D low-volatile ester herbicide per acre.

Apply as an oil/water emulsion or water surfactant dilution in at least 5 gallons per acre total volume by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter or 15 to 25 gallons per acre total volume by ground equipment. Use no more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For suppression only, lower rates may be used. Control will require at least 3 consecutive treatments.

Note: Because regrowth plants have a large root mass relative to top growth, delay broadcast treatment until top growth is at least 4 ft. tall in order for the top growth to intercept and translocate sufficient herbicide to control the roots.

High Volume Foliage Treatment: For regrowth less than 4 ft tall, apply 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per 100 gallons of water and 2 quarts of ag surfactant alone or in tank mix combination with 1 gallon of Grazon* P+D or 1 quart of Tordon* or Picloram 22K. Apply to individual plants as a high volume leaf-stem treatment using ground equipment.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak – Mature Stands

To control mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded) in late spring to early summer (May-July). When using Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone, some understory species such as winged elm, buckbrush, tree huckleberry and ash occurring in some areas will be suppressed or defoliated but not controlled. Where these understory species occur, control may be improved by tank mixing 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 1 quart of Tordon* or Picloram 22K or 4 quarts of Grazon* P+D per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter as an oil/water emulsion in a total volume of 5 or more gallons per acre.

Other Susceptible Woody Plants

Apply 2 to 4 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 alone or in combination with 2 to 3 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation per acre. If applications are made when plants are mature late in the summer, during drought conditions, or if difficult to control species such as ash, choke cherry, elm, maple or oaks are prevalent on the site, use the higher rates of Alligare Triclopyr 4, alone or with 2,4-D. For increased control of certain species, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may also be applied in a tank mixture with Grazon* P+D or Tordon* or Picloram 22K, refer to the labels for Grazon* P+D and Tordon* or Picloram 22K for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre aerially or in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre when using ground equipment. Apply during or after bloom for best results on blackberry. For management of kudzu, use 1 quart of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. To achieve the desired level of control, repeat applications may be necessary.

Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds

When weeds are actively growing, apply 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment or in a total volume of 2 or more gallons per acre aerially. Alligare Triclopyr 4 at a rate of ½ to 3 pints may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.

Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca

Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in diesel or fuel oil (13 fl oz of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Established Permanent Grass Stands

NOTE: Use Alligare Triclopyr 4 on CRP acres only after perennial grasses are well established.

Broadcast Application Ground or Aerial: For small weed control, apply 1 to 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. For deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control apply up to 1 ½ quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. Apply in 2 gallons or more total volume per acre for aerial applications or in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre for ground applications.

Restrictions:

- Apply no more than 1 ½ quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre per growing season on CRP acres.
- When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restriction imposed by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow local (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions. If legumes are a desired cover crop during CRP, do not use Alligare Triclopyr 4.

Application Directions for Ornamental Turf

Refer to Table 2 for a list of broadleaf weeds controlled by Alligare Triclopyr 4.

For spot treatments, do not apply more than 2 qts. of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in a single application.

Foliar sprays should be applied during warm weather, from early spring through fall, when weeds are actively growing. Broadleaf weeds germinate at different times. Only emerged weeds present at the time of application will be controlled. Newly seeded turf should be mowed 2 or 3 times before being treated. When making applications to mature plants, hard-to-control species, or during drought conditions, use higher rates. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Use low pressure sprays to minimize spray drift. Do not water for 24 hours after application.

Mixing Instructions

When Alligare Triclopyr 4 is mixed with water it forms an emulsion (not a solution) and separation may occur unless the spray mixture is agitated continuously.

Add about one-half the required amount of clean water to the spray tank. Start agitation and add the specified amount of Alligare Triclopyr 4. Provide moderate agitation while completing the addition of water and during application.

Reseeding Precaution: Do not reseed for 3 weeks after application. (This precaution does not apply when bermudagrass turf is overseeded with perennial ryegrass at a minimum reseeding of 400 lbs. per acre.)

Broadcast Treatment of Ornamental Turf

Apply ½ to 1 quart per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in enough water to provide uniform coverage of the target area to control actively growing broadleaf weeds growing in perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, or tall fescue. Do not use on other turfgrass species (see Use Precautions section of this label) unless injury can be tolerated. To minimize turf injury, do not treat if turf is under heat-or drought-stress and make repeat applications at least 4 weeks apart.

