

PM 23
228-143

9/21/86

Mr. Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Company
425 West 194th Street
Glenwood, IL 60425-1584

JAN 21 1988

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Name Change and Added Uses: Peas, Rice
Riverdale MCPA-4 Amine
EPA Registration No. 228-143
Your Submission Dated January 7, 1988

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. Correct the percentage figure for INERT INGREDIENTS so that the total is 100%.
 - b. Under ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS, correct the references to applying directly to water and to vegetables to refer to approved use patterns, i.e., ". . ." except as directed under crop uses . . ." or some similar qualifier. Change the statement "Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes" to read "Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters."
 - c. Expand the grazing restriction to include dairy animals and clearly associate it with grain and flax uses. The statement for peas should read "Do not graze treated fields or feed treated vines to livestock."

10431:I:Mountfort:MF-04:KENCO:01/19/88:01/27/88:aw:lf:EK:aw

CONCURRENCES

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

2 of 6

Refer to the Agency's January 7, 1988 press release concerning the Endangered Species Pesticide Program. Further guidance will be available at a later date.

3. Refer to Part 157 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations concerning child-resistant packaging requirements. Since the serviceperson exemption is no longer permitted, appropriate packaging is required.
4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Mountfort *RFM*
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

3016

RIVERDALE

MCPA-4 AMINE

For Selective Postemergent Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 48.58%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 58.42%

TOTAL 100.00%

*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid equivalent 39.67%, 3.7 lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

And Statement Of Practical Treatment

EPA REG. NO. 228-143

NET CONTENTS GAL.

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

Manufactured By

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Glenwood, Illinois 60425-1584

(Left Side Panel)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive, causes eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. If eye exposure occurs, get medical attention. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Mucosal danger may contraindicate use of gastric lavage. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention at once.

IF ON SKIN: Wash promptly with soap and water and rinse thoroughly.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. This product will kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable

ACCEPTED
with comment
JAN 21 1988
228-143

9/10/6
plants. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Avoid use of small-diameter nozzles. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on range and/or pastureland in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

ALABAMA: Cherokee, De Kalb, Etowah, Jackson and Marshall; ARIZONA: Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai; CALIFORNIA: Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Lake, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Merced, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Clemente Island, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Island, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Ventura and Yolo; COLORADO: Delta, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma and Montrose; FLORIDA: Charlotte, Franklin, Jefferson, Lee, Liberty and Orange; GEORGIA: Brantley, Towns and Wayne; HAWAII: Islands of Hawaii and Maui and the District of Lahaina; IDAHO: Idaho; ILLINOIS: DuPage, Lee, McHenry, Ogle and Winnebago; IOWA: Butler, Clarke, Dickinson, Emmet, Howard, Kossuth, Lucas, Oscocola, Story and Winneshiek; KENTUCKY: Fleming, Nicholas and Robertson; MINNESOTA: Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson and Renville; MISSOURI: Christian, Dade and Greene; NEBRASKA: Cherry, Garden and Hooker; NEVADA: Nye; NEW MEXICO: Catron, Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Lincoln, McKinley, Otero, San Juan and Sierra; NORTH CAROLINA: Henderson; OREGON: Harney and Wallowa; SOUTH CAROLINA: Greenville and McCormick; TENNESSEE: Davidson, Rutherford and Wilson; TEXAS: Bandera, Brazos, Brewster, Burleson, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleburg, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Refugio, Robertson, Runnels, San Augustine, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zapata; UTAH: Beaver, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, Washington and Wayne; WISCONSIN: Dane, Pierce, Rock and Sauk.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

EFFECTIVENESS ON WEEDS: Riverdale MCPA-4 Amine is effective on a large number of broad-leaf weeds. On mustard, thistle, and white top or hoary cress, it has superiority over 2,4-D. The following are some of the weeds killed: Beggarstick, Burcucumber, Burdock, Buttercup,

(Left Side Panel cont.)

(Directions For Use cont.)

