

DATAPAK

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

MCPA AMINE 500 HERBICIDE

COMMERCIAL SOLUTION

CAUTION POISON

READ THE LABEL AND ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USING

GUARANTEE: MCPA (present as dimethylamine salt) 500 g a. e. /L

REGISTRATION NO. 9516
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

UNITED AGRI PRODUCTS CANADA INC.
789 Donnybrook Drive
Dorchester, Ontario
N0L1G5
1-800-265-4624

NET CONTENTS: 10 L

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Causes irritation of skin and eyes. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

Mixers, loaders and applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Aerial applicators and applicators using a closed cab are not required to wear chemical-resistant gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

- Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.
- Do not harvest forage or cut hay within 7 days after application.
- Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

Re-entry is not permitted until 12 hours after application for all agricultural scenarios unless otherwise indicated.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's website at www.croplife.ca.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide for controlling most broadleaved weeds in wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn, flax (do not use on low linolenic acid varieties), peas and forage legumes (alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, red clover, ladino clover, alsike clover), turf (fairways and lawns), asparagus, pasture, rangeland, grasses, spruce seedling and non-crop/industrial sites. MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide is a selective foliage broadleaf weed killer. It is absorbed through the leaves or roots and is readily translocated in the plant. At recommended rates, MCPA persistence in the soil is up to one month in most growing conditions and up to 6 months in drier climates.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Toxic to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Municipal regulations should be followed when using pesticides. Provincial authorities publish recommendations for the application of herbicides. Use this product according to all applicable regulations.

SURFACE RUNOFF: To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, consider the characteristics and conditions of the site before the treatment. Site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff include, but are not limited to, heavy rainfall, moderate to steep slope, bare soil, poorly draining soil (e.g. soils that are compacted, fine-textured, or low in organic matter such clay).

Avoid applying this product when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a strip of untreated vegetation (buffer zone) between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

LEACHING: The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sand, loamy sand and sand loam soils) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage, cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any 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 Technical Service at 1-800-265-4624 or at www.uap.ca.

CAUTION

Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to MCPA and similar materials and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them, since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift). Accordingly, application by airplane, ground rigs, and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift.

Excessive amounts of MCPA in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for MCPA AMINE 500

Herbicide. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

NOTE: Prevent from freezing. If subjected to subfreezing temperature, MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide should be warmed to at least 5°C and mixed thoroughly before using. Rolling the drum a few minutes will accomplish this.

It is inadvisable to spray other chemicals after using the equipment for spraying MCPA. If it must be used, be sure it has been thoroughly cleaned. Rinse well with water containing a small amount of detergent. Fill with a weak solution of household ammonia or ALLCLEAR LIQUID tank cleaner (non-pesticide), allow to stand overnight, drain and thoroughly rinse with water.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add the MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation.

SPOT TREATMENT: For knapsack application of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide for spot treatment of weeds such as thistles, mix 20 mL MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide in one litre of water. Mix well and wet all foliage thoroughly.

SPRAYING INFORMATION

MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide contains an amine salt of MCPA which is soluble and can be diluted in water. MCPA may be applied at the recommended rate with any efficient sprayer, of the low volume type. MCPA will damage many plants including - carrots, beans, sweet clover, flowers, vegetables, and drift of spray on these crops must be avoided. Spraying equipment must be washed after use. Use clean water. Do not apply in rain or frost, or when heavy rain is expected. Apply MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Use 50 - 200 L/ha (depending on crop) of water by ground and 30 L/ha by air. Spray at low pressure (200 - 350 kPa) during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. (For special instructions on Flax, Cereals and Peas, consult Note in the Dosage Chart for Flax, Cereals and Peas.)

FIELD SPRAYER APPLICATION

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT OR BROADCAST TREATMENT OF NON-CROPLAND/INDUSTRIAL SITES:

For spot treatment of all industrial sites using high-pressure handwands, do not exceed 900 litres of "ready to use" solution (equivalent to 9 kg a.e.) per day per individual applicator.