Tank Mixing: To improve the spectrum of activity, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed at a rate of ½ to 1 pint per acre with directed rates of low volatile amine or ester formulations of 2,4-D, MCPP, or other labeled postemergence broadleaf herbicides. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Spot Treatment of Ornamental Turf

Mix 3/8 to ¾ fluid ounces of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per 1000 square feet in enough water to provide uniform coverage of the target area and apply at any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible. **Note:** Do not apply more than 2 quarts per acre or 1.5 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a single application.

Control of Kikuyugrass

Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at a rate of ½ to 1 quart per acre. To improve activity, MSMA herbicide may be tank mixed with the ½ quart per acre rate of Alligare Triclopyr 4. Three to four additional applications at 4 to 6 week intervals may be required to achieve control of kikuyugrass.

Suppression of Bermudagrass

Apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at the rate of 1 quart per acre. Three to four additional applications at 4 week intervals will be required to give adequate suppression of bermudagrass and allow fescue or other desired turfgrass species to dominate. To improve suppression and control of bermudagrass, 1 quart per acre of Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide registered for this use pattern. Three to four additional applications of this tank mix at 4 week intervals should be made to achieve control. Reseeding following application will accelerate the transition to cool season turf (see Reseeding Precautions above).

Table 1
Woody Plants Controlled by Alligare Triclopyr 4

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

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

²For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

³Basal or dormant stem applications only

Table 2
Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Alligare Triclopyr 4

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

Ground Ivy
Lambsquarters
Lespedeza

Wild Lettuce
Wild Violet
Yarrow

- (1) **Sericea lespedeza:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 recommended rate. To control sparse plant stands, use spot treatments. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in water (1 to 1 ½ gallons of Alligare Triclopyr 4 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 Alligare Triclopyr 4.
 - To control any remaining plants or to thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment, use spot treatments.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(Nonrefillable container ≤ 5 gallons): 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 ¼ 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 if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

LIMITED WARRANTY, TERMS OF SALE, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

Warranty: Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

Terms of Sale: The Company's directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather

conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

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EPA 20210429



Alligare

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

TRICLOPYR 4

A Herbicide for Control of Woody Plants, Annuals and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Forests, Grass Pastures, Rangeland, CRP acres, Rights-of-Way, and in Non-Crop Areas and Ornamental Turf, Industrial Sites and Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Triclopyr BEE: (3,5,6 Trichloro-2-Pyridinyl) oxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester61.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:38.4%

TOTAL:100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

*Contains 4 pounds of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon (44.3%)

EPA Reg. No. 81927-11

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001^{ALB}
75640-COL-001^{PC}; 53883-TX-002^{CSI}
7401-TX-001^{TX}; 81927-AL-001^{PM}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • 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. • Do not give liquid to the person.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(Nonrefillable container ≤ 5 gallons): 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 ¼ 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 if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 liters)

EPA 20210429

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



GARLON™ 3A

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 01/26/2022
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Corteva Agriscience™ encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GARLON™ 3A

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information : 1-800-258-3033

Number

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224)
+1 800-992-5994 or +1 317-337-6009

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Kidney)
- repeated exposure

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms

:



Signal Word

:

Warning

Hazard Statements

:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements

:

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture

:

Mixture

Components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	57213-69-1	44.4
ethanol	64-17-5	$\geq 1 - < 3$
Balance	Not Assigned	> 50

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- In case of skin contact : 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.
- In case of eye contact : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
- If swallowed : Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : None known.
- Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
- Notes to physician : No specific antidote.
Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

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- Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water stream.
High volume water jet
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.
- Hazardous combustion products : During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.
- Combustion products may include and are not limited to:
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Hydrogen chloride gas
Carbon oxides
- Specific extinguishing methods : Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
- Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

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Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater.
See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up :

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container.
The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over-pressurization of the container.
Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.
See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling :

Avoid formation of aerosol.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

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environment.
Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.
No smoking.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
Keep tightly closed.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents
Organic peroxides
Flammable solids
Pyrophoric liquids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases
Explosives
Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	57213-69-1	TWA	2 mg/m ³	Dow IHG
ethanol	64-17-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
triethylamine	121-44-8	TWA	1 ppm	Dow IHG
		STEL	3 ppm	Dow IHG
		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	1 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	25 ppm 100 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm 40 mg/m ³	OSHA P0
		STEL	15 ppm 60 mg/m ³	OSHA P0

Engineering measures : Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

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Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

Skin and body protection : Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Color : Pink to purple

Odor : Ammoniacal

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 9.54 (69.4 °F / 20.8 °C)
Concentration: 10 %
Method: pH Electrode

