

Platform™ Herbicide

FOR CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS, AQUATIC PLANTS, VINES; AND ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN NON-IRRIGATION DITCH BANKS, AQUATIC SITES SUCH AS PONDS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, NON-IRRIGATION CANALS, AND DITCHES WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CONTINUOUS OUTFLOW, AND ON RICE.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 55.6%

TOTAL 100.0%

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

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

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

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EPA EST. NO.

MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



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Platform Herbicide

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER-PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes Irreversible Eye Damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide 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, 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.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of a Medical Emergency involving this product, call 1-877-325-1840.

NOTE TO APPLICATOR

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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

For aquatic uses, 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 outward 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.

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.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is used to control unwanted woody plants; aquatic plants; and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds

- in non-irrigation ditch banks
- in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow.
- on rice

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to ditches or canals used to transport irrigation water. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural and other than rice fields as injury to crops may result.
- 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. Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams. Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries when making applications to banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- Application through a mist blower is not recommended.
- Do not make direct applications or allow spray mists to drift onto cotton; grapes; soybeans; tobacco; vegetable crops; flowers; ornamental shrubs or trees; or other desirable broadleaf plants.
- Obtain required permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoid injurious drift. Applications should only be made when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible plants.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Broadcast Applications

Aerial Application – When making aerial applications on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil(1) or Thru-Valve(1) boom, or use an agriculturally approved drift control agent. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as are mixtures containing agriculturally approved thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is use, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

(1) Note: Reference within this label to equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Nufarm is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such EQUIPMENT does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising their own judgement and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Nufarm, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Ground Application – To aid in reducing spray drift, this product should be applied in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally approved drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. Use of low pressure nozzles; and operating nozzles in the lower end of the manufacturer's recommendations 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.

In Hand Gun Applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

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

AQUATIC SITES – RICE

This product is a postemergence systemic herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds in rice (including ratoon rice). This product controls broadleaf weeds through foliar uptake; therefore, thorough coverage of target weeds is important. DO NOT apply under conditions which would allow spray drift to come in contact with adjacent broadleaf crops as crop injury may occur.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS FOR RICE

- Refer to the **General Use Precautions** section for additional precautions.
- Apply this product to rice only as directed on this label. Do not apply to any other crops.
- Do not apply this product to upland (nonflooded) rice.
- Direct application to ditches used to transport irrigation water is prohibited.
- Do not apply this product prior to the 2 to 3-leaf stage or after the 1/2" internode elongating stage of rice development (see the **Application Timing** and **Water Management** sections for more detail). Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.
- Do not apply within 60 days before harvesting rice.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 lb ae (1 pint) of this product per acre in a single application. Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.75 lb ae (2 pints) of this product per acre during the growing season. Applications made after rice is planted must be at least 20 days apart.
- Do not apply less than 20 days prior to draining the field, unless the water is contained within a tailwater recovery system, or other system appropriate for preventing discharge from rice fields. Water discharge is permitted 20 days following the last product application within the system.
- **Application to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.**
- Do not plant rotational crops other than rice for 4 months following treatment.
- Do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres within 12 months of treatment.
- Do not apply this product with 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer or zinc fertilizer.
- Do not apply this product following application of Whip herbicides, except in California where this product may be applied 14 days after application of Whip.
- Use of this product on rice grown in the state of New York is prohibited.

TANK MIXES FOR RICE

The recommended order of addition to the spray tank is as follows:

Tank Mixing Recommendations

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with water.
2. Add drift control agent (if used).
3. Add additional herbicide (if used).
4. Add this product.
5. Fill remainder of spray tank with water.
6. Add nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate (if used) last unless specified otherwise on the surfactant or crop oil concentrate label.

If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

SURFACTANTS – RICE

Use a nonionic agriculturally approved surfactant or a crop oil concentrate (COC) with this product for best broadleaf weed control in rice. Apply 0.25 to 0.5% surfactant by volume (2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution); or 1% COC by volume (8 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution), unless otherwise directed on the surfactant or COC label. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or COC label.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS – RICE

Aerial Application

Apply this product as a broadcast application in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre, except where state regulations specify a higher minimum spray volume. For post-flood applications or when foliage is dense, apply 5 to 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage. Apply at a height which provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft. Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters should have a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

Ground Application

Apply this product as a broadcast application in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Utilize a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

Avoid Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. **Do not** spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. Refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section for advice on how to minimize drift.

Application Timing – Rice

Apply this product as a preplant burndown treatment prior to the planting of rice; or to newly seeded rice; or to ratoon rice following harvest of the first crop.

For the **Preplant Burndown** treatment, apply this product at least 21 days before planting dry seeded rice. Apply this product 14 days before planting water seeded rice.

