

5905-502

08/05/2004

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# WEED RHAP A4-MCPA

MCPAMINE HERBICIDE

For the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Flax, Small Grains, Peas (Pacific Northwest Only), Clover (Pacific Northwest Only), Alfalfa and Grass Pastures; For Whitebrush Control;  
And For Weed Control in Non-Crop Areas

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Dimethylamine Salt of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid ..... 52.2%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 47.8%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

Equivalent to 42.6% or 4 pounds per gallon of MCPA.

**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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

**DANGER**

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

**FIRST AID**

**IF IN EYES:**

- Hold eyelid open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

**IF SWALLOWED:**

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious or convulsing person.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

**IF INHALED:**

- Move victim to fresh air.
- If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency, call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

EPA REG. NO.: 5905-502

EPA EST. NO.:

NET CONTENTS: .....

SN XXXXXX

**ACCEPTED**

AUG - 5 2004

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

**MANUFACTURED BY**

**HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY**

**225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300**

**COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017**

5905-502

## PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Engineering Controls Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed 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.

## 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. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target site.

## GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION STATEMENT

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.

## CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT

When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

## 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 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

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A

Shoes plus socks

Protective eyewear

### 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. Keep children and pets out of treated area until sprays have dried.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

**STORAGE:** Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Protect product from freezing. If subjected to freezing conditions, warm to 70°F and agitate. This will return product to original condition. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening the screw cap. Damaged or leaking containers which cannot be used immediately, should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal."

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification. Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide waste are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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:** Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to the spray tank. 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.

### RETURNABLE - REFILLABLE CONTAINER (Drum):

After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be filled with WEED RHAP A4-MCPA. DO NOT RE-USE THIS CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return to the point of purchase.

### GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

**PRECAUTIONS:** MCP Amine Herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants and is useful for controlling these weeds in certain crops. Salts are the least volatile forms of MCPA and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yield of adjacent susceptible crops. This product is a salt of MCPA. Susceptible plants may, however, be injured by physical drift from the application of this product. However, 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. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant of 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, contact your seed company or State Agricultural Extension Service for advice. Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts (such as spray drift) to contact fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, or other desirable plants susceptible to **MCPA**. **DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO OR TOMATOES.** Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Do not spray when wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Use coarse sprays to minimize spray drift since, under certain weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by:

1. Keeping the spray boom as low as possible.
2. Applying 20 gallons or more of spray volume per acre.
3. Using large-droplet producing nozzles.
4. Using no more than 20 psi spray pressure at the nozzles.
5. Spraying only when wind velocity is low.
6. Stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 8 MPH.

Do not use hollow cone-type nozzles or other nozzles that produce large amounts of line spray droplets.

With aerial equipment, drift can be minimized by:

1. Using no more than 20 psi spray pressure at nozzles.
2. Using nozzle types and positions which do not produce fine spray droplets.
3. Using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft.
4. Spraying only when wind is less than 6 MPH.

Determine air movement and direction before foliar application. Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability, or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If **MCPA** is on soil particles and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazards of movement of **MCPA** on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for **MCPA** unless it has been thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that the use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

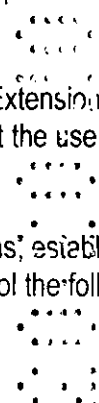
**WHERE TO APPLY: MCP Amine Herbicide** is used to control broadleaf weeds in flax, peas, small grains, established alfalfa and red clover, grass pastures, rangeland, and many non-crop areas. This product will kill or control the following weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to **MCPA**.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Arrowhead

Marshelder

Whitebrush



Beggarticks  
 Bindweed (hedge field European)  
 Burchcumber\*  
 dock  
 Buttercup\*  
 Canada Thistle\*  
 Carpet weed  
 Catsear\*  
 Cocklebur  
 Croton (goatweed)  
 Corn cockle  
 Daisy  
 Dandelion\*  
 Dwarf nettle  
 Fanweed  
 Fat hen  
 Fennel  
 Galinsoga  
 Goatsbeard  
 Goldenrod  
 Halbertleaved salt brush  
 Hempnettle\*  
 Hoary cress\*  
 Honeysuckle\*  
 Lamsonweed  
 Lilia\*  
 Knotweed  
 Lambsquarters