Melting point/range : Not applicable to liquids

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Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: No data available
Flash point	: 109 °F / 43 °C Method: Setaflash Closed Cup ASTM D3828, closed cup
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability (liquids)	: Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density	: No data available
Density	: 1.1385 g/cm ³ (68 °F / 20 °C) Method: Digital density meter
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: Soluble
Autoignition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: 12.5 mPa.s (77 °F / 25 °C)
Explosive properties	: No Method: Thermal GLP: yes
Oxidizing properties	: No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

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Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	: Acids Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat, female): 4,100 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 425
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: Mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): > 2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration. Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity Remarks: Maximum achievable concentration.
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg
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LDLo (human): 1,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 15,800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Components:

ethanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Result : Eye irritation

ethanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay
Species : Mouse
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

ethanol:

Species : Guinea pig
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

ethanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), Triclopyr., Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects., Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen., Epidemiology studies provide evidence that drinking of alcoholic beverages (containing ethanol) is associated with cancer, and IARC has classified alcoholic beverages as carcinogenic to humans.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans ethanol	64-17-5
------	--	---------

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : For similar active ingredient(s), Triclopyr., In laboratory ani-

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assessment mal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

ethanol:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility. Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

ethanol:

Assessment : Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT-repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs : Kidney
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Target Organs : Kidney
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.

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Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

ethanol:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 400 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 56 - 87 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: Method Not Specified. LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	Remarks: Based on information for a similar material: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 107 mg/l End point: Growth rate inhibition Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent ErC50 (blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae): > 100 mg/l End point: Growth inhibition

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Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): > 100 mg/l
End point: Growth inhibition
Exposure time: 7 d

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.241 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0191 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: Based on information for a similar material:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar material(s):
Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis
(LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive
species tested).

LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 350 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica)): 56 - 87 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 448 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 107 mg/l
End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: Growth inhibition

EC50 (Lemna gibba): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d

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Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): 0.241 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (*Myriophyllum spicatum*): 0.0191 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organisms : Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm)., Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

oral LD50 (*Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)): 300 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50 (*Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail)): 11622 mg/kg diet.

contact LD50 (*Apis mellifera* (bees)): > 100 µg/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 11,200 - 13,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 5,414 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EbC50 (*Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom)): 10,943 - 11,619 mg/l
End point: Biomass
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

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Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Triclopyr.
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Triclopyr.
Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

ThOD : 2.08 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Rate constant: 3.58E-12 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.31
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and

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50).

ethanol:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 1.0
Method: Estimated.
Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments : Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

ethanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : Remarks: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the

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material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	: UN 1993
Proper shipping name	: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Ethanol)
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3
Environmentally hazardous	: yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 1993
Proper shipping name	: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Ethanol)
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	: 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	: 355

IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 1993
Proper shipping name	: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Ethanol)
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3
EmS Code	: F-E, <u>S-E</u>
Marine pollutant	: yes(Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt)
Remarks	: Stowage category A

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR Road

UN/ID/NA number	: UN 1993
Proper shipping name	: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Ethanol)
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
ERG Code	: 128

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Marine pollutant : no

Further information

For US Domestic transport, according to 49 CFR 173.150 f (1), A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. According to 49 CFR 173.150 (f) 2 this product is only classified in containers over 119 gallons or 450 liters. Not regulated if shipped in packages less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters). If transporting by vessel or aircraft unless other means of transportation is impracticable, the product must be shipped as a flammable liquid.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Triclopyr Tri-ethylamine Salt	57213-69-1	>= 30 - < 50 %
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US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

ethanol	64-17-5
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California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ethanol, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and ethanol, ethylene oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-037

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This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

DANGER

Corrosive

Causes irreversible eye damage

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	: Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	: Time Weighted Average (TWA):
Dow IHG / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
Dow IHG / TWA	: Time weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations. CFR - Code of Federal Regulations. IARC - International Agency for Research

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on Cancer. IATA-DGR - International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration. RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. RQ - Reportable Quantity. SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act.

Revision Date : 07/16/2024

Product code: XRM-3724

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN

Specimen Label

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Garlon® 3A

HERBICIDE

™Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For the control of woody plants, broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas, including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings; and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Active Ingredient:

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

Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 31.8% - 3 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-37

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

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

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Applicator: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray mixtures of Garlon 3A herbicide when used as directed.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

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. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

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

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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. **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 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 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: 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. 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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.

Product Information

Use Garlon® 3A specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical

power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites. **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.

Use Precautions

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.

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

Use Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

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

Do not apply Garlon 3A 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 Garlon 3A to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.

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

Do not apply with a mistblower.

