Fort Ord: AGENT WHITE (PICLORAM)/TORDON

CONTAMINANT: hexachlorobenzene

https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/full/10.5555/19712301202

Poison oak control at Fort Ord.
Journal article: Ind. Vegn Mgmt., 1970, Vol. 2, No. 1, 15-17
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Tordon 212 [tri-isopropanolamine salts of picloram 10.1% + 2, 4-D 20.2%] at 1 gal in 100 gal water + 0.5 lb wetter applied to drip point is used successfully in the poison oak [Rhus toxicodendron] control programme on low sandy hills at Fort Ord. Best results are obtained by spraying in March or May.-J.L.M.

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https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/reg_actions/reregistration/fs_PC-005101_1-Aug-95.pdf

This fact sheet summarizes the information in the RED document for reregistration case 0096, picloram acid and its three derivatives, triisopropanolamine picloram (TIPA-salt), isooctyl/ethylhexyl picloram (IOE), and potassium picloram (K-salt), referred to collectively as "picloram".

Picloram is a systemic herbicide used to control deeply rooted herbaceous weeds and woody plants in rights-of-way, forestry, rangelands, pastures, and small grain crops. It is applied in the greatest amounts to pasture and rangeland, followed by forestry. Picloram acid is a manufacturing use product with no end uses. The TIPA-salt and K-salt have food and feed uses, and are applied pre- or post-emergence as a ground or aerial broadcast or spot treatment. The IOE derivative is registered for nonfood uses only. Picloram products have no household or residential uses.

EPA issued a Registration Standard for picloram in March 1985 imposing a maximum level of the manufacturing impurity hexachlorobenzene (HCB) in technical picloram of 200 ppm, and requiring additional studies including testing for nitrosamines. The sole registrant completed this testing; no nitrosamines were detected in picloram products, and the level of HCB is certified to be less than 100 ppm. EPA issued a picloram Final Reregistration Standard and Tolerance Reassessment document in May 1988. Currently, two picloram manufacturing use products and seven end-use products are registered.

In studies using laboratory animals, picloram generally has been shown to be of moderate to low acute toxicity. Picloram and its derivatives are only slightly toxic by the oral and dermal routes and have been placed in Toxicity Categories III and IV (the lowest of four categories) for these effects. However, picloram acid is highly toxic and the three derivatives are moderately toxic by the inhalation route (Toxicity Categories I and II). Picloram and derivatives cause moderate eye irritation (Toxicity Category III). Most are not skin irritants (Toxicity Category IV, except IOE in Category III). The three derivatives are skin sensitizers while picloram acid is not.

HEXACHLOROBENZENE: an organochlorine compound; persistent.