

2023-7097  
2024-04-24

(Booklet)

Group	4	Herbicide
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# MCPA AMINE 600 Herbicide

LIQUID

COMMERCIAL  
READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: MCPA 600 g a.e./L  
(Present as dimethylamine salt)

REGISTRATION NO: 31432  
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS: 10 litres



WARNING

POISON

Loveland Products Canada Inc.  
789 Donnybrook Drive  
Dorchester, Ontario  
N0L 1G5 1-800-328-4678

®T.M. Reg'd.

RC 541-0215

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

**SECTION 1**

**Crop:**

**WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OATS**

**Treatment Stage:**

Wheat, Barley, Spring Rye:

Ground or air application. Treat from 4th leaf stage to just before the flag leaf (shot blade) stage.

Oats:

Ground or air application. Oats may be treated from emergence. Use lowest rate on oats treated in the 3-6 leaf stage.

**NOTE: Do not treat cereals underseeded to legumes.**

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**Susceptible Weeds:** Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, 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, good growing conditions: 583 mL/ha  
Weeds in bud, dry or cool conditions, heavy infestation: 917 mL/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, good growing conditions: 1.04 L/ha  
Weeds in bud, dry or cool conditions, heavy infestations: 1.46 L/ha

**NOTE: Rates above 917 mL/ha may cause crop injury.**  
Do not apply more than once per year.

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**SECTION 2**

**Crop:** FLAX (LINSEED) (Excluding low-linolenic acid varieties)  
**Treatment Stage:** Ground or air application. Treat after plants reach 5 cm in height and before budding.  
**Susceptible Weeds:** Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, 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, good growing conditions: 583 mL/ha  
Weeds in bud, adverse weather, heavy infestation: 917 mL/ha

**NOTE: Rates above 708 mL/ha may cause injury.**

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Do not apply more than once per year.

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### **SECTION 3**

**Crop:**

**WINTER WHEAT, FALL RYE**

**Treatment Stage:**

Ground or air application. Treat in Spring from time crop commences growth to flag leaf stage.

**NOTE:** 1. Do not treat crops underseeded to legumes.  
2. Doses above 417 mL/ha applied between the 3rd and 6th leaf **may** cause injury.

**Susceptible Weeds:**

Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, 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.*

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**Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:**

Susceptible weeds, good growing conditions: 458 mL/ha  
Weeds in bud, adverse conditions, heavy infestations: 917 mL/ha

Do not apply more than once per year.

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**SECTION 4**

**Crop:** GRASS PASTURES (Established)  
**Treatment Stage:** Ground or air application. Treat in Spring or Fall (good growing conditions) for best results.  
**Susceptible Weeds:** Bluebur, Cocklebur, Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Flixweed, Kochia, Horsetail, Lamb's-quarters, Mustards, Prickly Lettuce, Ragweed, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed, Wild Radish.

**Rates to Use on Susceptible Weeds:** 1.67 L/ha

**Harder to Kill Weeds:** Blue Lettuce\*, Canada Thistle\*, Curled Dock, Dandelions, Dog Mustard, Goat's beard, Goosefoot, Hempnettle (Suppression), Leafy Spurge, Peppergrass, Redroot Pigweed, Sow Thistle\*, Tumbleweed.  
*\*Top Kill Only.*

**Rates to use on Harder to Kill Weeds:** 2.92 L/ha

Do not apply more than twice per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

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## SECTION 5

**Crop:** TURF (INCLUDING FAIRWAYS AND LAWNS)

**Treatment Stage:** Lawns: DO NOT APPLY BY AIR. Do not apply more than two broadcast applications per season. This does not include spot treatments. Apply when weeds are young and growing fast for best results.

**Susceptible Weeds:** MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide Alone<sup>†</sup>

Cocklebur, Common Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Flixweed, Kochia, Field Horsetail, Lamb's-quarters, Mustards, Prickly Lettuce, Ragweed, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed, Wild Radish, Dandelions.