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

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

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

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year on aquatic sites.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of Garlon 3A) 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.
- On forestry sites, Garlon 3A may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.
- 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 Garlon 3A) per acre per year.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

See chart below for specific setback distances near 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)	Garlon 3A 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 Garlon 3A around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the

triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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

Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Grazing green forage:

- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)

- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

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

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 layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil[†] or Thru-Valve boom[†], or use an agriculturally 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. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

[†]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 Corteva Agriscience 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 its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Corteva Agriscience, 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 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 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, Garlon 3A 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. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

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

Weed Resistance Management:

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself

may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices:

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

Plants Controlled

Woody Plant Species

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

¹For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

²Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed	Mexican petunia	tansy ragwort
burdock	plantain	tropical soda apple
Canada thistle	purple loosestrife	vetch
chicory	ragweed	wedelia
curly dock	smartweed	wild lettuce
dandelion	Spanish needles/	
field bindweed	common beggarticks	
lamb'squarter		

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Garlon 3A. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre. Apply Garlon 3A 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% Garlon 3A or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Garlon 3A per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Application Methods

Use Garlon 3A at rates of 3/4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) 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 Garlon 3A. Surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

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 Garlon 3A alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide. (Tordon 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label.) Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

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

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

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those 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 Garlon 3A at the rate of 3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Garlon 3A at 3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below). Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Garlon 3A		
	Range 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 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.

²Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.

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

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of Garlon 3A) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use 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 sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). The spray concentration of Garlon 3A and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be applied in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use 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 sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

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

Note: If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

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 later under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) 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 Garlon 3A) may be combined with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

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

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

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

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

Non-grazed areas: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) or 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in a tank mix combination with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

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 use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of Garlon 3A (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2/3 of a gallon of Garlon 3A (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 Garlon 3A, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

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

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Garlon 3A 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.

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

Stump Treatment

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

Forest Management Applications

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

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Use up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Garlon 3A at 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be used with Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications as described under Directions for Use. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Garlon 3A at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 gallons of Garlon 3A) 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 Garlon 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

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

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 3A at rates of 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre

from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

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

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

Christmas Tree Plantations

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

Use Precautions:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Garlon 3A.

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 Garlon 3A for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Garlon 3A if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Preparation

The order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and Garlon 3A. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of Garlon 3A) 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 Garlon 3A 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 Garlon 3A 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 Fraser fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas fir.

Restriction: Apply Garlon 3A only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Garlon 3A		
2 pints/acre (3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)	3 to 4 pints/acre (1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr)	5 pints/acre (1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)
clover dandelion dock, curly lambsquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry ¹ chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TG) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper ¹	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

(S) Suppression

(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

¹Use 4 pint per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 4 to 20 fl oz of Garlon 3A in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) 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 in preceding section of this label.)

Wetland Sites in Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Garlon 3A may be used within forests and non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

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.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños 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.)

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Consulte el folleto de la etiqueta bajo "Requisitos para uso agrícola" en la sección Instrucciones de uso para obtener información sobre esta ley.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si cae en la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15-20 minutos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si se ingiere: llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Nota al aplicador: No se espera una reacción alérgica en la piel por la exposición a mezclas de aerosol del herbicida Garlon 3A cuando se usa según las indicaciones.

Nota al médico: El posible daño a la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.

Consulte el contenido del folleto de la etiqueta para obtener información preventiva adicional, que incluye Instrucciones de uso.

Aviso: Lea toda la etiqueta. Use el producto únicamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta. **Antes de usar este producto, lea la Exención de responsabilidad sobre la garantía, los Riesgos inherentes al uso y la Limitación de las compensaciones al final del folleto de la etiqueta.** Si los términos son inaceptables, devuélvalo de inmediato sin abrir.

En el caso de una emergencia que ponga en peligro la salud o el medio ambiente en relación con este producto, llame al 1-800-992-5994.

Agroquímico: no transporte ni almacene con alimentos, forrajes, medicamentos o ropa.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-101-022
Replaced Label: CD02-101-021

EPA accepted 02/25/16

Revisions:

- 1 Added QR symbol for Spanish translation and related pointer text: "Escanee para la información de seguridad en español. Scan for safety information in Spanish."
- 2 Specimen label: Added Spanish translation of health and safety information.

