



MCP Amine

Herbicide

For the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Flax, Small Grains, Rice, and Clover, Alfalfa and Grass Pastures; for Whitebrush Control; and for Weed Control in Non-Crop Areas

Active Ingredient(s):
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 52.1%
Inert Ingredients 47.9%

Contains Dimethylamine Salt† of MCPA
Acid Equivalent: 4 pounds per gallon.
†Salts are the least volatile forms of MCPA and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yield of adjacent susceptible crops.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-13
EPA Est. 464-MI-1

Precautionary Statements

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
Keep Out of Reach of Children**

DANGER

Causes Irreversible Eye Damage - Harmful If Swallowed

Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. 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.

First Aid
If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get medical attention.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Environmental Hazards
Drift or runoff may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
Do not cut or weld container.

Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" in label booklet.

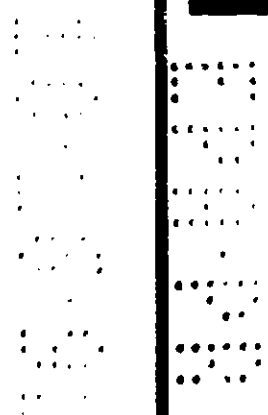
In case of an emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

ACCEPTED
08 DEC 1992

62719-13

MCP* Amine



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Directions for Use

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

Note to User - Reentry

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The front panel Precautionary Statements should be read to workers as well as the instructions not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: **WARNING.** Area treated with MCP Amine Herbicide on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing or until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statements of Practical Treatment as on front panel.)"

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Keep container tightly closed when not in use. DowElanco MCP Amine, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40° F and mixed thoroughly before using. **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 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

Apply DowElanco MCP Amine Herbicide during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Obtain uniform spray coverage for best results. Weeds that can be controlled include beggarticks, burdock, buttercup, catsear, cocklebur, croton, burcucumber, galinsoga, goatsbeard, hempnettle, honeysuckle, jimsonweed, lambsquarters, marshelder, pennycress, pepperweed (annual), plantain, puncturevine, ragweed, redstem, shepherdspurse, sicklepod, sneezeweed, stinkweed, whitebrush, wild mustard, witchweed, yellowrocket and other species.

Generally, the lower dosages listed will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Use moderate spray pressure (20 pounds) and enough spray volume for good coverage, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and at least 3 to 5 gallons per acre by air. Higher spray volumes may be useful in some situations to provide better spray coverage of weed foliage and to reduce spray drift. The use of adjuvants such as wetting agents may increase herbicidal effectiveness but may increase risk of crop injury.

Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

General Use Precautions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Avoid contact with MCPA susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants. DowElanco MCP Amine herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore, do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts (as in spray mist) to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to MCPA. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tobacco, tomatoes, or other desirable MCPA susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Avoid Spray Drift: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under certain weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent such as Nalco-Trol may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large-droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce hazardous amounts of fine spray droplets.

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.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzle types and positions which do not produce fine spray droplets; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

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 hazard 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 appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and 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.

Mixing and Loading: 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.

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Preparing the Spray

Mix DowElanco MCP Amine with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Fill the mixing tank or spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of DowElanco MCP Amine with agitation, and finally add the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury.

Approved Uses

Weed Control in Flax

For control of susceptible weeds, use 1/2 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre. Treat flax when 3 to 6 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 in flax. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Weed Control in Small Grains

Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye Not Underseeded to Legumes: Use 1/2 to 1 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre for the more susceptible weeds when grains are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage or up to early boot stage. Apply when weeds are very small for best results. Use up to 3 pints DowElanco MCP Amine per acre for 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 to Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red, White, or Ladino Clover: For emergency control of susceptible weeds such as mustard and lambsquarters, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre as soon as possible after weeds emerge, but after seeding grain is at least 3 inches tall. The grain and weeds should form a protective canopy over the clover seedlings. 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.