**Harder to Kill Weeds:** Blue Lettuce\*, Canada Thistle\*, Curled Dock, Dog Mustard, Goat's beard\*, Goosefoot, Hempnettle\*, Leafy Spurge\*, Peppergrass, Redroot Pigweed, Perennial Sow Thistle\*, Tumbleweed\*, Bluebur.

<sup>†</sup>See tank mixtures in Section 14 for additional weed control options in turf

*\*Top Kill Only*

**Rates to Use (in 300 L of water/ha):**

Small seedlings, good growing conditions:	833 mL/ha
Larger weeds, adverse conditions, heavy infestation:	2.08 L/ha

For smaller areas, 20.83 mL in 10 L of water treats 100 m<sup>2</sup>

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## SECTION 6

**Crop:** CORN (Field and Sweet)  
**Treatment Stage:** Ground Application ONLY. Treat before corn is 15 cm high.  
**Susceptible Weeds:** Controls Atrazine resistant and other susceptible broadleaf weeds. (See Section 1 for list of weeds.)

### Rates to Use:

Small seedlings, good growing conditions:	625 mL/ha
Larger weeds, adverse conditions, heavy infestation:	1.04 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.

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## SECTION 7

**Crop:** PEAS, FIELD AND CANNING (Except Nova Scotia). Do not combine with Malathion 85E.  
**Treatment Stage:** Spray when vine length is 10-20 cm. **DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.**  
**Susceptible Weeds:** Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.

### Rates to Use:

Small seedlings, good growing conditions:	275 mL/ha
Larger weeds, adverse conditions, heavy infestations:	458 mL/ha

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## SECTION 8

**Crop:** **ASPARAGUS**  
**Treatment Stage:** Treat asparagus with MCPA AMINE 600 Herbicide following a cultivation, just before first spears appear. Treatment may be repeated at end of cutting season.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.  
*\*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage.*

**Rates to Use:** Use 3.13 L/ha.

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

## SECTION 9

**Crop:** **SMALL GRAINS UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME**  
**Treatment Stage:** MCPA AMINE 600 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.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Burdock, Cocklebur, Mustards (except Dog Mustard), Ragweed, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Lamb's-quarters, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed.  
*\*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage.*

**Rates to Use:** Spray with not more than 0.292 – 0.583 L/ha when legumes are at about the second true leaf stage.

## SECTION 10

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

**Treatment Stage:** For established legumes,

**Susceptible Weeds:** Bluebur, Cocklebur, Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Horsetail, Lamb's-quarters, Mustards, Prickly Lettuce, Ragweed, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed, Wild Radish.  
*\*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage.*



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**Rates to Use:** The use of MCPA AMINE 600 Herbicide at 58.3 mL/ha (0.058 L/ha) and CALIBER 625 Herbicide (1.25 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.

## SECTION 11

**Crop:** ESTABLISHED LEGUMES (ALFALFA; except early maturing varieties, CLOVER (ALSIKE and RED)):

**Treatment Stage:** For established legumes,

**Susceptible Weeds:** Bluebur, Cocklebur, Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Horsetail, Lamb's-quarters, Mustards, Prickly Lettuce, Ragweed, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed, Wild Radish.

*\*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage.*

**Rates to Use:** Application should be made at 0.833 – 1.25 L L/ha in the late fall after the legume tops have been killed by frost. Legumes may be injured at higher rates. Do not used on sweet clover. Spring applications should be made at 0.833 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 legumes, a maximum of 2 applications is permitted per season, with a minimum retreatment interval of 90 days.

## SECTION 12

**Crop:** 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.)

**Treatment Stage:** Use 0.833 - 2.08 L/ha early in the summer. For small areas use 25 mL/100m<sup>2</sup>.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Bluebur, Cocklebur, Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, Flixweed\*, Kochia, Horsetail, Lamb's-quarters, Mustards, Prickly Lettuce, Ragweed, Russian Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stinkweed, Wild Radish.

*\*Flixweed susceptible only at seedling stage.*

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**Rates to Use:** Use 0.833 - 2.08 L/ha early in the summer. For small areas use 20.8 mL/100m<sup>2</sup>.  
To control tall buttercup, apply 2.25 to 2.8 L for non-cropland broadcast treatments and 2.25 to 3.5 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.

