TRICLOPYR 4
Specimen Label

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

EPA Reg. No. 81927-11

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que le 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.

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.

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
13 N. 8th Street
Opelika, AL 36801

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.

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.

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. The WPS 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.

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:
• Covers
• 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 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:
• Covers
• Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
• Protective eyewear
• Shoes plus socks

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, roadways, 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 contacts 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
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Maximum Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Volume Per Acre</th>
<th>Alligare Triclopyr 4 Quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2 quarts/acre</td>
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<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Do not use</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Do not use</td>
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<td>20</td>
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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 foliarily 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 basoil 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. Reaagate 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 ingredi-
ents in the spray tank when tank mixing Alligare Triclopyr 4 with other materials:

1. Use a clear glass 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 approxi-
mately ¼ hour.
3. If the mixture bails-up, forms flakes, sedges, 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 sur-
fac tant if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used. To ensure spray uniformity over an entire field, 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 thic k "inert" (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 on this label for grass pastures, and apply at the rates recommended by your supplier or Extension Service Specialist provided that no maximum application rates speci-
fied 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 Comex may be needed in some situations, and in difficult situations premixing Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 1 to 4
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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 within 250 feet of any water body except where it has been determined that no known effects are to be expected. Avoid spraying when wind velocities are low; or by using an approved drift control system.

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 does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment produced by other parties is not recommended.

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 ¾ 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. 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 air-stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the target area may 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 ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. 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 may 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. 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 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 production 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 water 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® or Picloram to increase drift potential. Some 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.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays - Prepare a premix of Alligare Triclopyr 4, oil, and surfactant in a satisfactory mixer. Do not allow any mixture or misting spray to come into contact with plants. Use continuous agitation to maintain mix. Apply in 70 to 100 gallons of spray solution. 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.

**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 450 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.

**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 applications 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 spray bores is noticeable. Do not get runoff on the treated plants. Use equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volume applied.

**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 400 to 1000 gallons of spray solution. The application should be made in 100 to 300 gallons. 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 that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above the ground. Pines (lobolly, 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.

**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 1000 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 that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above the ground. Pines (lobolly, 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.

**Thinline Basal Bark Treatment** - To control suppress susceptible woody plants, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 10% penetrating 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 a directed 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 that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above the ground. Pines (lobolly, 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 plants which have not developed the thick 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, or any oak on moderately to bigleaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 to 8 months prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevents spraying at the desired height above ground level.
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 base of the 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 gal-
lons 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 per-
meable range where suitable moisture levels are provided to ensure no more than 8 quarts 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.

For improved control of black cherry, mix Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 4 quarts of Weedo-
**TRICLOPYR 4**

**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 color change.

**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**

**Foliation Treatment with Ground Equipment**
Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage using 10 or more gal- lons 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 Foliation 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 directions table below) for 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 collar. 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.

**Foliation Treatment with Aerial Equipment**
Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region

**Application Rates per 100 Gallons of Spray**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alligare Triclopyr 4</th>
<th>Plus Tank Mix Product</th>
<th>Rate (qt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4 qt</td>
<td>1-2 qt</td>
<td>Tordon* or Picloram 22K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 qt</td>
<td>2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1-2 qt               | Triclopyr 4 | 2-4 pints of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre. Alligare Triclopyr 4 is highly susceptible to drift and should be applied in the mornings when the wind is 0-5 mph. For best results, use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops. For post-treatment applications, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at a rate of 1 pint per acre in 30 gallons or more total volume per acre. For pre-emergence applications, apply Alligare Triclopyr 4 at 2 to 4 pints per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre.

**Post Oak and Blackjacks – Regrowth Stands**

To control mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For application to individual plants as a high volume leaf-stem treatment, use 0.1 gallons of water per stem. For a higher and more concentrated treatment, use 0.2 gallons of water per stem.

**South Texas Mixed Brush (Mesquite, Pricklypear Cactus, Blackbrush, Twisted Acacia and Granjeno)**
If pricklypear is a problem, apply 1 to 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a tank mix with 0.5 to 1 quarts of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre. Apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 in a tank mix with 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon* or Picloram 22K per acre. For post-treatment applications, apply 1 pint of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For pre-emergence applications, apply 2 to 4 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For ground applications, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre.

**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 1 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 Blackjacks – Mature Stands**
To control mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For ground applications, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For ground applications, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water 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, mix a tank mixture of Alligare Triclopyr 4 with 1 quart of Tordon* or Picloram 22K for 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 ground 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.

**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 1 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 Blackjacks – Mature Stands**
To control mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For ground applications, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, apply 1 gallon of oil per acre for both aerial and ground application. For ground applications, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre in 4 to 6 gallons of water per acre.

**Sustainable Broadleaf Weeds**
When weeds are actively growing, apply 2 pints of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre as a broad- cast 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. Alligare Triclopyr 4 at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre may be mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester. Alligare Triclopyr 4 at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre may be mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.
TRICLOPYR 4

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 1/2 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 1/2 quarts of Alligare Triclopyr 4 per acre for 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 Information System.

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 to 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 will provide uniform coverage of the target area and apply at any time broadleaf weeds are present. For spot treatments, 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.

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 1 to 2 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 weed-free permanent 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 4 to 6 weeks apart.

Tank Mixing: To improve the spectrum of activity, Alligare Triclopyr 4 may be tank mixed at a rate of 1 to 1/2 pint per 1 pint per acre with directed rates of low volatility amine or ester formulations of 2,4-D, MCP, 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 0.5 to 1 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 1 to 1/2 quart per acre. To improve activity, MSMA herbicide may be tank mixed with the 1/4 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 achieve 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alder</th>
<th>Locust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrowwood</td>
<td>Madrone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Maples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>Milkweed vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Clover (Bearmat)</td>
<td>Mulberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech</td>
<td>Oaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch</td>
<td>Osage Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Pepper Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbrush</td>
<td>Persimmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black gum</td>
<td>Persimmon, Eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxelder</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Pepper</td>
<td>Poison Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckthorn</td>
<td>Poison Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascara</td>
<td>Poplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>Salal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Saltbush (Brachytrichis spp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinquapin</td>
<td>Saltbush (silver myrtle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile Cherry</td>
<td>Salt Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>Sassafras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creosote bush (hawthorn)</td>
<td>Scotch Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>Sumac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
<td>Sweetbay Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderberry</td>
<td>Sweet Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallberry</td>
<td>Ten Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorse</td>
<td>Thimbleberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granjeno</td>
<td>Tree-of-Heaven (Allanthus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Guajillo | Trumpet Creeper *
| Guava | Tulip Poplar |
| Hawthorn | Twisted Acacia |
| Hazelnut | Virginia Creeper |
| Hickory | Wax Myrtle |
| Hornbeam | Wild Rose |
| Huisache (suppression) | Willow |
| Kudzu | Winged elm |
* For control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.

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 Beggartend | Smartweed |
| Curly dock | Sulfur Cinquefoil (2) |
| Dandelion | Sweet Clover |
| Dogfennel | Tropical Soda Apple (3) |
| Field Bindweed | Vetch |
| Goldenclover | Wild Carrot (Queen Anne’s Lace) |
| Ground ivy | Wild Lettuce |
| Lamb’s quarters | Wild Violet |
| Lespedeza | 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 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 1.5 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:
• Move 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 CONTAINERS:]
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.
(Nonrefillable > 5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. 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.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINERS:]
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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. 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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