For application using handheld equipment, use a maximum concentration of 0.01 kg a.e. /L.

For broadcast treatment of industrial sites, a maximum of 2 applications are permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS TO CEREAL CROPS, FLAX, PASTURES AND NON-CROPLAND/INDUSTRIAL SITES

- Apply a minimum of 30 L of spray solution per hectare. Use sufficient water for even distribution. Use boom pressure of 235 kPa or less.
- Apply only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Spray only when the wind is blowing away from a sensitive crop, shelter-belt or garden.
- DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. A “cloud” of suspended droplets may drift onto sensitive plants when the wind is gusty. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. To reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices, the nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wingspan or rotorspan.
- Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. When spraying, avoid combination of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist) which are more likely to drift. A spray thickening agent or drift retardant may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift.
- A method must be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air) such as the use of balloons or a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment. If the smoke develops into layers or indicates a potential for hazardous spray drift, do not spray.
- For application to rights-of-way, buffer zones for protection of sensitive terrestrial habitats are not required; however, the best available application strategies which minimize off-site drift, including meteorological conditions (e.g. wind direction, low wind speed) and spray equipment (e.g. coarse droplet sizes, minimizing height above canopy), should be used. Applicators must, however, observe the specified buffer zones for protection of sensitive aquatic habitats.
- Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water through spray drift or by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with desirable crops or other desirable broadleaf plants or non-target species

and do not permit spray mists to drift onto them as they may be seriously injured and/or damaged.

PRECAUTIONS WHEN APPLIED BY AIR:

Aerial applicators must wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt. Mixers/loaders must wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical-resistant gloves during mixing, loading, clean-up and repair activities.

Aircraft must be closed cab. Mixer/loader and applicator must be different individuals.

No human flaggers permitted.

MIXING CHART

Dosage as Recommended	LITRES OF MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide to add to the spray tank* for SPRAYER CAPACITY OF			
RATE / HECTARE	1000 L	670 L	540 L	450 L
550 mL	12.5	7.6	6.8	5.4
700 mL	15.7	10.7	8.6	7.1
1 L	23.5	16.0	12.8	10.8
1.5 L	31.4	21.3	17.1	14.3
2.5 L	54.9	37.1	30.0	25.7

* To obtain a sprayer application of 45 L/ha for the final spray solution.

BUFFER ZONES

Use of the following spray methods or equipment DO NOT require a buffer zone: handheld or backpack sprayer and spot treatment.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands), sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

When a tank mixture is used, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture.

Method of Application	Crop	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:					
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Estuarine/Marine Habitats of Depths:		Terrestrial Habitat	
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m		
Field sprayer*	Cereals, flax, grasses, turf, corn, legumes, non-cropland /industrial sites, vegetable crops, rights-of-way,** industrial sites, forestry (spruce seedlings)***	1	1	1	1	4	
Aerial	Terrestrial Food and Feed Crops						
	Asparagus	Fixed wing	5	1	1	1	85
		Rotary wing	5	1	1	1	70
	Cereals, corn, flax	Fixed wing	1	0	1	0	60
		Rotary wing	1	0	1	0	50
	Grasses	Fixed wing	1	0	1	1	75
		Rotary wing	1	0	1	1	60
	Legumes (incl. peas)	Fixed wing	1	0	0	0	25
		Rotary wing	1	0	0	0	25
	Pastures, rangeland	Fixed wing	5	1	1	1	100
		Rotary wing	4	1	1	1	80
	Non-Crop Uses:						
	non-cropland /industrial sites, including rights-of-way**	Fixed wing	30	1	20	1	200
		Rotary wing	20	1	10	1	100

*For field sprayer application, buffer zones can be reduced with the use of drift-reducing spray shields. When using a spray boom fitted with a full shield (shroud, curtain) that extends to the crop canopy, the labeled buffer zone can be reduced by 70%.

When using a spray boom where individual nozzles are fitted with cone-shaped shields that are no more than 30 cm above the crop canopy, the labeled buffer zone can be reduced by 30%.

