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228-267

11-19-97

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RIVERDALE

MCPA IOE 5.2# EC

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ester of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	91.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	9.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 58.4%, 5.2 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 GALS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-267

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

REC'D EPA/CIP/DPD1
96 NOV -5 P12:14

ACCEPTED

NOV 19 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 228-267

Revised A/O 8/15/96 Deleted Rice per EPA letter

(Inside Booklet)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

WARNING - AVISO

May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

NON-WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS -- must wear: protective clothing and rubber gloves.

WPS USES:

Personal Protective Equipment: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- in general, agricultural plant uses are covered -- must wear: coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils and Viton \geq 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks; chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for washing/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinseate 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 a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils and Viton \geq 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

EFFECTIVENESS ON WEEDS: MCPA IOE 5.2# EC 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 1 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 1/3 to 1 pint of this product per acre for the more susceptible weeds and up to 2 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 1/3 to 3/4 pint of MCPA IOE 5.2# EC 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 3 to 6 ounces in not more than 1 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 6 ounces where annual weeds are the problem, the higher rate of 3/4 pint for perennial weeds.

FLAX: Use 3 to 6 ounces 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 1/2 pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to flax may result.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush - Use 1 quart 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 3/4 to 2 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 3/4 fluid ounce (3 tablespoons) 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 time 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 3/4 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water (2 to 100 gallons of mixture) 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 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints per acre in 1 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 area, 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

3 ounces to 3 to 4 gallons of water or 1/2 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.

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