December 1, 1986
(Front Panel)

IMPERIAL

370 MCP AMINE
WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	48.72%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	51.28%
Total	100.00%

*Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.A18-22 (13th Edition)
*Equivalent to 39.72% 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid
Contains 3.70 lb. MCPA per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 pt. type size)

DANGER (18 pt. type size)

SEE SIDE PANELS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 407-UET
EPA Est. 407-IA-1S, 407-MN-1A
Superscript used corresponds to
letter in lot number

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Manufactured By
IMPERIAL INC.
SHENANDOAH, IA 51601

Side Panels

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Wear goggles or face shield when handling. In case of contact, flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, call a physician. Get medical attention if skin irritation persists. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Harmful if swallowed. If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminte water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Do not apply to or allow drift onto cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, or other desirable plants. Even very small quantities of drift, although not visible, can cause injury during dormant and growth periods. Follow use precautions listed below.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS should be read to workers as well as the instruction not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER: Area treated with 2,4-D on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried."

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (12 pt. type size)

STORAGE: Store in a secure area, in original container only, away from fertilizers, food, or feed. Do not store near insecticides or fungicides.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of 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. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

With ground equipment, spray drift can be minimized by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; (unless otherwise specified) by using flat fan or flood fan nozzle tips and by stopping spraying when wind velocity exceeds 5 to 7 miles per hour. DO NOT apply with nozzles that produce fine droplet sprays. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzle; by using coarse spray nozzles and by spraying only when the wind is less than 5 miles per hour.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS: Arrowhead lily, beggartick, bullrush, burdock, burhead, buttercup, Canada thistle, cocklebur, curly indigo, dandelion, Dragon Head Mint, field pepper grass, goatsbeard, hempnettle, hoary cress, honeysuckle, jimsonweed, kochia, ladysthumb, lambsquarters, marsh elder, mustard (annual), nutgrass, pigweed, plantain, pennycress, poison hemlock, prickly lettuce, puncturevine, ragweed, redstem, sedge, shepherdspurse, stinkweed, sunflower, water hyssop, water plantain, whitebrush, wild carrot, wild jute, wild marigold, wild pet onion, wild radish, wild sage, witchweed, yellow rocket.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: WATER-BASED SPRAY -- Fill the equipment half full of water, agitate while adding this product, then add rest of water.
NITROGEN FERTILIZER -- The compatability of this product must be tested with the fertilizer before its use in application equipment. This is done by means of a quart jar test as follows: The amount of this product to add to one pint of liquid nitrogen fertilizer is determined by using this table --

AMOUNT OF 2,4-D PER ACRE	GALLONS OF FERTILIZER PER ACRE				
	10	20	30	40	50
	TEASPOONS OF 2,4-D PER PINT OF FERTILIZER				
1/2 pint	2/3	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8
1 pint	1 1/4	1	3/4	1/2	1/4
2 pints	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	1	1/2
4 pints	5	4	3	2	1

The amount in the table is based on gallons of finished spray per acre. Different spray volumes will require appropriate changes in the amount of this product added to one pint of fertilizer. Add the required amount of this product to one pint of fertilizer in a quart jar and shake to mix well. Let the mixture stand and examine it after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes. The product is incompatible if it balls up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films, layers, or other precipitates. If the precipitate can be suspended with agitation the combination can be used if the equipment has vigorous agitation throughout mixing and spraying operations.
In some cases, when incompatibility occurs, the addition of 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent to the jar before adding this product may solve the problem (1/4 teaspoon is equal to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fertilizer). IF THIS DOES NOT WORK, DO NOT ATTEMPT THE ADDITION OF THIS PRODUCT TO THE FERTILIZER.

--Fertilizer mixing Sequence: If a compatibility agent is not required, add half the fertilizer to the tank, make a premix of 1 part this product and 4 parts water and add premix to tank with agitation ON. Then add balance of fertilizer. Apply at once with agitation ON. --If a compatibility agent is required add it to half full tank before premix addition. Then proceed as above. MAKE SURE TO FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS ON THIS AND THE FERTILIZER AND COMPATIBILITY AGENT LABELING.