**Buffer zones for the protection of terrestrial habitats are not required for use on rights-of-way, including railroad ballast, rail and hydro rights-of-way, utility easements, roads, and training grounds and firing ranges on military bases.

***Buffer zones for protection of terrestrial habitats are not required for application to preparation sites for spruce seedlings.

USES/CROPS

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN CROPS:

DO NOT exceed the rates specified for each specific crop identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE Section.

Weeds differ in their susceptibility to MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide and not all types can be controlled satisfactorily in crops. Weeds may be placed in five groups. The amount of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide to use will depend upon the susceptibility and whether the crops will tolerate this amount. Apply the lowest rates, 0.55 L- 1 L to susceptible weeds when weeds are young, 2 to 4 leaves, and are rapidly growing. Apply 1- 1.5 L for less susceptible weeds or weeds which are in advanced growth stages, for hot and dry weather conditions and poor growth, or cold weather and slow growth. Apply 1.5 - 3 L for resistant weeds. In order to determine which group different weeds fall into, refer to the first column in the Dosage Chart below. For Flax, Cereals, and Peas use the rates of application as specified in the Dosage Chart below.

Avoid spray drift when using on lawns and turf adjacent to susceptible plants.

DOSAGE CHART FOR FLAX, CEREALS AND PEAS (RATE OF MCPA AMINE 500 HERBICIDE PER HECTARE)

TYPE OF WEED AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO MCPA AMINE 500 HERBICIDE	FLAX (do not use on low linolenic acid varieties)	OATS, WHEAT BARLEY, RYE (not underseeded)	PEAS
Group 1 Very Susceptible - Wild Mustard	550 mL	550 mL	550 mL
Group 2 Susceptible - Stinkweed Lamb's-quarters, Common ragweed, Vetch, Tumbling mustard, Ball mustard, Bird's-rape, Creeping buttercup, False ragweed, Field horsetail, Flixweed, Giant ragweed, Hare's-ear mustard, Indian mustard, Kochia, Mustards, Prickly (lobed) lettuce, Ragweed, Sunflower, Wormseed mustard.	700 mL	700 mL	700 mL
Group 3 Moderately susceptible- Russian pigweed, Wild radish, Common plaintain, Shepherd's purse, Dandelion (lawns), Burdock, Cocklebur, Tyme-leaved spurge.	1* L	1*L	
Group 4 Moderately resistant - Curled Dock, Peppergrass, Redroot pigweed, Tartary buckwheat, Smartweeds, Annual sow thistle, Alfalfa, American dragonhead, Bluebur, Buttercup, Chickweed, Dog mustard, False flax, Field peppergrass, Goosefoot, Hairy galinsoga, Lady's thumb, Oak-leaved goosefoot, pineapple weed, Prairie sunflower, Prostrate amaranth, Purslane, Stinging nettle, Sweet-clover, Sweet-gum, Tansy mustard, Tumble pigweed.		1.5* L	1.5* L
Group 5 Perennials and Top Growth Control Only – Leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, Russian thistle, Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, Hemp nettle, Field bindweed, Perennial sow thistle, Dandelion (fields), Corn spurry, Biennial wormwood, Blue lettuce, Wild carrot, Horsetail, Docks, Goat's-beard, Gumweed, Hedge bindweed, Hoary cress, Tall buttercup, Toadflax, Tumbleweed.		1.5* - 1.75* L	
NOTE: 1. Rates recommended in this chart may be increased by 20% for Flax and Peas ONLY, under adverse growing conditions or as weeds get older. Rates marked (*) are higher than those considered safe for the crops and should be used where some crop damage can be tolerated. This is usually offset by the weed control obtained.			

