

PM 23

228-279

10/8

OCT 29 1996

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

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Revised Labeling - Add Uses on Rice in California,
 Canning Peas in Pacific Northwest, and Flax;
 Delete Requirement of Protective Respiratory Equipment
 Riverdale Dri-MCPA Amine
 EPA Registration No. 228-279
 Your Submissions Dated April 5, 1995 and October 9, 1996

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) The acute inhalation study submitted to support the registration of this product has been determined to be acceptable and has placed the product in Toxicity Category III for acute inhalation. As a result of this determination, the following revisions are necessary in the precautionary language:
 - a) Revise the statement "Harmful if swallowed" appearing in the Precautionary Statements to read "Harmful if swallowed or inhaled". In addition, add the statement "Avoid breathing dust or spray mist".
 - b) Add an inhalation statement to the Statement of Practical Treatment to read "IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention."
- 2) The statement regarding the restricted-entry interval in the Agricultural Use Requirements box should be separated from the rest of the text so that it appears as a separate entry within that box.

DK: 305-75461 FHB/PM23

		CONCURRENCES					
SYMBOL ▶	7505C						
SURNAME ▶	D. KENNY						
DATE ▶	10/28/96						

- 3) Add a Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box to refer to those uses on the labeling not covered by the Worker Protection Standards. A reentry restriction should appear as a separate entry within the box and should read "Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment areas during application. Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried."
- 4) Add the restriction "Do not graze treated fields" to the end of the directions for use on canning peas.

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy 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 (7505C)

Enclosure

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RIVERDALE
DRI-MCPA™ AMINE

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Dimethylamine Salt of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	95.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	4.5%
	TOTAL	100.0%
Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:		
*2 Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid	78.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que
se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand label, find someone
to explain it to you in detail.)
See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements
And Statement of Practical Treatment

NET CONTENTS LBS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-279

EPA EST. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY
GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
OCT 29 1996
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
228-279

RECD LIA/OPP/DPDI
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(Side Panels)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS****DANGER - PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on skin or 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: goggles or face shield, protective clothing and rubber gloves.

WPS USES: Personal Protective Equipment - 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, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical-resistant apron. 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 cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing of PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements: When handlers use closed 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. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Call physician. Hold eyelids open and flush eyes with a gentle steady stream of water for 15 minutes.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call physician or Poison Control Center. Drink promptly a large amount of milk, egg whites, or gelatin mixture, or if these are not available a large amount of water. Avoid alcohol.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. 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 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

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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. 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 48 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, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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.

Just add one-third of the recommended water to your spray tank. Then add the appropriate amount of Dri-MCPA™ Amine into the spray tank. Agitate for five minutes then add the other two-thirds water to your spray tank. Once dissolved, Dri-MCPA Amine will make a stable water solution. It is non-flammable.

NOTE: (1) Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury. (2) Two "heaping" tablespoonfuls equals one ounce of Dri-MCPA Amine.

EFFECTIVENESS ON WEEDS: Riverdale Dri-MCPA™ 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: Beggartick, Burcucumber, Burdock, Buttercup, Canada thistle, Carpetweed, Catsear, Cocklebur, Croton, Daisy,

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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, Lambsquarter, Marshelder, Mexican poppy, Mustard, Narrow leaf plantain, Nutgrass, Pennycress, Pepperweed, Perennial morningglory, Pigweed, Plantain, 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, 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 4-1/2 to 9 ounces per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Use up to 27 ounces 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 2 ounces to 4-1/2 ounces per acre. The 2 ounces to 4-1/2 ounces 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 20 gallons of water per acre for ground application and 1 gallon of total spray per acre for aerial application.

EMERGENCY CONTROL IN WHEAT - Use 30 ounces 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 30 ounces 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: For control of Yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as Pennycress or Fanweed, use 9 ounces per acre of Dri-MCPA Amine. Apply in late Fall following frosts when the Alfalfa is dormant. The temperature at the time of spraying should be above 40°F.

CANNING PEAS FOR USE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY: Use Dri-MCPA Amine at 2 ounces to 7 ounces per acre. Apply in 2 to 10 gallons of total spray for aerial application and 15 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 4 to 6 inches tall. Do not apply during bloom period of crop. To control Canada thistle, use 4-1/2 to 7 ounces 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 FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY: For early season broadleaf weed and sedge control in rice, apply 9 ounces to 13.5 ounces of Riverdale Dri-MCPA™ Amine per acre by air in 2 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 the time of treatment. If retreatment is necessary, usually 35 to 65 days after planting, the total amount per acre

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of Dri-MCPA Amine applied in the two applications must not exceed 27 ounces in one season. Some rice varieties may be less tolerant to MCPA than others. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for appropriate rates and timing of MCPA Spray and on tolerance of rice varieties.

FLAX: Use 2 ounces to 4-1/2 ounces of Riverdale Dri-MCPA Amine in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and at least 1 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 7 ounces per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush - Use 20 ounces and sufficient water to make 8 gallons of solution per acre. Apply in Spring or Fall under good moisture conditions, full leaf, and before blossoms begin to fall.

GRASSES: Established Lawns, Golf Courses and similar Turf Grasses - Use 9 ounces to 27 ounces 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 2/3 ounces 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 9 ounces to 27 ounces 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 9 ounces to 18 ounces 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, and Rights-of-way): For spot treatment, use 2-1/2 ounces to 3 to 4 gallons of water or 5.4 ounces 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. No grazing or feeding of forage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in original container and place in a secured warehouse or storage building. This product should be stored in a cool, dry location. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated area. 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: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spillage. Place in a closed labeled container for use or proper disposal. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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: Completely empty plastic drum liner into application equipment and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Fiber drum may be offered for recycling or dispose in same manner as plastic liner.

This product is sold by weight and not by volume. If it does not appear full when opened, it is because contents have settled during shipping and handling.

WARRANTY

Riverdale Chemical Company warrants that this herbicide conforms to the chemical description on its label. When used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions, this herbicide is reasonably fit for its intended purposes. Since timing, method of application, weather, plant and soil conditions, mixtures with other chemicals, and factors affecting the use of this product are beyond our control, no warranty is given concerning the use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions which are abnormal or not reasonably foreseeable. The user assumes all risks of any such use.

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