Reduced to 8½" x 11"
to fit EPA files

best copy available

228-156

11/02/1989

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Causes eye and skin irritation. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. 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. Get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, wetlands or vegetables except as directed under crop uses. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. 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, 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.

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: Weedestroy MCPA LV Ester 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: Beggarstick, Burcucumber, Burdock, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catsear, Chervil, Cocklebur, Croton, Daisy, Dandelion, Dock, Dragon head mint, Dwarf nettle, Fanweed, Fat hen, Fennel, Field bindweed, Galinsoga, Goatsbeard, Goldenrod, Halbertleaved salt brush, Hempnettle, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Jimsonweed, Knotweed, Kochia, Lambsquarters (Goosefoot), Marshelder, Mexican poppy, Miner's lettuce, Narrow leaf plantain, Nutgrass, Pennycress, Pepperweed, Perennial morningglory, Perennial ragweed, Pigweed, Poison hemlock, Prickly lettuce, Puncturevine, Purslane, Red root, Redstem, Shepardspurse, Sicklepod, Small plantain, Sneezeweed, Sowthistle, Spanish needle, Stinging nettle, Stinkweed, Sunflower, Thornapple, Tree-of-heaven, Vetch, 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: When using on grains and flax—do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter. Also, except for small underseeded grains, use at least 8 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application.

SMALL GRAINS: Wheat, Barley, Rye (For small grains underseeded with legumes, see the small grains paragraph below.) Spring planted—not seeded to legumes. Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use ½ to 1½ pints of this product per acre for the more susceptible weeds and up to 3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds. Treat when fully tillered grains have reached 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage (8 to 10 inches tall). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. Fall Planted—Fall application—not seeded to legumes. The safest time to treat is when fall planted small grains are fully tillered and have reached 3 to 4 leaf to the boot stage (8 to 10 inches tall). Infestations of broadleaf weeds germinating in fall and winter may, however, justify treatment at an earlier stage. Fall planted wheat, barley, or rye can be sprayed with ½ to 1 pint of Weedestroy MCPA LV Ester per acre from the 3 to 4 leaf stage to the boot stage. Spring application—Apply in early spring when annual broadleaf weeds are small and grain is fully tillered but before grain is in the jointed stage.

Riverdale

WEEDESTROY®
MCPA
LOW VOLATILE
ESTER

FOR THE SELECTIVE CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SMALL GRAINS, RICE, GRASSES, RANGELANDS, PASTURES, AND NON-CROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isooctyl Ester of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	68.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	31.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid equivalent .... 44.1%,3.7lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method
Weedestroy®-Registered Trademark of Riverdale Chemical Company

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

NET CONTENTS GAL.

EPA REG. NO. 228-156 EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY
GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS [illegible]

EPTED
[illegible] 2, 1989
[illegible] Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, [illegible]
registered [illegible]
EPA Reg. No. 228-156

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

SMALL 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 [illegible] pint [illegible] more than 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application after cereal is well tillered (4 to [illegible] 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.

OATS: Spray after oats are fully tillered (4 to 8 inches tall) but before they are in the boot to dough stage. Apply the lower rate of ½ pint where annual weeds are the problem, the higher rate of 1 pint for perennial weeds.

RICE (California and other areas where recommended):
For control of arrowhead, water plantain and red stem, apply 1½ to 2½ pints per acre. Use 2½ pints per acre where sedge*, ricegrass, curly indigo, and bulrush 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 after rice is in boot stage or when temperature is over 90°F. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields. *In some cases, sedge is only partially controlled.

FLAX: Use ¼ to ½ pint per acre. Use lower rate where susceptible weeds such as mustard are the main problem. Use higher rate when weeds such as pigweed, lambsquarters, stinkweed, ragweed, cocklebur are the problem. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 2 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada thistle is present, it may be necessary to go as high as ¾ pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush—Use 1½ 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 tablespoonsful) 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 spray 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 ¼ pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water or ¾ 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 store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. 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: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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.

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.

NOTICE: 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.

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 and handling of the material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.