Mexican poppy  
 Mint (dragonhead)  
 Mustard  
 Nutgrass  
 Perennial morningglory  
 Pennycress (field)  
 Pepperweed (field)  
 Pigweed\*  
 Plantain\*  
 Poison-hemlock  
 Prickly lettuce  
 Puncturevine  
 Purslane\*  
 Ragweed  
 Red root  
 Redstem  
 Shepherd's-purse  
 Sicklepod  
 Sneezeweed  
 Sow Thistle\*  
 Spanishneedles  
 Stinging nettle\*  
 Stinkweed  
 Sunflower\*  
 Thistle  
 Thornapple  
 Tree-of-heaven  
 Vetch\*  
 Water plantain

whitetop  
 Wintercress  
 Wild carrot  
 Wild gooseberry  
 Wild jute  
 Wild marigold  
 Wild petunia  
 Wild radish  
 Wild sage  
 Witchweed  
 Yellow daisy  
 Yellow rock

\*Less Susceptible Weeds

**WHEN TO APPLY** Apply the product during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing. Uniform spray coverage is necessary for best results. Generally the low dosages listed will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is difficult, the higher dosages will be needed.

**HOW TO APPLY:**

**PREPARING THE SPRAY:** Mix the **MCP Amine Herbicide** with water unless otherwise indicated on the label. Fill the mixing tank or spray tank with approximately 1/2 the amount of water to be used for spraying. Add the required amount of product with agitation. Add the remainder of water while continuing to agitate. NOTE: adding oil, wetting agents, or other adjuvants to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possible causing crop damage.

**SPRAYING CONDITIONS:** Use a moderate spray pressure of approximately 20 psi. Enough spray volume should be used to give good coverage of the weeds being sprayed. This is usually 5 to 30 gallons by ground application or 5 to 10 gallons by air unless directed otherwise under specific directions. Higher spray volumes may be useful in some situations to provide better spray coverage when weeds are especially dense and/or to reduce spray drift.

**WEED CONTROL APPLICATIONS**

**FOR USE IN FLAX, GRAINS, PASTURES, RANGELAND:** Do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven (7) days of slaughter and/or treatment.

**FLAX:** For control of susceptible weeds, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre. Treat flax when 3 to 6 8 inches tall before buds begin to form. Rates of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds such as wild buckwheat, smartweed and thistles but flax may be injured at these rates. Consult Local Extension Service or University specialists for advice on herbicide use on flax. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven (7) days of slaughter.

**WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS: NOTE:** Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven (7) days of slaughter.

**Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye not underseeded with Legumes:** Use 1/2 to 1 pint **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre for the most susceptible weeds when grains are in the 3 to 5- 4 leaf stage or up to early boot stage. Apply when weeds are very small for best results. Use up to 3 pints **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre for the less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered but not later than early boot stage. Do not apply during the boot to dough stage of the grain.

**Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye underseeded with Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red, White or Ladino Clover (Clover-Pacific Northwest Only) :** For emergency control of susceptible weeds such as mustard and lambsquarters, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre as soon as possible after weeds emerge, but after seedling grain is at least 3 inches tall. The 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre rate can produce injury to legumes. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. The grain and weeds should form a protective canopy which, together with the use of low gallonage applied at low pressure, will reduce the risk of damage to the legumes. Treatment may be made up to the full tiller stage, but not in the boot to dough stages of the grain. To control certain weed species, 1 pint per acre may be needed. Do not use where small seeded legumes, especially vetch, sweet clover, trefoil or alfalfa, are seeded unless injury to them can be tolerated.

When applying to small grains, use a minimum of 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 20 gallons of total spray per acre for aerial application.

**PEAS (Pacific Northwest Only)** Use 1/4 to 3/4 pint of **MCP Amine Herbicide** in at least 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre when peas are 4 to 6 inches tall, before first flowering, and weeds are small. **Do not apply during bloom period.** 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 graze treated fields or feed treated vics to livestock.

**NOTE: MCP can cause injury and delayed maturity in the pea crop.**

**ESTABLISHED ALFALFA OR RED CLOVER (Clover-Pacific Northwest Only) :** For control of yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as pennycress or fanweed, use 1 pint of **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre. Use only 1/2 pint per acre on new stands after clover has two or more true leaves. Old stands of Red clover may be retarded by application of MCPA. Apply in late fall after frost has killed legume top-growth and legumes are dormant. The temperature at time of spraying should be above 40°F.

**GRASS PASTURES (INCLUDING GRASS GROWN FOR SEED):** Use 2 to 4 pints of **MCP Amine Herbicide** per acre in 20 to 120 gallons in airplane or ground sprayer application. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing for best results. Use the higher rates for whitetop, Canada thistle, buttercup and other more difficult to control weeds. Use only the lower rate on seedling grasses. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in Fall; other weeds in spring or fall. Legumes may be injured or killed. Do not use this treatment where legumes, especially alfalfa, are present and desirable. In some areas bent, buffalo, centipede, dichondra, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may be susceptible to injury. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

**CONTROL OF WHITEBRUSH ON RANGELAND:** Use 3 pints of **MCP Amine Herbicide** with 1 gallon of diesel oil or IMPEL RED and enough water for good spray coverage, usually 6 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Apply in spring or fall when

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plant foliage is well developed and actively growing. Spraying during bloom is recommended but not immediately after shedding of blossoms. Retreatments may be needed in succeeding years. **NOTE:** First mix the **MCP Amine Herbicide** in the water, then add the oil with agitation. Spray must be kept agitated during spraying to avoid separation in the tank.

