

228-279

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUN 10 2003

Russell F. Sawyer
Nufarm Americas Inc.
1333 Burr Ridge Parkway, Suite 125A
Burr Ridge, IL 60521-0866

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

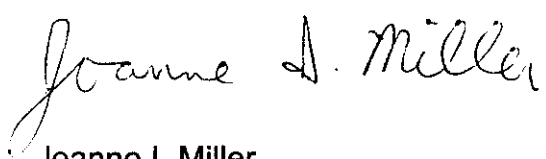
Subject: Label Revisions
Riverdale MCPP-80 Amine Water Soluble
EPA Registration Number 228-279
Your Submission Dated May 7, 2003

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. At the beginning of the list of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) within the Precautionary Statements, add the statements "Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart." In addition, revise the requirement for "waterproof gloves" to a requirement for "chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride."
 - b. Within the list of PPE for early re-entry in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, revise the requirement for "waterproof gloves" to a requirement for "chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material."
2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. James Stone at 703-305-7391.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joanne I. Miller". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

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%

Riverdale is a Registered Trademark of Riverdale - A Nufarm Company

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 FIRST AID
AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

NET CONTENTS LBS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-279

EPA EST. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY NUFARM AMERICAS, INC., BURR RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60527-0866

ACCEPTED
JUN 10 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
228-279

(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 or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. 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.

FIRST AID STATEMENT

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

- IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- IF SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 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.

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 agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

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, 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. Do not graze treated fields.

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 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.

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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. 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 store open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. 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

Nufarm Americas, Inc. 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.

(RV 050703)