LINSEED FLAX (Do not use on low linolenic acid varieties): Treat flax with MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide from the time when flax is 5 cm tall or is in the true-leaf stage to just before buds begin to form. Apply when crop is small to reduce shock. Apply as soon as there is enough weed emergence to make spraying practical. Apply the lower rate for susceptible weeds when weeds have 2 to 4 leaves and are growing rapidly. Use the higher rates for more resistant weeds, advanced weed growth, dry or cold weather

conditions, or poor or slow growth. Better control of hempnettle, horsetail, smartweed, and wild buckwheat will result from two treatments of 0.7 L each. Apply first treatment then one week later follow with a second treatment starting when weeds are in the 2-leaf stage. Rates higher than 0.85 L may cause injury to crop.

OATS: Oats are more tolerant to MCPA than 2,4-D and should be treated with MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide unless resistant weeds are present. Spray when weeds are present. Treatments can be made from emergence up until the flag-leaf stage. If treatment is necessary between the 3 and 6 leaf states, use the lowest rate shown for cereal crops.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE: MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide is used for control of susceptible weeds in wheat and barley. Treatments can be made from the 3-leaf expanded to the early flag leaf stage, and again from the milk stage to the full maturity. Treatment made between emergence and 3-leaf stage may cause some crop injury but are less likely to with MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide than 2,4-D. Fall-sown cereals: Treat in spring when crop starts growth and until the flag-leaf stage.

PEAS: Field and canning peas should be treated with MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide when 10 - 18 cm tall, using not less than 150 L of water/ha. This treatment is not recommended for Nova Scotia.

SMALL GRAINS UNDERSEEDDED WITH A LEGUME:

MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide may be used on grain interplanted with alfalfa, (except early maturing varieties), red clover, ladino clover and alsike. Do not use on grain interplanted with sweet clover or birdsfoot trefoil. Spray with not more than 0.35 - 0.70 L/ha when legumes are at about the second true leaf stage.

FORAGE LEGUMES (ALFALFA AND BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL) (direct and underseeded):

The use of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide at 70 mL/ha (0.07 L/ha) and CALIBER 400 (2 L/ha) provides better control of wild mustard plants beyond the four-leaf stage of the mustards. This tank mix may increase crop stunting.

For established legumes, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

ASPARAGUS: Treat asparagus with MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide following a cultivation just before first spears appear. Use 3.75 L/ha. Treatment may be repeated at end of cutting season.

For asparagus, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

CORN (FIELD, SWEET): Use MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide at the rate of 0.55 L- 1.7 L depending on susceptibility of the dominant weeds in 200L of water per ha. In order to

determine which group different weeds fall into, refer to the first column in the Dosage Chart for Flax, Cereals and Peas above.

For hand harvesting of corn (field and sweet), re-entry is not permitted until 15 days after application. As such, a preharvest interval (PHI) of 15 days after application is required.

Apply as an overall POSTEMERGENCE TREATMENT spray up until corn is 15-18 cm tall after which a directed spray should be used up until corn is 45 cm in height. Use the lower rate 0.55 L- 1.1 L for susceptible weeds having 2 to 4 leaves and growing rapidly. Use the higher rate 1.1 L- 1.7 L when weeds are at a more advanced stage of growth or if soil conditions are dry therefore causing slow growth, or if area is heavily infested with weeds. Avoid cultivation for 2 to 3 weeks following spraying. In case of drought, delay spraying until one week following rain. Consult cannery for susceptibility of sweet corn since some varieties may be injured when taller than 15 cm or rates exceed 0.55 L per ha. Field corn should not be sprayed later than 3 weeks before tasseling. Higher rates than 1.1 L may cause severe injury to crop but this is usually offset by better weed control.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES, ESTABLISHED LEGUMES (ALFALFA; except early maturing varieties, CLOVER (ALSIKE and RED)), AND GRASSES: For the control of susceptible annual and perennial weeds, application should be made at 1 - 1.5 L/ha in the late fall after the legume tops have been killed by frost. Legumes may be injured at higher rates. Do not use on sweet clover. Spring applications should be made at 1 L/ha before legumes and grasses start active growth. Treat at an early stage of development of the legumes and when they are covered by a canopy of winter weeds.

