

1381-98 PM 23 1065
June 1, 1987
Front Panel

CENEX/LAND O'LAKES

MCP ESTER

For Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Flax

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isocetyl ester of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*	68.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	31.3%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 44.1% of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid or no less than 3.7 lbs. of MCPA acid per gallon at 68°F.
 *Isomer specific by A.O.A.C. Method No. 6.A18-22 (13th ed.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 pt.)
 WARNING (18 pt.)

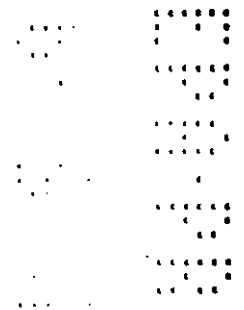
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 1381-98 D-87-84-1
 EPA Est. 407-IA-1

Manufactured For
 CENEX/LAND O'LAKES AGRONOMY CO.
 St. Paul, MN 55164

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APPROVED
 JUN 15 1987
 1381-98



Left Side Panel

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

WARNING

Harmful if swallowed. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. In case of contact, immediately 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to susceptible plants such as beans and other legumes, cotton, flowers, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, and other plants. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying high spray volumes, by using low nozzle pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips within the capabilities of the application equipment, by spraying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 6 - 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by using high spray volumes, low nozzle pressure within the capabilities of the application equipment, applying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 6 - 7 miles per hour. At high temperatures (above 95°) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby.

Do not use in or around greenhouses. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other material to susceptible crops as injury may result.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in a secure area, in original container only, away from fertilizers, food, or feed.

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 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. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended to control certain weeds in wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, grassland, fence rows and roadsides and other similar non-crop areas.

This product is recommended to control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to MCPA.

More Susceptible Weeds:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Annual sowthistle | Pepperweed, field |
| Beggarticks | Poison hemlock |
| Cocklebur | Puncturevine |
| Dragonhead mint | Ragweed |
| Goatsbeard | Shepherdspurse |
| Hempnettle | Stinkweed (fanweed Pennycress) |
| Kochia | Thistle |
| Lambsquarter | Wild radish |
| Marshelder | Yellow Rocket (Wintercress) |
| Mustards, annual | |

Less Susceptible Weeds:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Buttercups | Purslane |
| Canada Thistle | Russian pigweed |
| Chervil | Stinging nettle |
| Dandelion | Sunflower |
| Miner's lettuce | Vetch |
| Perennial sowthistle | Whitetop |
| Plantains | (Hoarycress) |

Note: Local conditions, crop varieties and application regulations vary and may affect use of this herbicide. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Note: When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 45°F and mix thoroughly before using.

Preparation of the Spray: Mix the recommended amount of product with from 5 to 50 gallons of water per acre for ground equipment for crops and pastureland (10 to 100 gallons for non-crop areas). Use from 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Read and follow directions for minimizing drift under ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD heading. Best results are obtained when spraying is done while weeds are young and actively growing.

FIELD CROPS

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye (aerial and surface applications): Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Apply as a water mix spray. Use up to 3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered and up to early boot stage. Do not spray from boot stage to dough stage.

Flax (aerial and surface application): Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 4 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, up to 3/4 pint per acre may be necessary for control. Flax may be injured at this higher rate.

PASTURES AND RANGE LAND

Grassland (Established grassland; aerial and surface applications): Use 1 to 3 pints per acre. Use higher rate for Whitetop, Canada thistle and other less susceptible weeds. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and during active regrowth in fall. Other weeds may be controlled during spring or fall when actively growing.

Grasses (grown for seed; aerial and surface applications): Use 1 to 2 pints per acre, the higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds.

In some areas bent, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by treatment.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND SET-ASIDE ACRES

DO NOT use on alfalfa, clover, other legumes or newly seeded areas.

Use 1 to 3 pints per acre. Use higher rate for Whitetop, Canada thistle and other less susceptible weeds. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and during active regrowth in fall. Other weeds may be controlled during spring or fall when actively growing. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot and on seedling grass after grass has tillered. Repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds.

FOR SET-ASIDE ACRES -- Once the grazing allowance time has been reached, do not allow dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. DO NOT feed treated straw to livestock.

FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS -- Do not harvest or graze at any time.

NON-CROP USES

Non-Crop Areas (Fence rows, roadsides; aerial and surface applications): For spot treatment of Canada thistle, Whitetop and Meadow buttercups use 1/2 pint in 3 to 4 gallons of water. For more extensive areas use 3/4 gallon of this product per acre. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again during active fall regrowth.

NOTICE

Seller makes no warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE, express or implied, concerning this product or its uses extending beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statement made on this label.

Refer to product labeling for use restrictions to protect ENDANGERED SPECIES.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before use of this pesticide on range and/or pastureland in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

ALABAMA: Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, Jackson and Marshall. **ARIZONA:** Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai. **CALIFORNIA:** Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Lake, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Merced, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Clemente Island, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Island, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Ventura, and Yolo. **COLORADO:** Delta, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma and Montrose. **FLORIDA:** Charlotte, Franklin, Jefferson, Lee, Liberty, and Orange. **GEORGIA:** Brantley, Towns, and Wayne. **HAWAII:** Islands of Hawaii and Maui and the District of Lahaina. **IDAHO:** Idaho. **ILLINOIS:** DuPage, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, and Winnebago. **IOWA:** Butler, Clarke, Dickinson, Emmet, Howard, Kossuth, Lucas, Oscocola, Story, and Winneshiek. **KENTUCKY:** Fleming, Nicholas, and Robertson. **MINNESOTA:** Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, and Renville. **MISSOURI:** Christian, Dade, and Greene. **NEBRASKA:** Cherry, Garden, and Hooker. **NEVADA:** Nye. **NEW MEXICO:** Catron, Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Lincoln, McKinley, Otero, San Juan, and Sierra. **NORTH CAROLINA:** Hender on. **OREGON:** Harney and Wallowa. **SOUTH CAROLINA:** Greenville and McCormick. **TENNESSEE:** Davidson, Rutherford, and Wilson. **TEXAS:** Bandera, Brazos, Brewster, Burluson, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleburg, Hueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Refugio, Robertson, Runnels, San Augustine, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, and Zapata. **UTAH:** Beaver, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, Washington, and Wayne. **WISCONSIN:** Dane, Pierce, Rock, and Sauk.