Weed Control in Rice

For control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges, apply 2 to 3 pints of DowElanco MCP Amine in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Treat when rice is fully tillered and 6 to 8 inches above water, usually 35 to 65 days after planting. Do not treat when rice is in the early seedling, boot or early heading stages, or when air temperature is over 90°F. Some rice varieties may be less tolerant to MCPA than others. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of MCPA spray and on the tolerance of rice varieties. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

Rice in California: For early season broadleaf weed and sedge control in rice, apply 1 to 1 1/2 pints of DowElanco MCP Amine Herbicide per acre by air in 8 to 10 gallons of total spray volume when rice is in the 3 to 4 leaf stage, and has a well established root system, usually 18 to 24 days after planting. Applications made during hot weather or at the higher dosage range may cause temporary stunting of the rice. For maximum effectiveness the weeds should be exposed at the time of treatment. If retreatment is necessary, usually 35 to 65 days after planting, the total amount per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine applied in the two applications may not exceed 3 pints in one season. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

Weed Control in Peas

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

Weed Control in Established Stands of Alfalfa or Red Clover

For control of yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as pennycress or fanweed, use 1 pint per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine. Apply in late fall after frost has killed legume topgrowth and legumes are dormant. The temperature at time of spraying should be above 40°F.

Weed Control in Grass Pastures

Use 2 to 4 pints per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine. 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. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall. Legumes may be injured or killed. Do not use this treatment where legumes, especially alfalfa, are present and desirable. 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 DowElanco MCP Amine with 1 gallon of diesel oil and enough water for good spray coverage, usually 6 to 10 gallons per acre by aircraft. Apply in spring or fall when 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 DowElanco MCP Amine in the water, then add the oil with agitation. Spray should be kept agitated during spraying to avoid separation in the tank.

Spot Treatment

For weed control in pastures, rangeland, and in non-crop areas such as fence rows, farm yards, shelter-belts and roadsides: Use 1/4 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine in 3 gallons of water to control weeds such as Canada thistle, whitetop, meadow buttercup and Texas blueweed. Apply when weeds are growing vigorously, usually prior to bloom, and spray fall regrowth if necessary.

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Warranty Disclaimer

DowElanco warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. DowElanco makes no other express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other express or implied warranty.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to the label instructions (including adverse conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

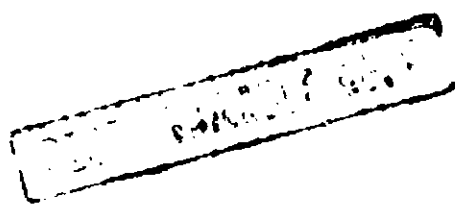
The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

LABEL CODE 112-00-017

DATE CODE 792

Revisions:

- 1) Label edited to reflect DowElanco transfer.
- 2) Inclusion of mandatory EPA label wording for Environmental Hazards, Mixing/Loading and Cleaning of Equipment.





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Herbicide

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Active Ingredient(s):
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt.....52.1%
Inert Ingredients.....47.9%
Contains Dimethylamine Salt† of MCPA
Acid Equivalent: 4 pounds per gallon.
†Salts are the least volatile forms of MCPA and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yield of adjacent susceptible crops.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-13
EPA Est. 464-MI-1

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed

Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. 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.

First Aid
If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get medical attention.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Environmental Hazards
Drift or runoff may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
Do not cut or weld container.

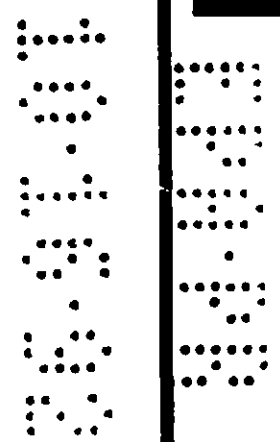
Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" in label booklet.

In case of an emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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Directions for Use

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Note to User - Reentry

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. The front panel Precautionary Statements should be read to workers as well as the instructions not to enter until sprays have dried. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: WARNING. Area treated with MCP Amine Herbicide on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing or until sprays have dried. (Insert here Statements of Practical Treatment as on front panel.)"

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. DowElanco MCP Amine, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40° F and mixed thoroughly before using. 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 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

Apply DowElanco MCP Amine Herbicide during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Obtain uniform spray coverage for best results. Weeds that can be controlled include beggaricks, burdock, buttercup, catsear, cocklebur, croton, burcucumber, galinsoga, goatsbeard, hempnettle, honeysuckle, jimsonweed, lambquarters, marshelder, pennycress, pepperweed (annual), plantain, puncturevine, ragweed, redstem, shepherdspurse, sicklepod, sneezeweed, stinkweed, whitebrush, wild mustard, witchweed, yellowrocket and other species.