### SECTION 13

**Crop:** **FOR SPRUCE SEEDLINGS FOR REFORESTATION**

**Treatment Stage:** 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.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Field Horsetail,

**Rates to Use:** To control Field Horsetail, apply 583 mL MCPA AMINE 600 Herbicide in 200 L water per hectare by ground application.  
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.

### SECTION 14

#### Tank Mixes with MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide

This product may be tank mixed with a fertilizer, a supplement, or with registered pest control products, whose labels also allow tank mixing, provided the entirety of both labels, including Directions For Use, Precautions, Restrictions, Environmental Precautions, and Spray Buffer Zones are followed for each product. In cases where these requirements differ between the tank mix partner labels, the most restrictive label must be followed. Do not tank mix products containing the same active ingredient unless specifically listed on this label.

In some cases, tank mixing pest control products can result in reduced pesticide efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Loveland Products Canada Inc. at 1-800-328-4678 for information before applying any tank mix that is not specifically recommended on this label.

**1. TANK MIX** **MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide + Banvel® II Herbicide**

**Crop:** **WHEAT, BARLEY**

**Treatment Stage:** See MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide and Banvel II Herbicide labels.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Weeds susceptible to MCPA plus Canada and Sow Thistle, Wild Buckwheat, Green Smartweed, Cow Cackle, Hempnettle, Lady's-thumb.

**Rates to Use:** Wheat MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide 625 mL/ha

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+ Banvel II Herbicide	+ 290 mL/ha
Barley: MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide	708 mL/ha
+ Banvel II Herbicide	+ 230 mL/ha

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**2. TANK MIX MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide + Mecoprop-P (150 g/L active)**

**Crop:** **TURF (INCLUDING FAIRWAYS AND LAWNS)**

**Treatment Stage:** Apply when weeds are young and growing fast for best results.

**Susceptible Weeds:** MCPA susceptible weeds plus, Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), Mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*), Plantain (*Plantago sp.*), Clover (*Trifolium spp.*)

**Moderately Susceptible Weeds:** 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.

**Rates to Use:** For control of mix weed populations in seedling grasses:

**(in 300 L water/ha)** MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide 833 mL – 2.08 L/ha  
+ Mecoprop-P (150 g/L active) + 5.5 L/ha

For control of mixed weed populations in established turf:

MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide 833 mL – 2.08 L/ha  
+ Mecoprop-P (150 g/L active) + up to 8.5 L/ha

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**TANK MIX** MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide + Mecoprop-P (150 g/L active)  
+ Dicamba (480 g/L active)

**Crop:** TURF (INCLUDING FAIRWAYS AND LAWNS)

**Treatment Stage:** 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.

**Susceptible Weeds:** Black Medick, Buttercups, Chickweed (Common & Mouse-ear), Clovers, Creeping Charlie (Ground Ivy), Curled Dock, Dandelions, Field and Hedge bindweed, Heal-all, Horsetail, Knot Weed, Lamb's Quarters, Mustard, Pigweed, Plantains, Purslane, Ragweed, Shepherd's Purse, Stickwort, Smartweed, Wild Carrot and many other common weeds in turf.

**Rates to Use:**  
**(in 300 L water/ha)**

For control of mixed weed populations:	
MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide	833 mL – 2.08 L
+ Mecoprop-P (150 g/L active)	+ 3.7 L
+ Dicamba (480 g/L active)	+ 150 mL

Consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe regions of use specified on the most restrictive labels, and the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture.

**Fertilizer Mixes:** MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide or MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide + Mecoprop-P or MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide + Mecoprop-P + Dicamba 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.

