OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

June 10, 2025

Blake Cowen
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ALBAUGH, LLC
Albaugh LLC PO Box 2127
Valdosta GA, 31604

Subject: Label Amendment – Addition of Use on Intermediate Wheatgrass
Registration Review Label Amendment – Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Registration Review Interim Decision for MCPA
Product Name: MCPA AMINE 4
EPA Registration Number: 42750-14
Application Date(s): 04/21/2021; 11/21/2023
Case Number/Decision Number: 476124; 631788 (D597076)

Dear Blake Cowen:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The Agency, in accordance with FIFRA, as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the [chemical] Interim Decision. The Agency has concluded that your submission is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. *The next label printing of this product must use this labeling unless subsequent changes have been approved*. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After *12 months*, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling.

"To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Andrés Garzón at (202) 566-2690 or at GarzonMoreno.Andres@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis; Senior Advisor
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division; Immediate Office

Enclosure

MCPA AMINE 4

HERBICIDE FOR SELECTIVE CONTROL OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, FLAX, INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS, ESTABLISHED GRASSLANDS, GOLF COURSES, SOD FARMS AND NON-CROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*.....48.89%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....51.11%
TOTAL.....100.00%

*This product contains 3.7 pounds 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon or 39.9%.
Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6.A-18-22 (13th Ed.).

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).

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
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 for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER – You may contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN - Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

See additional Precautionary Statements on side panel.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-14

EPA Est. No.

NET CONTENTS:

MANUFACTURED BY:
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

ACCEPTED
06/10/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 42750-14

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥14 mils
3. Shoes plus socks,
4. Protective eyewear, goggles or face shield and
5. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Additional PPE requirements for mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to rangelands, pasture lands, or noncropland. These mixers/loaders also must wear:

1. A chemical resistant apron, and
2. A NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any N^2, R, P, or HE filter.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]

For aerial application to high-acreage field crops:

- Handlers must use closed mixing loading systems during mixing and loading liquids for aerial application to barley, flax, oats, pasture and rangeland grass, rye, triticale, wheat, and grass grown for seed.

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:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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

This pesticide may be toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent

to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS ADVISORY: **DO NOT** use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: MCPA is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of MCPA from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

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:

1. Coveralls,
2. Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥14 mils
3. Shoes plus socks, and
4. 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.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572 and S641).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:
• Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

USE RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use MCPA Amine 4 Herbicide in the vicinity of vegetables, flowers, grapes, tomatoes, cotton, beans and other legumes, etc., or other susceptible crops as severe damage may result. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent drifting of this material. **DO NOT** apply on windy days. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **DO NOT** use around the home, recreation areas or similar sites. Equipment used to apply MCPA Amine 4 must not be used to apply other agricultural chemicals to susceptible crops. When cleaning equipment, **DO NOT** pour washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

For aerial application to high-acreage field crops:
- Handlers must use closed mixing loading systems during mixing and loading liquids for aerial application to barley, flax, oats, pasture and rangeland grass, rye, triticale, wheat, and grass grown for seed.

DO NOT apply this product using a backpack sprayer.

AMOUNT OF SPRAY TO APPLY

Apply 5 to 15 gallons of total spray per acre when making applications with ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons of total spray per acre when making applications by aircraft, unless directed otherwise under specific directions. Carefully read the Environmental Hazards section of the Precautionary Statements for further information on spray volume.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

SUSCEPTIBLE (MOST AREAS):

Cocklebur
Dragonhead mint
Field peppergrass
Fanweed
Goatsbeard
Lambsquarters (goosefoot)
Marshelder
Mustards (annual)
Pennycress
Puncturevine
Ragweed
Shepherdspurse
Stinkweed
Wild radish
Yellow rocket
or wintercress
and many others

LESS SUSCEPTIBLE:

Buttercups
Canada thistle
Dandelions
Plantains
Purslane
Russian pigweed
Vetch
White top
and hoary cress

Hempnettle	Sow thistle	and many others
Kochia	Stinging nettle	
Pigweed	Sunflower	

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, MCPA AMINE 4 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to MCPA AMINE 4 and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of MCPA AMINE 4 or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Albaugh, LLC at 1-800-247-8013.

CROP SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS

SELECTIVE SPRAYING:

SMALL GRAINS: Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye –

Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. 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. Use up to 1-2/3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered and up to early boot stage. **DO NOT** spray from boot to dough stage. For small grains underseeded with legumes, see the following paragraph.

Underseeded with, Lespedeza, Red and White Clover: For emergency control of serious infestations of Mustard, Yellow Rocket and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint in not more than 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application after cereal is well tillered (4 to 8 inches tall) and before reaching boot 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 also some risk to other legumes if only thinly protected by a canopy.

- **DO NOT** forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1-2/3 pints (26.6 fl oz) (0.75 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year

INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS

Not underseeded with legumes, post-emergence, Spring applications on Fall plantings: Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use 1/2 to 1 pint (0.25 – 0.5 lbs acid equivalent) per acre. Applications must be made in the spring after tillering (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage of growth.

