

CONTAINER LABEL

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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**WILSON MCPA AMINE 500  
LIQUID WEED KILLER**

For the selective control of broad-leaved weeds in cereals,  
flax, field peas, alfalfa and grasses, corn and turf.

AGRICULTURAL

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

REGISTRATION NO. 15729 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ THE LABEL AND BROCHURE BEFORE USING

NET CONTENTS: 10 L (4 L) (20 L) (205 L)

Agrium Advanced Technologies RP Inc.  
10 Craig Street  
Brantford, Ontario  
Canada N3R 7J1  
519-757-0077

**General Information:** Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer contains 500 g acid equivalent per litre and is recommended for the selective control of broad-leaved weeds in cereals, flax, field peas, established alfalfa and grasses, corn and turf. Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer should be applied as a uniform spray in 50–200 L of water per hectare.

- 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.

### **DO NOT APPLY BY AIR**

#### **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.

**PRECAUTIONS: KEEP OUT OF 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.

#### **Personal Protective Equipment and Restricted-Entry Intervals Relating to Occupational Exposure:**

- Mixers, loaders and applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Applicators using a closed cab are not required to wear chemical-resistant gloves.
- Re-entry is not permitted until 12 hours after application for all agricultural scenarios unless otherwise indicated.
- 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.
- For established grasses and legumes, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, using tobacco or using the toilet. If herbicide penetrates clothing remove immediately, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Throw away clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. After using this product, remove clothing and launder separately and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning personal protective clothing and equipment. If no such instructions for washables are provided use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash personal protective equipment separate from household laundry. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water.

Keep in original container during storage. Do not allow spray, spray mist, visible or invisible vapours or air containing mist or vapours to contact plants other than those being sprayed. If MCPA or 2,4-D susceptible plants are growing within a distance of 400 m from the area being sprayed, spray only when there is a light breeze away from the susceptible plants. Avoid application during hot, dry weather. Spray drifting can be reduced by using high volumes of water sprayed under low pressure, using coarse spray nozzles. Susceptible crops include:

beans	grapes	tobacco
cabbage	sugar beets	tomatoes
cauliflower	sunflowers	turnips

as well as many other field, vegetable, ornamental and fruit crops. Do not contaminate any body of water, or watercourse, water used for livestock or for domestic purposes. Do not store open container near food, feedstuffs, seeds, fertilizers or pesticides including insecticides, fungicides and herbicides other than those containing MCPA or brush killers. Sprayers which have contained Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer should not be used to apply other pesticides to 2,4-D or MCPA susceptible crops. 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](http://www.croplife.ca).

**FIRST AID: 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 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. 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. Treat symptomatically.

**DISPOSAL:** Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank. Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use. 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.

BROCHURE

**GROUP**

**4**

**HERBICIDE**

**WILSON MCPA AMINE 500  
LIQUID WEED KILLER**

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flax, field peas, alfalfa and grasses, corn and turf.

AGRICULTURAL

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

REGISTRATION NO. 15729 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

CAUTION



POISON

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- 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.

**Mixing:** Add half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer with agitation and, finally, the balance of the water with continued agitation. Provide agitation to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.**

**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.

**Buffer Zones to Protect Sensitive Habitat:**

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.

Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:						
Method of Application	Crop	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, canary seed ( <i>Phalaris canariensis</i> ), legumes	1	1	1	1	4

\* 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%.

**Maximum Application Rates, Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**

Site	Maximum Rate for a Single Application (g a.e. of MCPA/ha)	Cumulative Maximum Rate per Season (g a.e. of MCPA/ha)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year
Fine turf	1700	—	2
Legumes (seedlings)	300	300	1
Grasses, established (hay and forage)	1120	2240	2
Barley	875	875	1
Oats	875	875	1
Rye	875	875	1
Wheat	875	875	1
Corn (field)	850	850	1
Flax	875	875	1

Do not exceed the application rates given on the label for each product.

**Selective Weed Control in Small Grains (not seeded to legumes):** Treat fall sown cereals in the spring between full tillering and early shot-blade stage. Weeds differ in their susceptibility to MCPA and not all types can be controlled satisfactorily in crops. The amount of Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer to use will depend on the susceptibility and whether the crops will tolerate the amount. Please see the chart under the section APPLICATION RATES: Suggested Rates to Use on Cereal Crops and Flax (not seeded to legumes).

**Selective Weed Control in Small Grains Underseeded With Legumes:** Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer may be used on grain interplanted with alfalfa (except Flemish types such as alfa or dupuits alfalfa), red clover, ladino clover and alsike. Do not use on grain interplanted with sweet clover or birdsfoot trefoil. Spray with no more than 700 mL/ha on red clover, ladino and alsike when legumes are at the 2 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage.

**APPLICATION RATES:** Suggested Rates to Use on Cereal Crops and Flax (not seeded to legumes).

MIXED WEEDY GROWTH	STAGE OF WEED / KIND OF WEATHER	L/ha	GRAMS (ACTIVE) PER HECTARE	HECTARES TREATED PER LITRE
<b>Susceptible</b>				
Blue Bur	Seedlings (2-4 leaves)	0.70	350	1.3
Flixweed	Growing Rapidly			
Kochia				
Lamb's Quarters		to	to	to
Mustards				
Prickly Lettuce				
Ragweeds	Weeds in Bud	1.1	550	0.8
Russian Pigweed	Dry or Cool Weather			
Shepherd's Purse	Heavy Infestation			
Stinkweed				
<b>Above, Plus More Resistant</b>				
* Blue Lettuce				
Dog Mustard	Seedlings (2-4 leaves)	(1.4)	(700)	0.7
* Field Bindweed	Growing Rapidly			
* Leafy Spurge		to	to	to
Red Root Pigweed				
* Wild Buckwheat				
Smartweed				
Tumbleweed				
* Canada & Sow Thistle	Weeds in Bud	(1.75)	(875)	0.5
Russian Thistle	Dry or Cool Weather			
* Hemp Nettle	Heavy Infestation			

The higher rates (in brackets) may cause injury which will frequently be offset by a higher yield from a less



weedy crop.