ALL GRAIN CROPS: Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.

SPRING PLANTED (Oats, Barley, Rye, & Wheat Not Underseeded to Legumes): Use 1/2 - 1 pint per acre when grain is in 3 to 5 leaf stage or up to early boot stage. Apply when weeds are small. Do not apply during boot to dough stage.

FALL PLANTED (Oats, Barley, Rye, & Wheat Not Underseeded to Legumes): Use 1/2 pint per acre in early spring when weeds are small and grain is fully tillered, but before joint stage. Use in 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre.

RESCUE TREATMENT (For Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Wheat): Treat in spring after grain is tillered and at least 8 - 10" tall. Apply 3 pints in 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray when grain is in boot or dough stage. This application can produce injury to wheat. Use good judgement in determining the severity of weed infestation against possibility of crop damage. When weeds are scattered, spot treatment will lessen damage.

SMALL GRAINS (Underseeded with Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red and White Clover): For mustard, yellow rocket and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 - 1/2 pint in not more than 5 - 10 gallons of water, apply after grain is tillered (4 - 8" tall) and before boot stage. The combination of the nurse crop, and weed canopy and low water volume can reduce legume damage. DO NOT apply to small grains underseeded with vetch or sweet clover. DO NOT apply to other varieties unless some injury can be tolerated. DO NOT forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA and NEW SEEDLINGS or OLDER STANDS of RED CLOVER: For control of yellow rocket, pennycress, fanweed, and other susceptible weeds use 1 pint in 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late fall following frost or early spring when crop is dormant.

RANGELAND OR ESTABLISHED PASTURES: Apply 1 - 4 pints in 10 - 100 gallons water when weeds are small and growing. Use higher rate for whitetop, canada thistle, buttercup and other hard to control weeds. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom and regrowth in fall. Spray other weeds in spring and fall. DO NOT spray legumes, if present, unless injury can be tolerated.
For control of whitebrush on rangeland apply 3 pints in 1 gallon of diesel oil and 6 - 10 gallons water per acre by aircraft. Apply in spring or fall when foliage is developed and growing. Spray during bloom but not after blossom shed. Retreatment may be necessary. NOTE: Add MCPA to water, then add oil with agitation. Agitate while spraying.

PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN FALLOW LAND (For Canada thistle, Whitetop, Field bindweed, and Texas blueweed): Apply 6 pints when weeds are young. Continue treatment for 2 - 3 years for best results. DO NOT plant any crops for 3 months after treatment.

NON-CROP SPRAYING (For Canada thistle, Whitetop, Meadow buttercup and similar hard to control weeds): Use 1/4 pint in 3 - 4 gallons water for spot treatment or 6 pints in sufficient water for good coverage per acre. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when weeds are in bud to early bloom and again in fall. DO NOT forage or graze livestock on treated areas within seven days of treatment.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED: Apply 1 - 2 pints in sufficient water for good coverage. Use higher rate for heavy weed stands. In established grasses, apply in spring before head comes into boot and on seedling grasses after tillering. NOTE: Repeat treatment may be needed. Legumes present may be injured or killed. Bent, Buffalo, Carpet, and St. Augustine grasses may be injured.

FLAX: Apply 1/4 - 1/2 pint per acre when flax is 3 - 6" tall before buds begin to form. A rate of 3/4 - 1 pint may be needed to control wild buckwheat, smartweed and thistles to prevent seed head formation, but flax may be injured. If seedling grasses, such as foxtail are present, a dalapon and MCPA tank mix will give good control. Consult dalapon label. DO NOT forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

RICE: For arrowhead, water plantain and redstem, apply 1/2 - 2 1/2 pint in 10 - 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 - 3 pints where sedge, nutgrass and bullrush are present. Apply when rice is fully tillered and 6 - 8" above water no sooner than 35 days before or later than 65 days after seeding or when rice stem begins to elongate. DO NOT apply when rice is in early seeding, boot, early heading or when the temperature is over 90°F. Consult your Area Extension personnel to determine tolerances of rice varieties to MCPA. DO NOT grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

