

2011-09-29
2011-3020

(Booklet)

Group	4	Herbicide
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IPCO[®] MCPA SODIUM SALT 300

LIQUID HERBICIDE

AGRICULTURAL

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

GUARANTEE: MCPA (Present as Sodium Salt): 300 g a.e./L

REGISTRATION NO: 20306
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS **10 litres**

WARNING

POISON

Interprovincial Cooperative Limited, P.O. Box 1050, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3M9
1-204-233-3461

®T.M. Reg'd.

RC 872-1009 PMRA APP
2011-09-29, SUB# 2011

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

SECTION 1

Crop:

WHEAT, BARLEY, SPRING RYE, OATS

Treatment Stage:

For ground or air application, treat from the 2nd leaf to early flag leaf stage.

Susceptible Weeds:

Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed*, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.

**Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage. Use rates for harder to kill weeds to kill fall germinated flixweed in the spring.*

Rates to Use:

Small seedlings, good growing conditions:

1.25 L/ha

Weeds in bud, dry conditions, very heavy infestation:

2 L/ha

Harder to Kill Weeds:

Annual Sow Thistle, Bluebur, Blue Lettuce, Canada Thistle*, Peppergrass, Curled Dock, Dog Mustard, Goosefoot, Hempnettle (suppression only), Redroot Pigweed, Russian Thistle, Perennial Sow Thistle*, Leafy Spurge*.

**Top growth control only.*

Rates to use on Harder to Kill Weeds:

Small seedlings, growing rapidly, good growing conditions:

2 L/ha

Weeds in bud, dry or cool conditions, heavy infestation:

2.75 L/ha

NOTE: These rates may result in deformities but improved weed control should result in higher yields.

Do not apply more than once per year.

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 2

Crop:

FLAX (Excluding low-linolenic acid varieties.)

Treatment Stage:

For ground or air application. Spray after plants have reached 5 cm in height and before buds appear.

Susceptible Weeds:

Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed*, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.

**Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage. Use rates for harder to kill weeds to kill fall germinated flixweed in the spring.*

Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:

Small seedlings, growing rapidly: 1.25 L/ha
Weeds in bud, dry or cool weather,
heavy infestation: 2 L/ha

Harder to Kill Weeds: Annual Sow Thistle, Bluebur, Blue Lettuce*, Canada Thistle*, Peppergrass, Curled Dock, Dog Mustard, Goosefoot, Hempnettle (suppression only), Redroot Pigweed, Russian Thistle, Perennial Sow Thistle*, Leafy Spurge*.
**Top growth control only.*

Rates to use on Harder to Kill Weeds:

Small seedlings, growing rapidly, good
growing conditions: 2 L/ha
Weeds in bud, dry or cool weather,
heavy infestation: 2.75 L/ha

NOTE: These rates may result in deformities but improved weed control should result in higher yields.

Do not apply more than once per year.

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 3

Crop: WINTER WHEAT, FALL RYE

Treatment Stage: For ground or air application. Treat in spring when weeds are small from 2nd leaf to flag leaf stage.

Susceptible Weeds: Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed*, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.
**Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage. Use rates for harder to kill weeds to kill fall germinated flixweed in the spring.*

Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:

Small seedlings, growing rapidly: 1.25 L/ha
Weeds in bud, dry or cool weather,
heavy infestation: 2 L/ha

Harder to Kill Weeds: Annual Sow Thistle, Bluebur, Blue Lettuce*, Canada Thistle*, Peppergrass, Curled Dock, Dog Mustard, Goosefoot, Hempnettle (suppression only), Redroot Pigweed, Russian Thistle*, Perennial Sow Thistle*, Leafy Spurge*.
**Top kill only.*

Rates to use on Harder to Kill Weeds:

Small seedlings, growing rapidly, good
growing conditions: 2 L/ha
Weeds in bud, dry or cool weather,
heavy infestation: 2.75 L/ha

NOTE: These rates may result in deformities but improved weed control should result in higher yields.

Do not apply more than once per year.

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 4

Crop:	CORN (field and sweet)
Treatment Stage:	For ground application ONLY. Treat when weeds are small until corn reaches 15 cm in height. When corn is taller than 15 cm, a directed spray should be used.
Susceptible Weeds:	Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed*, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed. <i>*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage. Use rates for harder to kill weeds to kill fall germinated flixweed in the spring.</i>
Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:	
Small seedlings, good growing conditions:	1 L/ha
Weeds in bud, dry or cool weather, heavy infestation:	1.5 L/ha
	Do not apply more than once per year.
	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.

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 5

Crop:	PEAS (Field and Canning)
Treatment Stage:	Not recommended in Nova Scotia. Treat when pea vine length is 10 to 20 cm but before flowering begins. Use at least 180 Litres of water per hectare. Do not apply by air.
Susceptible Weeds:	Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed*, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed. <i>*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage. Use rates for harder to kill weeds to kill fall germinated flixweed in the spring.</i>
Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:	1 L/ha
Harder to Kill Weeds:	Annual Sow Thistle, Bluebur, Blue Lettuce*, Canada Thistle*, Peppergrass, Curled Dock, Dog Mustard, Goosefoot, Hempnettle (suppression only), Redroot Pigweed, Russian Thistle*, Perennial Sow Thistle*, Leafy Spurge*. <i>*Top growth control only.</i>
Rates to use on Harder to Kill Weeds:	1.25 L/ha

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 6

Crop:	CEREALS UNDERSEED TO LEGUMES — ALFALFA, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER
Treatment Stage:	Ground or air application. For emergency treatment only. Use 2,4-DB or MCPB if possible. Do not spray sweet clover or early Flemish alfalfa varieties with MCPA. Treat when cereals and weeds are up high enough to offer protection to the legume. Do not treat after the shot blade stage of cereals.