For the application to Newly Seeded Rice, apply from the 2 to 3-leaf stage up to the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development. Two applications can be made during this stage, but must be at least 20 days apart. (see the **Water Management** section).

Application of this product to **Ratoon Rice** may be made within two weeks following harvest of the first crop for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Note: Rice is most tolerant to postemergence applications of this product from the 2 to 3-leaf stage to the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development. Postemergence applications of the higher rates of this product may result in temporary rice injury that appears as leaf chlorosis or stunting. Rice will normally recover from these symptoms in two to four weeks. Treatments applied after the 1/2" internode elongation stage may result in increased rice injury. **Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.**

WATER MANAGEMENT

Pre-flood Application: For pre-flood applications, rice should be in the 2 to 3-leaf stage or larger. A shallow flood may be applied no sooner than 72 hours following application of this product. If the weeds are drought stressed, flush the field before applying this product so that weeds are actively growing at time of treatment.

Post-flood Application: For post-flood applications, apply when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled. If water level is dropped to expose weeds prior to application, do not raise water level for at least 48 hours after application. Insure the growing points of rice plants at the soil surface (crown) are covered with water at the time of application.

Water Seeded Rice: In water seeded rice, do not apply before the 3 to 4-leaf stage or after the 1/2" internode elongation stage of rice development.

Tolerance of Rice Varieties: Use this product on all rice varieties except the variety "Millie" when grown in the state of Louisiana. Because new rice varieties are frequently introduced, tolerance of a newly introduced rice variety to this product should be checked before treating large areas.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice with this product Alone

This product should be applied to actively growing weeds at a rate of 10.7 to 16 fluid ounces per acre with a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% by volume or with crop oil concentrate at 1% by volume (see Surfactants – Rice). Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product to control difficult to control species, when broadleaf weeds are large, or in post-flood applications.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN RICE

Weed Species	Rate per Acre	Application Timing and Remarks
Cocklebur, Common Jointvetch spp. ¹ Morningglory spp. ²	10.7 to 16 fluid ounces	Best control is achieved with applications prior to weed flowering. Weeds larger than 24 inches in size may not be adequately controlled. Make post-flood applications when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at application will not be controlled.
Alligatorweed Dayflower Eclipta Hemp sesbania Redstem Rice flatsedge ³ Sicklepod Texasweed/Mexicanweed Water Hysopp Ricefield bulrush	16 fluid ounces	

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

²Apply 16 fluid ounces per acre when morningglory runners greater than 6 inches.

³Treat rice flatsedge when less than 4 inches tall

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

Application Rates	Drill-Seeded Rice – Pre-Flood Application		
	Rice Growth Stage		Water Management
	2-leaf	3 to 4-leaf	Wait Period Between Application and Flooding
This Product Alone			
8 fluid ounces	No	No	--
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours
16 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours
This Product plus Arrosolo or Propanil			
8 fluid ounces	Yes	Yes	72 hours
10.7 fluid ounces	No	Yes	72 hours

Tank Mix Recommendations

This product may be tank mixed with several rice herbicides for broad spectrum weed control in rice. Only use tank mix applications when the rice is well established and in the recommended growth stage for this product and the recommended tank mix product. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth for all tank mix partners. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.

Pre-flood Application Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicides – This product may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a pre-flood application to control grass and broadleaf species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces of this product plus 3 to 4 pounds ai/acre of propanil herbicide. **DO NOT** add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables.

Pre-flood Application Tank Mix with Arrosolo Herbicides – This product may be tank mixed with liquid Arrosolo herbicide in a pre-flood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of this product plus 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Arrosolo herbicide. **Do not** add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate to this tank mix.

Post-Flood Application Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicide – This product may be tank mixed with propanil herbicides in a post-flood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of this product plus 1 to 4 pounds ai/acre of the propanil herbicide. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables. When using the 1 pound ai/acre rate of propanil with this product, use only the liquid propanil herbicide formulation.

Weeded Seeded Rice: This product may be tank mixed with liquid Arrosolo herbicide in a post-flood application to water seeded rice to control grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply 8 to 10.7 fluid ounces per acre of this product plus 3 to 4 quarts per acre of Arrosolo herbicide.

AQUATIC SITES – OTHER THAN RICE

This product can be used to control emerged, submersed, and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches (with little or no continuous outflow), marshes, and wetlands. This product can also be used to control broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

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

¹Retreatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS FOR AQUATIC SITES

- Refer to the **General Use Precautions** section for additional precautions.
- Obtain Required Permits:** Before applying this product to public waters, consult with appropriate state or local water authorities. State or local agencies may require permits.
- Do not use treated water for irrigation for 120 days following application. As an alternative to waiting 120 days, treated water may be used for irrigation once the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be non-detectable by laboratory analysis (immunoassay). There is no restriction on use of water from the treatment area to irrigate established grasses.
- Recreational Use of Water in the Treatment Area** – There are no restrictions on water use in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area** – There are no restrictions on consumption of water from treated areas by livestock.