**ON-CROP AREAS:** For control of susceptible weeds in fencerows, fallowlands, rights-of-way, roadsides, and similar areas, use 6 pints of product per acre in enough water to give sufficient coverage. **NOTE:** on fallow land, do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

**SPOT TREATMENT:** For weed control in pastures, rangelands and in non-crop areas such as fencerows, farmyards, shelter-belts and roadsides: Use ¼ pint of **MCP Amine Herbicide** in 3 to 4 gallons of water or ¾ gallon per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage for most extensive areas to control weeds such as Canada thistle, whitetop, meadow buttercup and Texas blueweed. Apply to wet weeds thoroughly when weeds are growing vigorously, usually prior to bloom, in bud to early bloom and spray fall regrowth if necessary. Do not forage or graze livestock or dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of treatment. Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

### TANK MIXES

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation for each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this label, do not use as a tank mix with MCP Amine Herbicide. All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadcast and weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

MCP Amine Herbicide may be tank mixed with Harmony® for selective post-emergence control of certain weeds on Wheat and Barley. Use MCP Amine Herbicide at the rate of 1/8 to 3/8 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of a surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with 1/8 pound a.e. of MCP Amine Herbicide. Higher rates may be used, but do not exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Harmony in water prior to adding MCP Amine Herbicide and surfactant.

MCP Amine Herbicide may be tank mixed with Harmony® Extra for use on Wheat, Barley, and Oats. For best results, add MCP Amine to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 pound a.e. per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added to mixture at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. In tank mixes containing 1/8 pound a.e. per acre of MCP Amine per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant; in tank containing 1/4 to 3/8 pound a.e. per acre, add 1 pint of surfactant. Higher rates of MCP Amine may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by this label. Always mix Harmony Extra with water prior to adding MCPA and add the surfactant last. MCP Amine Herbicide may also be tank mixed with Harmony Extra for the control of Corn gromwell, Wild buckwheat, and Vetch (common and hairy). In Oats, also controls Vetch (common and hairy), Wild garlic, and Wild radish.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Ally® after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 ounce of Ally per acre, add MCP Amine to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 pound a.e. per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply MCP Amine plus Ally after three to five-leaf stage, but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties, do not apply before tillering). Always mix Ally in water prior to adding MCP Amine and surfactant. Always add surfactant last. MCPA and Ally can be tank mixed for use on Wheat or Barley or in pastures and rangelands for the control of Blue mustard, Flixweed, Tansy mustard, Canadian thistle, Sowthistle, Corn gromwell, Prostate knotweed, Sunflower (common/volunteer), and Wild buckwheat.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Express® for use on Wheat and Barley. For best results, add MCP Amine to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 pound a.e. per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop damage. Tank mixes containing 1/8 pound a.e. MCP Amine per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 pound a.e. of MCP Amine per acre,

add 1 pint of surfactant. Higher rates of MCP Amine may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Express and water prior to adding MCPA and add the surfactant last. MCP Amine and Express may also be used to control Vetch (common and hairy), Wild garlic, and Wild rice.

MCP Amine may be used annually with Glean® FC after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/6 to 1/3 ounce of Glean FC per acre; add MCP Amine to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 pound a.e. per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add surfactant when Glean FC and MCP Amine are tank mixed with a liquid fertilizer. Apply MCP Amine plus Glean FC after the three to five-leaf stage, but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of MCP Amine and Glean FC, with fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when crop is stressed in cold weather, just prior to winter dormancy, can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury. Do not apply MCP Amine plus Glean FC in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Finesse® in Wheat and Barley for postemergent broadleaf weed control. For best results, use 1/5 to 2/5 ounce of Finesse per acre, add MCP Amine to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 pound a.e. per acre. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add surfactant when MCP Amine and Finesse are applied with liquid fertilizer. Apply MCP Amine plus Finesse after the three to five-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Applying tank mixture of MCP Amine, Finesse, and a liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather, just prior to winter dormancy, can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury. Do not apply MCP Amine plus Finesse in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

