READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND FOLLOW
DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

Environmental Hazards

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

KEEP FROM

Pesticide Disposal Pesticide spray mixtures that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved State procedures under Sub title C of the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act

Container Disposal Triple rinse or equivalent and offer for recycling or disposal in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and local procedures

USE PRECAUTIONS Don't overdose! Avoid sprays drift to cotton soybeans tomatoes tobacco grapes fruit trees flowers garden crops ornamental plants shrubs trees and other herbaceous dicotyledonous plants. Do not apply near these plants because small quantities of spray drift herbicide may cause severe injury. Do not apply when wind speed is sufficient to cause drift. Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. An air inversion may be detected by creating a smoke column and observing for a layering effect. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 90 degrees F and humidity is high. To avoid injurious spray drift use coarse sprays and lower pressure. Do not use nozzles which produce fine spray droplets under high pressure. The use of thickening agents or antidrift additives and drift reducing equipment is also helpful in preventing spray drift. Care should be taken not to make applications where it could carry the chemical to non target areas. Local conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first!

GENERAL INFORMATION Efficacy tests in the U.S. and in Europe show that several crops such as flax rice and small grains underseeded with legumes are more tolerant of MCPA than they are of 2,4 D. This product is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds and is safer for control of these weeds in certain crops. Use MCPA AMINE 4 on oats because oats are more tolerant to this herbicide than they are of 2,4 D.

WHEN TO USE Best results are obtained from MCPA AMINE 4 when used on weeds that are young and in a growing condition. Applications of lower rates to control the annual weeds present will be satisfactory but for the perennial weeds and other conditions where weeds are hard to control use higher rates when used as a foliar spray. Consider the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some weeds are hard to control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

PREPARATION Fill spray tank with half the required amount of water then add the recommended amount of MCPA AMINE 4 and complete filling spray tank with the balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling the spray tank and during spray operations. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. In any case use the same amount of MCPA recommended per acre. The amount of water required for low volume applications may vary from 5 gallons per acre. For ground low volume applications up to 10 gallons per acre of water are necessary for good coverage.

To convert total recommendations into terms of MCPA AMINE 4 use the following table:

MCPA ACID	1 lb	1½	¾	½	¼	⅛
MCPA AMINE 4	2 Pt	2 Pt	1 Pt	1 Pt	½ Pt	½ Pt

CONTROLS Annual and Perennial Broadleaf weeds including Thistle Canada Wild Mustard Wild Radish Lambsquarters Pigweed Ragweed Smartweed Kochia Tartary Buckwheat Cocklebur Marshelder Hemp Nettle Perennial Sowthistle Canada Thistle Field Bindweed Hedge Bindweed Dock Plantain Quackgrass Perennial Sowthistle Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Ragweed Red Root Pigweed Red Root Pigweed Sandbur Shepherdspurse Smartweed Tansy Mustard Tartary Buckwheat Water Plantain

AIS 002
EPA REG NO 2217 362
EPA EST NO 2217 AS 1

Manufactured for
pbi/gordon corporation
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66102

GORDON'S Chemicals

MCPA AMINE 4

A Postemergence Herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds in Flax, Rice, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

CONTROLS: LAMBSQUARTERS, PIGWEED, KOCHIA, MUSTARDS, RAGWEED, TARTARY BUCKWHEAT, COCKLEBUR, and many others, some of which are shown on the side panel.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2-methyl-4 chlorophenoxyacetic acid	50.37
INERT INGREDIENTS	49.63
Total	100.00

This Product Contains:
4 Lbs. MCPA acid per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See side panels for additional precautionary statements.

2217-362

NET CONTENTS ONE U.S. GALLON

CROP	AMOUNT OF MCPA ACTIVE PER ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
FLAX	½ to ¾ Pint	Use at this rate when susceptible weeds such as mustard are the main problem
	Pint	Use at this rate when weeds such as lambsquarters, pigweed, mosquitoweed, stinkweed, ragweed, cocklebur are the problem
SMALL GRAINS Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Spring wheat underseeded to legumes	Pint	Treat in the spring after grain is fully tillered and 6 to 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in the boot or dough stage. Use about 8 gallons of water per acre.
Flax planted	Pint	Apply in spring when annual broadleaf weeds are small and grain is fully tillered, but before grain is in the jointed stage. Use about 8 gallons of water per acre.
Emergence Treatment for general broadleaf weeds in wheat	3 Pints	Treat in the spring after grain is tillered and at least 6 to 8 inches tall. Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot or dough stage. The 3 pint (1½ lb acid equivalent) per acre application of any MCPA product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage and make the proper judgement. Where perennial weeds are a factor, split treatment is suggested to minimize the effect of crop injury.
SMALL GRAINS under-seeded with mixed legumes (alfalfa, alsike, red and ladino clovers, trefoil)	Pint	Treat in early spring when grain is in the tiller to boot stage and 6 to 10 inches tall, and when legume seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall. Do not spray when grain is in the boot to dough stage. Use 5 to 6 gallons of water per acre since higher volumes may result in injury to legumes.
OATS	½ to ¾ Pint	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 where annual weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds. Use 8 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
RICE	½ to 2 Pints	Treat 6 to 10 weeks after planting when rice is fully tillered and 6 to 8 inches above water. Do not spray after rice is in the boot stage. Use the higher rate where early weed control is difficult and are the major problems. Use lower rate for broadleaf weeds. Drain water and do not irrigate for 48 hours after spraying. Use 30 gallons of water per acre.
PEAS	½ to ¾ Pint	Treat when peas are 4 to 6 inches tall using 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Do not spray while peas are in blossom. Peas may show slight injury but they usually recover a few days after treatment. Use the higher rate (before bloom) for harvest in Canada in order to prevent peas going to seed. Do not feed treated vines to livestock. Do not forage or cut treated pea vines. Do not use peas that are harvested from a field treated with this product. When temperatures are over 85 degrees F.
		For aerial application apply in 10 gallons of water per acre.

WARRANTY

The manufacturer warrants that the chemical component conforms to the chemical description on the label and that this product is suited for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions. Because conditions of use are beyond the manufacturer's control, no warranty is made as to the results obtained from the use of this product, nor is any agent of the manufacturer authorized to make any warranty. In case of any defect in the product, the manufacturer's liability shall be limited to the purchase price of the product.