For established grasses, pastures and established legumes, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

PASTURE, RANGELAND AND NON-CROPLAND/INDUSTRIAL SITES (e.g. for use on rights-of-way for transportation, rights-of-way for utility lines, and in airports, wastelands, industrial parks, etc.): To control tall buttercup in pasture and rangeland apply 2.7 L to 3.5 L, apply 2.7 to 3.36 L for non-cropland broadcast treatments and 2.7 to 4.2 L for non-cropland spot treatments of product per hectare in at least 50 L of water. Apply when tall buttercup is in the pre-bud to early bud stage.

For pastures and rangeland, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

NON-CROPLAND/INDUSTRIAL SITES: Use 1 - 2.5 L/ha early in the summer. For small areas use 25 mL/100m².

TURF (INCLUDING FAIRWAYS AND LAWNS):

LAWNS: DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

Do not apply more than two broadcast applications per season. This does not include spot treatments.

Use 1 - 2.5 L/ha (depending on weed susceptibility) in 300 L of water/ha. For smaller areas 25ml in 10L of water treats 100 m².

For mixed weed populations, add 1 - 2.5 L/ha of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide to 5 L of MECOPROP (150 g/L active). Follow any specific instructions on tank mix partner label. Spray when the plants are growing vigorously.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide + MECOPROP
SUSCEPTIBLE:

Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
Mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*)
Plantain (*Plantago* sp.)
Clover (*Trifolium* spp.)

MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE:

Buttercup (*Ranunculus* spp.). Spray before flowering.
Creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*). In early June or September.
Black medick (*Medicago lupulina*). When young and growing fast.
Dandelion.

For mixed weed populations, add 1 - 2.5 L of MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide to 3.7 L of MECOPROP (150 g/L active) and 150 mL of Oracle Dicamba Agricultural Herbicide in 300 L water per hectare for adequate coverage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

Black medick	Knot weed
Buttercups	Lamb's-Quarters
Chickweed, Common	Mustard
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Pigweed
Clovers	Plantains
Creeping charlie (Ground Ivy)	Purslane
Curled Dock	Ragweed
Dandelions	Shepherd's purse
Field & Hedge bindweed	Stickwort
Heal-all	Smartweeds
Horsetail	Wild carrot
Many other common weeds in turf	

Applications under hot/dry conditions may result in yellowing of turf. Apply when weeds are young and actively growing. Works slower than 2,4-D mixtures and it may take 3 weeks for the weeds to be controlled. Mixtures containing dicamba should not be used on bentgrass.

FERTILIZER MIXES: MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide or MCPA+ MECOPROP or MCPA+ DICAMBA+ MECOPROP may be mixed with liquid fertilizer or dry fertilizer.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treated areas until spray has thoroughly dried.

FOR SPRUCE SEEDLINGS FOR REFORESTATION: To control Field Horsetail, apply 700 mL MCPA AMINE 500 Herbicide in 200 L water per hectare by ground application. Apply when the spruce seedlings are in the dormant stage or after the new shoots have hardened off; apply only to seedlings that are 2 years or older. Make only one application per year. For the product to be used on spruce seedlings, a restricted-entry interval (REI) of 1 day is required.

MAXIMUM APPLICATIONS

Site	Maximum Rate for a Single Application (g a.e. /ha)	Cumulative Maximum Rate per Season (g a.e. /ha)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year
Fine turf (fairways/lawns)	1700	-	2
Grasses, established (hay and forage)	1120	2240	2
Pasture/Rangeland	1750	3500	2
Barley, Oats, Rye, wheat and Flax	875	875	1
Corn	850	850	1
Non-cropland/industrial sites (broadcast treatment)	1680	3360	2
Non-cropland/industrial sites (spot treatment)	3360	-	-

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

High concentrations of MCPA may cause severe irritation to the eyes. Symptoms of overexposure to MCPA could include slurred speech, twitching, jerking and spasms, drooling, low blood pressure and unconsciousness. Treat symptomatically.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control centre 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 a poison control centre 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, preferable by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS

For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse container for any other purpose.

DISPOSAL

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
3. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
4. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.
5. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. It is an offence under the PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.