PEAS: Use on peas to control susceptible weeds only where recommended by local agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station specialists. Use 1/4 to 1/3 pint in at least 15 gallons of water per acre when peas are 3 to 7 inches tall, before first flowering and weeds are small. Higher rates of 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre may be used to improve control of difficult weeds but crop injury is more likely to occur. Do not apply if peas are taller than 7 inches or when they are stressed for lack of soil moisture. Do not apply when air temperature is over 90°F. DO NOT feed forage or graze treated fields. DO NOT feed treated vines to livestock. **NOTE: This product can cause injury and delayed maturity in the pea crop.**

This product can be tank mixed with the following listed products for use on the listed crops in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product whose label contains prohibitions against such use.

MCP Amine Tank Mixes & Pre-Mixes	Weeds Controlled In Addition To Those Previously Listed

APPLY IN 5-20 GALLONS WATER PER ACRE BY GROUND EQUIPMENT AND 5-10 GALLONS WATER PER ACRE BY AIRCRAFT. USE LOWER RATES FOR SUSCEPTIBLE WEED CONTROL

MCP Amine + BANVEL®	Corn cockle, Cow cockle, Dog fennels, Field bindweed (top growth), Frenchweed, Knawel, Ladysthumb, Leafy spurge (top growth), Perennial sow thistle (top growth), Russian thistle, Smartweed, Vetch, Wild buckwheat.
Fluid Ounces Per Acre* 8-12 MCPA + 2-4 BANVEL®	

*Based on 3.7 pounds MCPA and 4 pounds BANVEL® per gallon.

MCP Amine and BANVEL® is used on fall wheat, oats, and barley. Consult BANVEL® label.

MCP Amine + AVENGE®	Wild Oats plus listed Broadleaf weeds.
Amount Per Acre* 1/2 pint MCPA + 2-1/2 to 4 pints AVENGE®	

*Based on 3.7 pounds MCPA and 2.0 pounds AVENGE® per gallon.

This tank mix may be used on all varieties of barley; all fall and winter seeded wheat except 30RHH, WS 1877, WS 1809, WS 1859, KLASIC, PROBRAND 771 and Mexican drums; all varieties of soft-white spring seeded wheat; all spring-seeded drums except LAKOTH, WASCONA, VIC and EDMORE; the spring-seeded varieties BUTTE, ERA, FORTUNE, KITT, OLAP, SOLAR, COTEAU, WALERA, and PROBRAND 711. **DO NOT APPLY TO VARIETIES OF HARD SPRING WHEAT NOT LISTED.** Apply in the 4 leaf to tillered stage of fall-seeded winter wheat, 5 to 6 leaf stage of spring-seeded wheat and early 2 to 7 leaf stage of barley. Consult AVENGE® label for application information.

MCP Amine + Bromoxynil (BRONATE® or BUCTRIL®)	Bachelors button, Butler dock, Black knapweed, Curly dock, Dog fennel, Fanweed, Fiddleneck (tarweed), Field bindweed (morning glory), Fumatory, Gromwell, Leafy spurge, Pepperweed, Russian knapweed, Smartweed, Tartary, Tansy ragwort, Wild buckwheat, plus listed weeds.
Amount Per Acre* 1/2 to 1 pt MCPA + 1-2 pt Bromoxynil	

*Based on 3.7 pounds MCPA and 2.0 pounds Bromoxynil per gallon.

Use this tank mix on winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with legumes. Apply after crop has reached 3-4 leaf stage and before boot stage. Consult Bromoxynil label directions for application and mixing information.

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BRONATE® and BUCTRIL® trademarks, Rhône-Poulenc Inc.
AVENGE® trademark, American Cyanamid

NOTICE OF WARRANTY: Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage, or handling of this product when not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.