- **DO NOT** apply before tillering or from boot through milk stage of growth.
- Aerial application: apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Ground application: apply this product in a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Underseeded with legumes: For emergency control of serious infestations of Mustard, Yellow Rocket and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.125 – 0.25 lbs acid equivalent) in not more than 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply after grain is 8 inches tall, but before early boot stage of growth.

- **DO NOT** apply before tillering or from early boot through the milk stage of growth.
- **DO NOT** spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
- Aerial application: apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Ground application: apply this product in no more than 5 to 10 of water per acre.

CLOVER:

Seedling clover alone, or underseeded with grain and established stands of Arrowleaf, Crimson, Ladino, Red, and White clover (except Dutch)

Seedling clovers (except Dutch) - For control of broadleaf weeds apply ½ pint per acre after they have 2 or more true leaves (trifoliate stage).

Established stands - For control of broadleaf weeds apply ¾ to 1 pint per Acre in late fall following frosts when the legumes are dormant before active growth starts. Old stands of Red Clover may be retarded by application of MCPA. The temperature at the time of spraying must be above 40° F.

RESTRICTIONS:

- For use only in Pacific Northwest.

- **DO NOT** apply to Sweet Clover.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 pint (16 fl oz) (0.5 pound of acid equivalent) per year per acre.
- **DO NOT** forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.
- **DO NOT** forage or graze dairy animals on treated area within 7 days after treatment.

CANNING PEAS (for use in the Pacific Northwest only):

Use MCPA Amine at 1/4 to 3/4 pint in sufficient water to cover 1 acre. Apply to peas after the 3 node stage and before the first pea flowering. **DO NOT** apply during bloom period of crop. To control Canada Thistle, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint of MCPA Amine 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** apply more than 3/4 pint (12 fl oz) (0.375 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** spray peas that are stressed from lack of moisture or when temperatures are over 90°.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated vines to livestock.

FLAX:

Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. Apply by ground sprayer or by airplane. Use sufficient water to give uniform and adequate coverage. 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, it may be necessary to go as high as ½ pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

- **DO NOT** forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/2 pint (8 fl oz) (0.25 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year

ESTABLISHED GRASSLAND AND PASTURES:

Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water (10 to 100 gallons) in airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for White Top, Canada Thistle and other less easy-to-kill weeds; spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and also regrowth in fall. Spray other weeds in spring or fall.

- **DO NOT** forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.
- **DO NOT** forage or graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED:

Use 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to give adequate coverage. Use 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. White Clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, Bent, Buffalo, Carpet and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by the treatment.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

RANGELAND:

For control of Whitebrush - Use 2-½ pints in a mixture of 1 gallon of diesel oil and sufficient water to make 8 gallons of solution per acre. Apply in spring or fall under good moisture conditions, full leaf, before blossoms begin to fall.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

GRASS CUT FOR HAY:
(Not for Use in California)

Use 1 to 3 pints (16 to 48 fl. oz.) (0.5 to 1.5 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre in sufficient water (3 to 5 gallons) by airplane or (10 to 100 gallons) by ground sprayer application to provide thorough coverage. Use the higher application 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.

Precautions and Restrictions

When using on Grass Cut for Hay there is a:
- 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle;
- 7 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals

NON-CROP SPRAYING - (In non-crop areas such as Roadsides, Fence Rows, Rights-of-Way and similar places to control Canada Thistle, White Top And Meadow Buttercup)

For spot treatment, use 1/4 pint in 3 to 4 gallons of water or 6 pints of this product in 12 to 20 gallons of water per acre to control weeds such as Canada thistle, White Top, Meadow buttercup, and Texas blueweed giving coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Spot treatment is considered to be 1,000 square feet per acre or less.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (96 fl oz) (3.0 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to rights-of way using a backpack sprayer.

For broadcast treatment apply 2 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water to give coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** forage or graze livestock or dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to rights-of way using a backpack sprayer.

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.

GOLF COURSES:

For controlling whitetop, dandelions and similar weeds, apply 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Treatment may reduce stands of clover which may be present. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded turf until grass has become well established. MCPA may injure bent or other creeping grass types. For best result treat thistles when in the early bud stage.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

SOD FARMS:

For broadcast application, apply 1 to 3 pints per acre in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons of water. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations or less susceptible weed species. For best results, apply in spring or fall when weeds are rapidly growing and **DO NOT** mow for 2 days before or after application. For spot treatment in small areas, use 1 fluid ounce per 1000 square feet in 1 to 3 gallons of spray and apply uniformly.

NOTE: Repeat applications may be required for less susceptible weeds. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pints (48 fl oz) (1.5 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. **DO NOT** store below 40°F or expose to subfreezing temperatures. Handle in accordance with information given under "Precautionary Statements." In the event of spillage or leakage, soak up material with absorbent clay, sand, sawdust or other absorbent material. Scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under "Disposal." Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 HANDLING: Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, 30 & 55 gallon): **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(non-refillable <5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(non-refillable >5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle inside of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable container (250 gallon & bulk): Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing process two more times.

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The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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{Label History
(Not included in final printed labeling)

File Name	Version Mark	Comment
042750-00014.20231121.DRAFT	112123	MCPA ID Label Mitigation
042750-014.MCPA Amine 4.DRAFT.060425	060425	Combine 042121 and 112123 Submissions

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