Generally, the lower dosages listed will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Use moderate spray pressure (20 pounds) and enough spray volume for good coverage, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and at least 3 to 5 gallons per acre by air. Higher spray volumes may be useful in some situations to provide better spray coverage of weed foliage and to reduce spray drift. The use of adjuvants such as wetting agents may increase herbicidal effectiveness but may increase risk of crop injury.

Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

General Use Precautions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Avoid contact with MCPA susceptible crops and other desirable broadleaf plants. DowElanco MCP Amine herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore, do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts (as in spray mist) to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to MCPA. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tobacco, tomatoes, or other desirable MCPA susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Avoid Spray Drift: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under certain weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. A spray thickening agent such as Nalco-Trol may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large-droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce hazardous amounts of fine spray droplets.

Determine Air Movement and Direction Before Feller 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.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzle types and positions which do not produce fine spray droplets; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing or rotor span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

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 hazard 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 appropriately cleaned first. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for cleaning methods which are in compliance with local regulations and 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.

Mixing and Loading: 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 wastewater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

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Preparing the Spray

Mix DowElanco MCP Amine with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Fill the mixing tank or spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of DowElanco MCP Amine with agitation, and finally add the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury.

Approved Uses

Weed Control in Flax

For control of susceptible weeds, use 1/2 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre. Treat flax when 3 to 6 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 in flax. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Weed Control in Small Grains

Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye Not Underseeded to Legumes: Use 1/2 to 1 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre for the more susceptible weeds when grains are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage or up to early boot stage. Apply when weeds are very small for best results. Use up to 3 pints DowElanco MCP Amine per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tilled 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 to Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red, White, or Ladino Clover: For emergency control of susceptible weeds such as mustard and lambquarters, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine per acre as soon as possible after weeds emerge, but after seedling grain is at least 3 inches tall. The grain and weeds should form a protective canopy over the clover seedlings. 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.

Weed Control in Rice

For control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges, apply 2 to 3 pints of DowElanco MCP Amine in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Treat when rice is fully tilled and 6 to 8 inches above water, usually 35 to 65 days after planting. Do not treat when rice is in the early seedling, boot or early heading stages, or when air temperature is over 90°F. Some rice varieties may be less tolerant to MCPA than others. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of MCPA spray and on the tolerance of rice varieties. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

Rice in California: For early season broadleaf weed and sedge control in rice, apply 1 to 1 1/2 pints of DowElanco MCP Amine Herbicide per acre by air in 8 to 10 gallons of total spray volume when rice is in the 3 to 4 leaf stage, and has a well established root system, usually 18 to 24 days after planting. Applications made during hot weather or at the higher dosage range may cause temporary stunting of the rice. For maximum effectiveness the weeds should be exposed at the time of treatment. If retreatment is necessary, usually 35 to 65 days after planting, the total amount per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine applied in the two applications must not exceed 3 pints in one season. Do not grow crayfish or catfish in treated rice fields.

Weed Control in Peas

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

Weed Control in Established Stands of Alfalfa or Red Clover

For control of yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as pennycress or fanweed, use 1 pint per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine. Apply in late fall after frost has killed legume topgrowth and legumes are dormant. The temperature at time of spraying should be above 40°F.

Weed Control in Grass Pastures

Use 2 to 4 pints per acre of DowElanco MCP Amine. 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. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall. Legumes may be injured or killed. Do not use this treatment where legumes, especially alfalfa, are present and desirable. 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 DowElanco MCP Amine with 1 gallon of diesel oil and enough water for good spray coverage, usually 6 to 10 gallons per acre by aircraft. Apply in spring or fall when 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 DowElanco MCP Amine in the water, then add the oil with agitation. Spray should be kept agitated during spraying to avoid separation in the tank.

Spot Treatment

For weed control in pastures, rangeland, and in non-crop areas such as fence rows, farm yards, shelter-belts and roadsides: Use 1/4 pint of DowElanco MCP Amine in 3 gallons of water to control weeds such as Canada thistle, whitetop, meadow buttercup and Texas blueweed. Apply when weeds are growing vigorously, usually prior to bloom, and spray fall regrowth if necessary.

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Warranty Disclaimer

DowElanco warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. DowElanco makes no other express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other express or implied warranty.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to the label instructions (including adverse conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought,
or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Revisions:

- 1) Label edited to reflect DowElanco transfer.
- 2) Inclusion of mandatory EPA label wording for Environmental Hazards, Mixing/Loading and Cleaning of Equipment.

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