

PM 23

228-156

File 178



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 31 1994

Russell F. Sawyer  
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL CO.  
425 West 194th Street  
Glenwood, IL 60425

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 09/03/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7  
EPA Reg. No. 228-156  
RIVERDALE WEEDESTROY MCPA LOW VOLATILE ESTER**

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

**WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:**

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

**WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:**

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- **BEFORE** selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND**
- **WITHIN** one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable  
Printed with Soy/Canola ink on paper that  
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

2 of 8

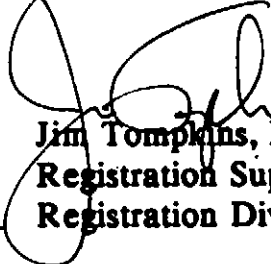
**Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:**

**Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)  
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001**

**Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:**

**Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)  
Office of Pesticide Programs  
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2  
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, VA 22202**

**Sincerely,**



**Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief  
Registration Support Branch  
Registration Division (7505W)**

**Attachment**

RIVERDALE

MCPA L. V. 4 ESTER

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ester of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid\* ..... 68.7%

INERT INGREDIENTS: ..... 31.3%

Contains petroleum distillates TOTAL ..... 100.0%

Isomer Specific by AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

\*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid ..... 44.1%, 3.7 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING - AVISO

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 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 60425-1584

(Inside Booklet)

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

JAN 31 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.

*J28-156*

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING - AVISO

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.~~

*Delete*

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 a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

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 12 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, Neoprene Rubber  $\geq$  14 mils and Viton  $\geq$  14 mils; Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

#### 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~~

6 of 8

agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. No re-entry restrictions for non-crop applications.

*New Statement / Derivative*

**EFFECTIVENESS ON WEEDS:** MCPA L. V. 4 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: Beggarticks, Burcucumber, Burdock, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catsear, Chervil, Cocklebur, Croton, Daisy, Dandelion, Dock, Dragonhead 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, Shepherdspurse, Sicklepod, Small plantain, Sneezeweed, Sowthistle, Spanish needle, Stinging nettle, Stinkweed, Sunflower, Thornapple, Tree-of-heaven, Vetch, 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 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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 (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  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint of MCPA L. V. 4 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.

**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  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.

**OATS:** Spray after oats are fully tillered (4 to 6 inches tall) but before they are in the boot to dough stage. Apply the lower rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints per acre. Use  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints per acre where sedge\*, nutgrass, curly indigo, 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 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  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  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to flax may result.

**RANGE AND TIMBERLANDS:** For control of Whitebrush - Use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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 2,000 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 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water or  $\frac{3}{4}$  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.

87.8

**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. (PR933&7 042194/RV 080693)