Declaraciones preventivas

**Riesgos para los seres humanos y
animales domésticos**

PELIGRO

Corrosivo • Causa daño ocular irreversible • Dañino si se ingiere o se absorbe por la piel • El contacto prolongado y frecuente con la piel puede causar reacciones alérgicas en algunos individuos

Evite el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Lávese concienzudamente después de manipular (pesticidas) y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle o tabaco, o ir al baño. Quítese y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Gafas de protección.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos (≥ 14 mil) como goma de butilo, goma natural, goma de neopreno o goma de nitrilo

Deseche la ropa y otros materiales absorbentes que se hayan empapado o contaminado fuertemente con el concentrado de este producto.

No los reutilice. Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

Controles de ingeniería

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves de forma que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)], los requisitos del EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) para manipuladores (de pesticidas) podrán reducirse o modificarse según se especifique en el WPS.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

Los usuarios deben:

- Quitarse la ropa/el PPE de inmediato si entra pesticida en su interior. Luego se deben lavar concienzudamente y ponerse ropa limpia.
- Quitarse el PPE de inmediato después de manipular este producto. Lavar la parte externa de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lavarse con abundante agua y ponerse ropa limpia.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Primeros auxilios (Cont.)

Si cae en la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15-20 minutos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Si se ingiere: llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba un vaso de agua lentamente. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Nota al aplicador: No se espera una reacción alérgica en la piel por la exposición a mezclas de aerosol del herbicida Garlon 3A cuando se usa según las indicaciones.

Nota al médico: El posible daño a la mucosa puede contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.

Riesgos ambientales

No contamine el agua cuando limpie el equipo o deseche aguas de lavado del equipo. Bajo ciertas condiciones, el tratamiento de maleza acuática puede resultar en la depleción o pérdida de oxígeno debido a la descomposición de las plantas muertas, lo que puede contribuir a la asfixia de los peces. Esta pérdida puede causar la asfixia de los peces. Por lo tanto, para minimizar este riesgo, no trate más de un tercio a la mitad del área acuática en una sola operación y espere al menos 10-14 días entre tratamientos. Comience el tratamiento a lo largo de la orilla y proceda hacia el agua en bandas, para permitir que los peces se muevan a áreas no tratadas. Consulte con la agencia estatal de pesca y fauna antes de aplicar en aguas públicas para determinar si se necesita un permiso.

Este producto químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con químicos detectados en aguas subterráneas. El uso de este producto químico en áreas donde los suelos son permeables, en especial donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede causar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

Riesgos físicos o químicos

Combustible No use ni almacene el producto cerca del calor o de llamas expuestas.

Instrucciones de uso

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicarlo.

No aplicar este producto de forma que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o a través de la deriva. Solo los manipuladores de pesticidas con la protección adecuada pueden estar en el área durante la aplicación. Para obtener información sobre cualquier requisito específico de su estado o tribu, consulte a la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Use este producto solo de acuerdo con su material informativo y la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, 40 CFR, Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del PPE, y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola.

No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de ingreso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 48 horas.

El PPE requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas según el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mamelucos).
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Gafas de protección.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos (≥ 14 mil) como goma de butilo, goma natural, goma de neopreno o goma de nitrilo

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por la Ley para la Protección del Trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). La Ley para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Restricciones de ingreso para usos no cubiertos por la WPS: Para aplicaciones en áreas no agrícolas, no permita el ingreso a las áreas hasta que los aerosoles se hayan secado, a menos que el aplicador y otros manipuladores (de pesticidas) usen el PPE.

Almacenamiento y desecho

No contamine el agua, la comida ni los forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho. Se prohíbe el desecho a cielo abierto.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: Almacene por encima de 28 °F o agite antes de usar.

Desecho de pesticidas: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben desecharse en el lugar o en un centro de desecho de residuos autorizado.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y volver a taparlo.

Agitar durante 10 segundos. Verter el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuagar a presión** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Envases rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticidas. No reusar este envase para ningún otro fin.

La limpieza del envase antes de su disposición final es responsabilidad de la persona que deseche el envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su disposición final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llenar el envase con un 10 % de agua. Agitar enérgicamente o hacer recircular el agua con la bomba durante dos minutos. Verter o bombear el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repetir este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perforélo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros procedimientos permitidos por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuagar tres veces** de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llenar el envase a 1/4 de su capacidad con agua. Reemplazar y ajustar los cierres. Colocar el envase sobre un lado y hacer rodar hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y asegurarse de que dé al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Colocar el envase sobre su extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dar vuelta el envase, colocar sobre su otro extremo e inclinar hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vaciar las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacenar las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuagar a presión de la siguiente manera: Vaciar el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continuar drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantener el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o disposición posterior. Insertar la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuagar a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drenar durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.