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## SECTION 15

### MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill tank 1/2 full with water. Start agitation.
2. Add MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide. For tank mixes, add MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide first, then the second herbicide.
3. Complete filling of 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 tank mixes are permitted, consult the labels of the tank mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) spray buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

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 (field and sweet), peas (field and canning), legumes, non-cropland /industrial sites, vegetable crops, rights-of-way,** forestry (spruce seedlings)***	1	1	1	1	4
Aerial	Terrestrial Food and Feed Crops					
	Asparagus	Fixed wing	5	1	1	1

		Rotary wing	5	1	1	1	70
	Cereals, flax	Fixed wing	1	0	1	0	60
		Rotary wing	1	0	1	0	50
	Legumes (incl. peas)	Fixed wing	1	0	0	0	25
		Rotary wing	1	0	0	0	25
	Grass pastures (established)	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.

### 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
Grass Pastures (established hay and forage)	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	-	-
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**Use Precautions for Aerial Application (to cereal crops, flax and established pastures):**

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.

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**SECTION 16**

**PRECAUTIONS:**

1. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
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. Do not breathe spray mist or vapors.
4. **Sensitive Plants** - Vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and other desirable plants are sensitive to MCPA even in minute quantities. Care should be taken to avoid spraying these types of plants or allowing spray mist to drift onto these plants during both their



growing and dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. At higher temperatures, vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

5. Do not spray when there is any danger of wind or on exceptionally hot days over 27°C.
6. Drift from spray may be reduced by using high volume sprays under low pressure, coarse sprays, and drop nozzles where possible. Use special care in aerial application where damage from drift can be greater.
7. Do not contaminate any body of water. Avoid contamination of foods.
8. Do not use in a greenhouse.
9. Keep in original container during storage.
10. Do not store near or in same room as seeds, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides used on crops sensitive to this product.
11. Clean spray equipment thoroughly after use and rinse with clean water. Do not use spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops sensitive to this product. Do not re-use empty containers.
12. Do not enter treated areas within 12-hours after application for all agricultural scenarios, unless otherwise indicated.
13. Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.
14. Do not harvest for forage or cut hay within 7 days after application.
15. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.
16. 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).

#### **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, MCPA Amine 600 Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to MCPA Amine 600 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 600 Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season (sequence) or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.
- 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 Loveland Products Canada Inc. at 1-800-328-4678.

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## **SECTION 17**

### **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.

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

**GO TO SECTION 18**

## SECTION 18

### 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 19**

## SECTION 19

### DISPOSAL INFORMATION:

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.

Banvel is a registered trademark of BASF

The Loveland Products logo is a registered trademark of Loveland Products, Inc.

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2024-04-24

(Base Label)

Group	4	Herbicide
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# MCPA AMINE 600 Herbicide

LIQUID

COMMERCIAL  
READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: MCPA 600 g a.e./L  
(Present as dimethylamine salt)

REGISTRATION NO: 31432  
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS: 10 litres



WARNING

POISON

Loveland Products Canada Inc.  
789 Donnybrook Drive  
Dorchester, Ontario  
N0L 1G5 1-800-328-4678

®T.M. Reg'd.

RC 541-0215

**(Back Panel)**

**PRECAUTIONS:**

1. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
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. Do not breathe spray mist or vapors.
4. **Sensitive Plants** - Vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and other desirable plants are sensitive to MCPA even in minute quantities. Care should be taken to avoid spraying these types of plants or allowing spray mist to drift onto these plants during both their growing and dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. At higher temperatures, vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.
5. Do not spray when there is any danger of wind or on exceptionally hot days over 27°C.
6. Drift from spray may be reduced by using high volume sprays under low pressure, coarse sprays, and drop nozzles where possible. Use special care in aerial application where damage from drift can be greater.
7. Do not contaminate any body of water. Avoid contamination of foods.
8. Do not use in a greenhouse.
9. Keep in original container during storage.
10. Do not store near or in same room as seeds, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides used on crops sensitive to this product.
11. Clean spray equipment thoroughly after use and rinse with clean water. Do not use spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops sensitive to this product. Do not re-use empty containers.
12. Do not enter treated areas within 12-hours after application for all agricultural scenarios, unless otherwise indicated.
13. Do not permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.
14. Do not harvest for forage or cut hay within 7 days after application.
15. Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.
16. 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).

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

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RC 541-0215