

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

15 JAN 1993

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Revised Label Text
Riverdale MCPA-4 ALine
EPA Registration No. 228-143
Your Submissions Dated July 17 and September 30, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

1) Add the following statements to the beginning of the "If Swallowed" statement in the Statement of Practical Treatment:

"Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol."

2) The seven day limitation for the restriction of livestock from grazing or foraging in treated fields should be removed for peas. The correct statement for peas should read "Do not graze treated fields or feed treated vines to livestock."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above changes, before releasing the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	1/15/93						

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RIVERDALE

MCPA-4 AMINE

For Selective Postemergent Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds
In Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Rice, Peas, Flax,
Established Grasslands and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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

INERT INGREDIENTS: 51.42%

TOTAL 100.00%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 39.67%, 3.7 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la
etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

See Inside Booklet 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

Jan 15, 1993
EPA REG. NO. 228-143

(Inside Booklet)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

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

Note: Spanish language is optional.

Rev. 9/30/92

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STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention at once.
- IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Mucosal danger may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash promptly with soap and water and rinse thoroughly.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate nor pour washwaters on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. 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, grapes, tomatoes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable 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.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as MCPA have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling MCPA pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing and transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in manner inconsistent with its label. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Warnings should state "Do not enter treated areas unless wearing chemical resistant full body clothing, including NIOSH approved respirator, goggles, and gloves until sprays have dried". When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER: Area treated with MCPA Amine on date of application. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure follow precautionary statements on label."

GENERAL INFORMATION

MCPA is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds and is useful for controlling these weeds in certain crops. Several crops, such as flax, rice, oats, and small grains underseeded to legumes, are more tolerant of MCPA than they are of 2,4-D.

Crop varieties vary in response to MCPA, and some may be easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to MCPA. Injury to crops may occur from this pesticide. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to MCPA, contact your seed company or State Agricultural Extension Service for advice.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury.

EFFECTIVENESS ON WEEDS: Riverdale MCPA-4 Amine is effective on a large number of broadleaf 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: Beggarticks, Burcucumber, Burdock, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catsear, Cocklebur, Croton, Daisy, Dandelion, Dock, Dragon head mint, Dwarf nettle, Fat hen, Fennel, Field bindweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Halbertleaved salt bush, Hempnettle, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Jimsonweed, Knotweed, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Marshelder, Mexican poppy, Mustard, Narrowleaf plantain, Nutgrass, Pennycress, Pepperweed, Perennial morningglory, Pigweed, Plantains, Poison hemlock, Prickly lettuce, Puncturevine, Purslane, Ragweed, Red root, Redstem, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Small plantain, Sneezeweed, Sow thistle, Spanish needle, Stinging nettle, Stinkweed, Sunflower, Thornapple, Tree-of-heaven, Vetch, White top, Whitebrush, 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: When using on grain, peas, flax, grasslands, and pastures - do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter and/or treatment. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye - Not underseeded with legumes - 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.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye - Underseeded with legumes - Alfalfa, Alsike, 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 per acre. The 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre rate can produce injury to legumes. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage.

Make application after cereal is well tillered in the 4-leaf stage (4 to 8 inches tall) when legumes are 2 to 3 inches tall. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough 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 a definite risk to other legumes if only thinly protected by a canopy.

When applying to small grains use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 2 gallons of total spray per acre for aerial application.

EMERGENCY CONTROL IN WHEAT - Use 3-1/4 pints per acre for perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 3-1/4 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. **Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage.** Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the effect of crop injury.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER: For control of yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as pennycress or fanweed, use 1 pint per acre of MCPA-4 Amine. Apply in late Fall following frosts when the legumes are dormant. The temperature at the time of spraying should be above 40°F.

CANNING PEAS: Use MCPA-4 Amine at 1/4 to 3/4 pint per acre, apply in at least 2 to 10 gallons of total spray for aerial application and 5 to 30 gallons of water for ground equipment. Apply to peas after the 3 node stage and before the first pea flowering, use when peas are to 6 inches tall. 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 spray peas that are stressed from lack of moisture or when temperatures are over 90°F. Do not feed treated vines to livestock.

RICE IN CALIFORNIA: For early season broadleaf weed and sedge control in rice, apply 1 to 1-1/2 pints of MCPA-4 Amine herbicide per acre by air in 8 to 10 gallons of total spray volume when rice is in the 3 to 4 leaf stage, and with well established root systems, usually 18 to 24 days after planting. Applications made during hot weather or at the higher dosage range may cause temporary stunting of the rice. For maximum effectiveness the weeds should be exposed at time of treatment. If retreatment is necessary, usually 35 to 65 days after planting, the total amount per acre of MCPA-4 Amine applied in the two applications must not exceed 3 pints in one season.

RICE In Other Areas: For the control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges, 7 to 10 weeks after planting apply 2 to 3 pints of MCPA-4 Amine in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre for ground equipment and at least 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the higher rate where sedges or bulrushes are the major problem, use the lower rate for control of arrowhead, water plantain, and redstem. Treat when rice is fully tillered and 6 to 8 inches above water, usually 35 to 65 days after planting. Do not treat when rice is in the early seedling, boot or early heading stages, or when air temperature is over 90°F. Some rice varieties may be less tolerant to MCPA than others. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of MCPA spray and on tolerance of rice varieties.

FLAX - Use 1/4 to 3/2 pint of Riverdale MCPA-4 Amine in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and at least 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 2 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.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush - Use 1-1/4 quarts 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 120 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 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over 1,000 square feet. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. For best results, do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. 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, usually after the third mowing.

Established Grassland and Pastures - Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water (2 to 120 gallons) in airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for white top, Canada thistle and other hard-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 2 to 120 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 in 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always use original container to 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 a 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 and disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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. 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

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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.

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.

WARRANTY: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures 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 risk of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. (RS 030191/RV 0930??)