\* Top growth control only for these weeds.

NOTE: Hemp Nettle – This weed is completely resistant to 2,4-D. Ester or Amine will give satisfactory top growth control.

**Wheat, Barley, Rye:** Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer is used for the control of susceptible weeds in wheat, barley and rye. Treatments can be made from the 3-leaf expanded to the early flag-leaf stage, and again from the milk stage to full maturity. Treatments made between emergence and the 3-leaf stage may cause some crop injury, but are less likely to with Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer than with 2,4-D amine. Winter wheat and fall rye should be treated in early spring, as soon as weeds appear, and before the crop reaches the shot-blade stage.

**Oats:** Oats are more tolerant of MCPA than 2,4-D. Spray when conditions of weeds warrant, up to the flag-leaf (shot-blade) stage.

**Flax (do not use on low linolenic acid varieties):** Treat flax with Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer when flax is 5 cm tall to just before the buds begin to form. Rates of Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer over 1.2 L/ha may cause a delay in maturity which is usually more than offset by increased yield caused by weed control. Increased volumes of water up to 150 L/ha will usually reduce the risk of crop injury.

**Field Peas:** Field peas should be treated with Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer at 0.75 L/ha in not less than 150 L of water per hectare when 10–18 cm tall. Field peas for forage should be treated with Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer at 0.60 L/ha in not less than 150 L of water per hectare when 10–18 cm tall.

**Established Alfalfa and Grasses – Western Canada:** To control such susceptible weeds as horsetail, hoary cress, shepherd's purse and other perennials or winter annuals, spray with 1.2–2.0 L/ha Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer before growth of legumes and grasses start in the spring. Observe a maximum of 2 applications per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

**Corn:** For broad-leaved weed control, spray with 0.6–1.2 L per hectare Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer as an overall spray until plants are 15 cm high. After plants have reached a 15 cm height a directed spray should be used. 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.

**Fairways, Lawns and Turf Application (other than bent grasses):** Apply Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer at the rate of 2.25–2.75 L/ha (25 mL/100 m<sup>2</sup>) in a minimum of 400 L of water for adequate coverage. Maximum control will be obtained from spring or early fall application when weeds are actively growing. Clover and bent grasses may be injured. Use lower rates on bent grass. Do not use on sweet clover.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Bird's rape, bluebur, burdock, cocklebur, dandelion, false ragweed, flixweed, horsetail\*, kochia, lamb's-quarters, mustards, plantain, prairie sunflower, prickly lettuce, Russian pigweed, shepherd's purse, stinkweed, wild carrot, wild radish. **More Resistant Weeds:** Blue lettuce\*, Canada thistle\*, chickweed, common ragweed, curled dock, dog mustard, field bindweed\*, giant ragweed, goat's-beard, hemp nettle, leafy spurge\*, pepper-grass, red root pigweed, sowthistle, tansy mustard, tartary buckwheat, thyme-leaved spurge, tumbleweed, wild buckwheat.

\* For top growth only.

**Tank Mixes:** Use tank mixes only when they are registered and recommended. Read and follow all label directions in both products used in a tank mix. Follow the instructions below for filling the spray tank for tank mixes:

1. Fill tank half full with water.
2. Add Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer first, then the second herbicide.
3. Complete filling tank with water.
4. Use 100–200 L of water unless otherwise specified.
5. Do not exceed pressures of 275 kPa.

<i>Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer + Banvel<sup>®</sup> 480 (registered trademark of BASF Corporation)</i>			
<b>Crop:</b>	Wheat, Barley		
<b>Treatment Stage:</b>	See MCPA and Banvel label		
<b>Susceptible Weeds:</b>	Weeds susceptible to MCPA plus Canada and Sow Thistle, Wild Buckwheat, Green Smartweed, Cow Cockle, Hemp Nettle, Lady's Thumb.		
<b>Application Rates:</b>			<b>10 L Treats</b>
Wheat	Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer	750 mL/ha	13.3 ha
	+ Banvel <sup>®</sup> 480	290 mL/ha	34.5 ha
Barley	Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer	850 mL/ha	11.7 ha
	+ Banvel <sup>®</sup> 480	230 mL/ha	43.5 ha

***Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer + Sencor® 500 (registered trademark of Bayer AG)  
(Western Canada Only)***

<b>Crop:</b>	Spring Barley and Spring Wheat		
<b>Treatment Stage:</b>	After weeds emerge and crop in the 3–5 leaf stage.		
<b>Susceptible Weeds:</b>	MCPA susceptible weeds plus Hemp Nettle, Chickweed, Volunteer Rape, Tartary Buckwheat		
<b>Application Rates:</b>			<b>10 L Treats</b>
Spring Barley	Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer + Sencor® 500	1 L/ha 275–500 mL/ha	10 ha 20–36.1 ha
Spring Wheat	Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer + Sencor® 500	1 L/ha 275–475 mL/ha	10 ha 20–23.5 ha

**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:** For resistance management, Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer 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 Wilson MCPA Amine 500 Liquid Weed Killer 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 an Agrium Advanced Technologies representative at 1-800-461-6471 or at [www.agriumat.com](http://www.agriumat.com).

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beans

grapes

tobacco

cabbage

sugar beets

tomatoes

cauliflower

sunflowers

turnips

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