FLOATING AND EMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS

Surface Application: Use a spray boom, handgun or other similar suitable equipment mounted on a boat or vehicle. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum effectiveness. Use 20 to 200 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low spray pressure, large droplet producing nozzles or addition of a labeled thickening agent may minimize spray drift in areas near sensitive crops.

Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Apply using a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or a drift control additive in the spray solution. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **Spray Drift Management** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.5 to 2 gallons of this product per acre as a foliar application for control of waterhyacinth, alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants. Make applications using surface or aerial equipment. User higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control regrowth and weeds which escaped spray, but do not apply more than 2 gallons of this product per acre per annual growing season. Make applications when plants are actively growing.

Use of nonionic surfactant in the spray solution is recommended to improve control. Follow all directions and use precautions on the aquatic surfactant label.

FLOATING AND EMERGED WEED CONTROL – PLATFORM RATES

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Gallons Per Acre	Application Timing and Remarks
Waterhyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes	0.5 – 2	Apply when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate when the weed mass is dense. Thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat treatments may be needed to control regrowth or escaped plants.
Alligatorweed	Alternanthera philoxeroides	0.75 – 2	Thoroughly wet all foliage. Weeds growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled. Alligatorweed growing in water will be only partially controlled. Top growth above water will be controlled, but plants will likely regrow from underwater tissue. Use a nonionic aquatic surfactant for best results.

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACKS FOR CONTROL OF FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS – LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of this product must be observed when controlling floating and emerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides minimum setback distances based on the product rate and the area treated for floating and emerged weed control.

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

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

This product can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

SUBMERGED WEEDS – CONTROL OF EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL AND OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES

Subsurface Application: This product can be applied directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. Subsurface application may be desirable near areas of susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants to avoid spray drift. Refer to Table to determine the desired amount.

Surface Application: This product can be applied either as a concentrate or as a spray solution diluted in water. Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **Spray Drift Management** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.75 to 2.5 PPM acid (ae) of this product for control of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and other susceptible submerged weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and in non-irrigation canals or ditches that have little or no continuous outflow. Make applications using surface or subsurface application. User higher rates within the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. Repeat treatments may be necessary, but do not apply more than 2.5 PPM acid equivalent of this product per acre per annual growing season. Refer to following table to determine the desire amount.

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

**PLATFORM RATES FOR CONTROL OF SUBMERGED WEEDS IN PONDS,
LAKES, RESERVOIRS, AND IN NON-IRRIGATION CANALS OR DITCHES**

Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (PPM ae)					
	Gallons per surface area at specified depth				
Water Depth (feet)	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
1	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3
2	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.6	4.6
3	2.1	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.8
4	2.7	3.6	5.4	7.2	9.1
5	3.4	4.5	6.8	9.0	11.3
6	4.1	5.4	8.1	10.9	13.6
7	4.8	6.3	9.5	12.7	15.8
8	5.5	7.2	10.9	14.5	18.1
9	6.1	8.1	12.2	16.3	20.4
10	6.8	9.0	13.6	18.1	22.6
15	10.2	13.6	20.4	27.2	33.9
20	13.6	18.1	27.2	36.2	45.3

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACKS FOR CONTROL OF SUBMERGED WEEDS – LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of this product must be observed when controlling submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides the minimum setback distances based on the product rate and the area treated for submerged weed control.

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)					
Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (PPM ae)					
Area Treated (acres)	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4 – 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8 – 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16 – 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate the minimum setback distance using formula given for chosen application rate	Setback (ft) = $[800 \times \text{in (acres)}] - 160 / 3.33$	Setback (ft) = $[800 \times \text{in (acres)}] - 160 / 2.5$	Setback (ft) = $[800 \times \text{in (acres)}] - 160 / 1.67$	Setback (ft) = $[800 \times \text{in (acres)}] - 160 / 1.25$	Setback (ft) = $[800 \times \text{in (acres)}] - 160$

Example Calculations:

To apply this product at 2.5 PPM ae to 50 acres

Setback in feet = $[800 \times \text{in (50 acres)}] - 160$
= $[800 \times 3.912] - 160$
= 2970 feet

To apply this product at 0.75 PPM ae to 50 acres

Setback in feet = $[800 \times \text{in (50 acres)}] - 160$
3.33
= $[800 \times 3.912] - 160$
3.33
= 892 feet

This product can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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 may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Metal Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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