9/26
5
Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catsear, Cocklebur, Croton, Daily, Dandelion, Dock, Dwarf nettle, Fat hen, Lambsquarter, Fennel, Field bindweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Halbert-leaved salt brush, Hempnettle, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Knotweed, Kochia, Marshelder, Mexican poppy, Narrow leaf plantain, Nut grass, Pennycress, Pepperweed, Perennial morning-glory, Perennial ragweed, Pigweed, Poison hemlock, Prickly lettuce, Puncturevine, Purslane, Red root, Redstem, Sheperdspurse, Sicklepod, Small plantain, Sneezeweed, Sow thistle, Spanish needle, Stinging nettle, Stinkweed, Thornapple, Jimsonweed, Tree-of-heaven, Whitebush, Wild carrot, Wild gooseberry, Wild jute, Wild marigold, Wild petunia, Wild radish, Wild sage, Witchweed, Yellow charlock-mustard, Yellow daisy, Yellow rocket.

SELECTIVE SPRAYING:

✓NOTE: Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye - Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Use up to 3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered and up to early boot stage. Do not spray from boot to dough stage.

For small grains underseeded with legumes, see the small grains paragraph below.

✓ALL GRAINS - Underseeded with Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red and White Clover: For emergency control of serious infestations of mustard, yellow rocket and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint in not more than 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application after cereal is well tillered (4 to 8 inches tall) and before reaching boot stage. The nurse crop and weeds should provide a protecting canopy which, together with the use of low gallonage applied at low pressure, will reduce the risk of damage to the legumes. Do not apply to small grains underseeded with vetch or sweet clover, which are very susceptible. There is also some risk to other legumes if only thinly protected by a canopy.

CANNING PEAS: Use MCPA-4 Amine at 1/4 to 3/4 pint per acre. Apply to peas after the 3 node stage and before the first pea flowering. Do not apply during bloom period of crop. To control Canada thistle, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. Peas may be injured somewhat at the higher rate of application, but if thistle growth is heavy, control will more than compensate for injury to peas. Do not feed treated vines to livestock.

✓RICE (California and other areas where recommended): For the control of arrowhead, water plantain and red stem, apply 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints per acre by airplane in 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 2-1/2 pints per acre where sedge*, nutgrass, and bullrush are also present. Treat only when rice is well established, 6 to 8 inches above water, no sooner than 55 and no later than 65 days after seeding or when crop stems begin to elongate. Water should not be less than 2 to 3 inches deep at shallowest point. Do not spray when temperature is over 90°F. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields. ✓

*In some cases sedge is only partially controlled.

(Right Side Panel)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

FLAX - Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of Riverdale MCPA-4 Amine in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and at least 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 4 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud stage. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada thistle is present it may be necessary to go as high as 3/4 pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

○ Grazing restriction
RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush - Use 1-1/4 quarts in mixture of 1 gallon of diesel oil and sufficient water to make 8 gallons of solution per acre. Apply in spring

or fall under good moisture conditions, full leaf, before blossoms begin to fall.

GRASSES:

Established Lawns, Golf Courses and similar Turf Grasses - Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in 10 to 100 gallons of water to give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for white top and Canada thistle. On smaller areas use 1 fluid ounce (4 tablespoonfuls) mixed in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over 1,000 square feet. Do not mow within 2 days before or after application. Spring and fall are best times to treat. Do not use on lawns of creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly-seeded turf until the grass has become well established.

Established Grassland and Pastures - Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water (10 to 100 gallons) in airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for white top, Canada thistle and other less easy-to-kill weeds; spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall. Other weeds in spring or fall.

Grasses Grown for Seed - Use 1 to 2 pints per acre in 5 to 50 gallons of water by air or ground sprayer application. Use higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot stage and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds. White clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet, centipede, dichondra and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by the treatment.

NON-CROP SPRAYING: Canada thistle, White top and Meadow buttercup - (In Non-Crop Areas such as Roadsides, Fence rows, Rights-of-way and similar places): For spot treatment use 1/4 pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water or 3/4 gallon per acre in 12 to 20 gallons of water to give coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperature above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, warm to at least 40°F and remix before using. Freezing does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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. Plastic containers also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixing with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of the material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.