MCP Amine may be used with Buctril® in Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye in the four-leaf stage, but before jointing. This tank mix improves control of Mustards, Pigweed, and Kochia. Apply to weeds up to four-leaf stage, two inches in height to one inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Use at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 pound a.e. per acre of MCPA and 1 to 2 pints per acre of Buctril. Do not use this tank mixture in areas where Alfalfa or other legumes have been planted.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Banvel® Herbicide for fall and spring-seeded wheat. Applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to jointing stage and to spring-seeded wheat before the wheat exceeds the five-leaf stage. Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel and 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre. For use on fall-seeded wheat only, apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel with 1 to 2 pints of MCP Amine per acre. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable. For fall-seeded Barley, apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre. This mixture must be applied to fall-seeded Barley prior to jointing stage. For spring Barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded Barley. For spring-seeded Barley, application must be made before Barley exceeds the four-leaf stage. Apply 2 to 3 fluid ounces of Banvel Herbicide with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre. For fall and spring-seeded Oats, application must be made before spring-seeded Oats exceed the five-leaf stage. Applications to fall-seeded Oats must be made prior to the jointing stage. Use 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre.

For grasses grown for seed, such as Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Fescue, and Ryegrass, application must be made after the grass seed crop begins to joint. For the best performance, make applications when weeds are in the two to four-leaf stage and rosettes are less than two inches across. Use the higher level of listed ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Apply 1/2 to 2 pints of Banvel with 1 to 2 pints of MCP Amine per acre.

Herbicides other than Sulfonylureas, such as MCP Amine, tank mixed with Banvel® SGF will offer more consistent control of sulfonylureas-resistant weeds. Surfactants are not recommended when applying this tank mix on small grains. This tank mix must be applied to fall-seeded Wheat prior to the jointing stage. For spring-seeded Wheat, applications must be made before wheat exceeds the five-leaf stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with water before adding 8 to 12 ounces of MCP Amine per acre. Always add MCP Amine after diluting Banvel SGF. For fall-seeded Wheat only, apply 6 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 1 to 2 pints of MCP Amine per acre. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable. For fall-seeded Barley, application must be made prior to jointing stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre. For spring Barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow



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the rates and timing given for spring-seeded Barley. Spring-seeded Barley must be applied before Barley exceeds the four-leaf stage. Apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 ounces of MCP Amine per acre. For fall and spring-seeded Oats, this tank mix must be applied before spring-seeded Oats exceed the five-leaf stage. Applications to fall-seeded Oats must be made prior to the jointing stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of MCP Amine per acre. For grasses grown for seed, such as Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Fescue, and Ryegrass, tank mixes with Banvel SGF and MCP Amine may be used to control broadleaf weeds.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Tordon® 22K, a restricted-use pesticide. For use on Barley, Oats, and Wheat not underseeded with a legume (which is not flood or sub-irrigated and not rotated to broadleaf crops).

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Curtail®. Apply Curtail at a rate of 2 to 2-2/3 pints plus MCP Amine using up to 1/2 pint per acre in the spring to actively growing Wheat or Barley once four leaves have unfolded on the main stem and tillering has begun up to the jointing stage (first node of main stem detectable). To control or suppress weeds, make application at the maximum emergence of the target weeds, but before they exceed three inches in height or diameter (four rosettes). To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged from the soil, but before bud stage. A late timing of application (when the grain is between the jointing and boot stages) may be used to treat later-emerging weeds; however, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Do not apply after the boot stage. NOTE: Higher rates of Curtail or any application of Curtail following spring postemergence treatment with MCPA may increase risk of crop injury.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Stinger® for weed control in Wheat, Barley, and Oats. Apply 1/4 to 1/3 pint of Stinger plus 1/2 to 1 pint of MCP Amine per acre from the three-leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, 1/3 pint of Stinger per acre should be used. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

MCP Amine may be tank mixed with Stinger for application in grasses grown for seed. Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage. Application in the boot stage and beyond can increase injury. Do not apply to Bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late emergent Canada thistle, a pre-harvested treatment may be made after the grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest, fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged. Use 2 to 4 pints of MCP Amine with 1/4 to 2/3 pint of Stinger per acre. For control of annual weeds and Canada thistle, treat as necessary, but do not exceed 2/3 pint of Stinger per acre per season. NOTE: Do not tank mix Stinger with MCPA unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

MCP Amine may be used in combination with Poast® and Buctril® for grass and broadleaf weed control in Flax. Controls a mixed population of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mix by adding MCP Amine to half the final water volume, then crop oil concentrate, then Poast, then Buctril, and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Mix these three products according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels, up to a maximum of one pint of Buctril equivalent per acre, or up to a maximum of 1/4 pound MCP Amine a.e. per acre. Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Buctril or Poast applied with MCP Amine may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with this tank mix. Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solutions to this tank mix.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY  
AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES**

**Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.**

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of

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Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Chemical Company's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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