Susceptible Weeds: Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd’s Purse, Stinkweed.

Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds: 1 L/ha
Do not apply more than once per year.

GO TO SECTION 7

SECTION 7

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill tank 1/2 full with water. Start agitation.
2. Add IPCO MCPA Sodium Salt 300.
3. Complete filling spray tank with water.
4. Use 100 — 240 litres of water per hectare, for application by ground equipment, unless otherwise specified.
5. Do not exceed 275 kPa pressure for ground application.

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.

Aerial Application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. 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 wing- or rotorspan.

Buffer Zones to Protect Sensitive Habitat

Use of the following spray methods or equipment DO NOT require a buffer zone: hand-held 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, corn (field and sweet), legumes, peas	1	1	1	1	4	
Aerial	Cereals, flax	Fixed wing	1	0	1	0	60
		Rotary wing	1	0	1	0	50

*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 labelled 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 labelled buffer zone can be reduced by 30%.

Use Precautions for Aerial Application (to cereal crops and flax):

1. Aerial applicators must wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt.
2. Mixers/loaders must wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical-resistant gloves during mixing, loading, clean-up and repair activities.
3. Aircraft must use a closed cab.
4. Mixer/loader and applicator must be different individuals.
5. Use special care in aerial application where damage from drift can be greater.
6. Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water through spray drift or by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
7. A minimum volume of 30 L per hectare of spray solution should be used. Use boom pressure of 235 kPa or less. Avoid placing nozzles where spray will enter wing tip vortices.
8. 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.
9. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Use only nozzles or nozzle configuration which minimize the production of fine spray drops. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. When spraying avoid combinations of pressures 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.
10. Do not use human flaggers.
11. Avoid spray drift: Apply only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible crops and damage sensitive non-target habitat. 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. Do not spray in winds exceeding 8 km per hour.
12. Buffer zones: Appropriate buffer zones should be established between treatment areas and aquatic systems and treatment areas and significant wildlife habitat.

GO TO SECTION 8

SECTION 8

PRECAUTIONS:

1. **KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.** Do not use in residential areas, which are defined as sites where bystanders may be present during or after spraying, including homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields and public buildings.
2. 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.
3. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May cause skin irritation.
4. Do not breathe spray mist or vapors.
5. Avoid spray or vapor drifts onto susceptible plants such as grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sunflowers, beans, turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, alfalfa, clover, peas, potatoes, ornamental trees, shrubs or flowers, fruit trees, lawns, most vegetable crops or other desirable vegetation.
6. Do not spray when there is any danger of wind or on exceptionally hot days over 27°C.
7. Drift from spray may be reduced by using high volume sprays under low pressure, coarse sprays, and drop nozzles.
8. Do not contaminate any body of water. Avoid contamination of foods.
9. Do not use in a greenhouse.
10. Keep in original container during storage.
11. Do not store near or in the same room as seeds, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides.
12. Clean spray equipment thoroughly after use. Do not use spray equipment for other purposes. Do not re-use empty containers.
13. Do not enter treated areas within 12-hours after application, unless otherwise indicated.
14. Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.
15. Do not harvest for forage or cut hay within 7 days after application.
16. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.
17. 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 web site at: www.croplife.ca.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

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

Surface runoff

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, consider the characteristics and conditions of the site before 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 as 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 vegetative strip (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 sandy loam soils) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

For resistance management, IPCO MCPA Sodium Salt 300 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to IPCO MCPA Sodium Salt 300 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 IPCO MCPA Sodium Salt 300 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 (or other mechanical), 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 Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. at 1-204-233-3461.

GO TO SECTION 9

SECTION 9

FIRST AID:

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **If inhaled**, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.
5. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

GO TO SECTION 10

SECTION 10

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. No specific antidote. Treatment of any systemic intoxication should be primarily symptomatic and supportive.

GO TO SECTION 11

SECTION 11

DISPOSAL:

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

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 the 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.

(Base label)

Group	4	Herbicide
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IPCO[®]

MCPA SODIUM SALT 300

LIQUID HERBICIDE

AGRICULTURAL

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

GUARANTEE: MCPA (Present as Sodium Salt): 300 g a.e./L

REGISTRATION NO: 20306
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS 10 litres

WARNING

POISON

Interprovincial Cooperative Limited, P.O. Box 1050, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3M9
1-204-233-3461

®T.M. Reg'd

RC 872-1009

(Back Panel)

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2. 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.
3. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May cause skin irritation.
4. Do not breathe spray mist or vapors.
5. Avoid spray or vapor drifts onto susceptible plants such as grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sunflowers, beans, turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, alfalfa, clover, peas, potatoes, ornamental trees, shrubs or flowers, fruit trees, lawns, most vegetable crops or other desirable vegetation.
6. Do not spray when there is any danger of wind or on exceptionally hot days over 27°C.
7. Drift from spray may be reduced by using high volume sprays under low pressure, coarse sprays, and drop nozzles.
8. Do not contaminate any body of water. Avoid contamination of foods.
9. Do not use in a greenhouse.
10. Keep in original container during storage.
11. Do not store near or in the same room as seeds, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides.
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17. 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 web site at: www.croplife.ca.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Refer to the attached booklet for complete environmental hazards.

FIRST AID:

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2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **If inhaled,** move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.
5. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

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. No specific antidote. Treatment of any systemic intoxication should be primarily symptomatic and supportive.

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If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements. 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:

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