16 Pt.

24Pt

8Pt.

16Pt

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED

Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wear eye and skin protection when handling. Do not take internally. Avoid breathing spray mist.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water; remove and wash clothing before reuse.

If Swallowed: Dilute by giving 2 glasses of water to drink and call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: Emesis is recommended. Because of the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons, careful gastric lavage may be indicated depending on the extent of involvement.

If Inhaled: Move subject to fresh air.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released into any waterways of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g., river, stream, etc.) or within ½ mile of a potable water intake in a standing body of water (such as a lake, pond or reservoir).

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

FLAMMABLE

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Ground all metal containers when transferring product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Protect from freezing. If stored below 32°F and crystals form, warm to 72°F for 24 hours and recirculate to reconstitute.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Metal Containers — Triple rinse (or equivalent), then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Bulk Containers — Drain thoroughly and return to specified destination for cleaning and reuse.

Important: Containers still hazardous when empty. Do not cut with torch.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED — Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use MSHA/NIOSH self-contained breathing apparatus or air mask for large spills in confined areas. Dike the spill with inert material (sand, earth, fuller's earth, etc.) and if appropriate transfer the liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

ACCEPTED
MAY 24 1988
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 707-94

Color
Black + White

ROHM AND HAAS
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19105

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

propanil
3', 4'-dichloropropionanilide 35%*
INERT INGREDIENTS 65%
Total 100%

*Equivalent to 3 lbs. active ingredient per gallon
This product contains the toxic inert ingredient isophorone.
EPA Est. No. 707-TN-1 EPA REG NO 707-94

NET CONTENTS

Front Panel

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE
(FOR RICE GROWN IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY.)

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

RE-ENTRY AND WORKER PROTECTION STATEMENTS

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

CHEMIGATION
DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

GENERAL INFORMATION

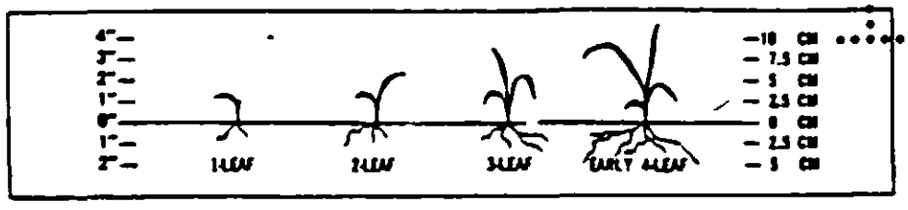
RICE - STAM LV-10 is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of barnyardgrass and related grass species and certain other weeds in rice. Mix only with water and apply as a spray. Do not add oils, adjuvants, liquid fertilizer, or certain insecticides (see compatibility below), to do so may cause injury to rice.

STAM LV-10 as most any herbicide is more effective on succulent, actively growing grass and weeds. For best results apply when all conditions are as near optimum as possible. Read the directions completely and follow carefully.

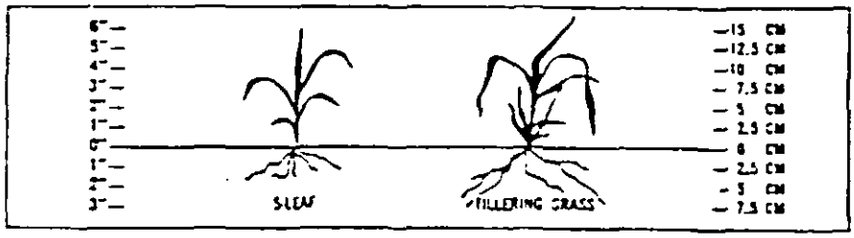
TIMING AND DOSAGE - Treat grassy and weedy fields when a satisfactory stand of rice that will tolerate flooding is established. Use STAM LV-10 at 1 to 1-2/3 gallons (3 to 5 lbs. active) per acre depending on the stage and condition of growth of grass and weeds and according to the prevailing climatic conditions.

A dosage range is recommended for each stage or size of grass. The lower rates are suggested for ideal conditions when soil moisture is adequate and the grass is growing actively, daily maximum temperatures reach 75°F or higher, humidity is medium to high, and when the grass stand is only moderately thick. Use the higher suggested rates when the grass is retarded or stunted due to dry soil, cool weather, or prolonged cloudiness, the humidity is very low, the daily maximum temperatures range below 75°F, the grass stand is very thick, and when application conditions are not entirely satisfactory.

Use 1 to 1-1/3 gallons STAM LV-10 (3 to 4 lbs. active) per acre on barnyardgrass in the one to early four leaf stage, and the most broadleaf and aquatic weeds. Generally this will be 15 to 25 days after planting of the rice.



Use 1-1/3 to 1-2/3 gallons STAM LV-10 (4 to 5 lbs. active) per acre on barnyardgrass in the four to five leaf and early tillering stage. Generally this will be 20 to 30 days after planting of the rice.



TO AVOID RESIDUES AT HARVEST - DO NOT APPLY AFTER THE MID-TILLERING STAGE OF THE RICE OR LATER THAN THE DAYS AFTER PLANTING SPECIFIED BELOW ACCORDING TO EACH VARIETY OR MATURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THE RICE.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT - Use 1-2/3 to 2 gallons STAM LV-10 (5 to 6 lbs. active) per acre for large tillering grass 8 to 15 inches tall in emergency conditions. This will usually be 35, 45 or 60 days after plantings depending on variety (see table) and growing conditions.

Rice Maturity Class & Typical Variety	Average Days to Mid-tillering & Date of Last Spray	Max. Single Dosage	Total Dosage Per Season
Early-Belle Patna	28	4.0 lb. active	5 lb. active
Mis-season-NATO	35	4.5 lb. active	5 lb. active
Late-Blue Bonnet	42	5.0 lb. active	6 lb. active

Usually one application is sufficient. If retreatment is necessary because of application error or unfavorable weather, apply as soon as possible. Do not spray later than the mid-tillering date for each variety or exceed the total active STAM LV-10 per acre shown in the chart above.

Do not apply to second rice crop when double cropping is practiced.

EFFECT OF CULTURAL PRACTICES AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

FIELD AND SEEDBED PREPARATION - Fields should be accurately leveled and contoured and have well prepared seedbeds, free of large clods. This encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and weeds and permits better timing of sprays.

WATER MANAGEMENT BEFORE TREATMENT - Drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as needed to prevent drying and crusting to encourage uniform emergence and growth of grass, weeds and rice. Flushing is especially important during periods of low rainfall, drying winds, or high temperature. Flushing a dry field a few days before treatment stimulates the active growth of grass and weeds and makes them more susceptible to STAM LV-10. If the field cannot be flushed and the grass has been growing slowly, the higher dosage rate is recommended. Most of the standing water should be off the field at the time of spraying to give full exposure of grass and weeds.

WATER MANAGEMENT AFTER TREATING - Treated fields should always be flooded before a second infestation of grass has a chance to develop beyond the one leaf stage. Flooding may be started in 12 to 24 hours if treatment has been made on actively growing grass under ideal conditions. If the treatment was made on slow growing grass during dry, cool, or cloudy weather, delay flooding until 2 to 5 days afterwards to allow maximum time for absorption and translocation.

Do not flush after treatment but cover the grass immediately and completely. Hold flood at desired level. In general, rice can be grown with shallower flooding after STAM LV-10 treatment than when water alone is used for grass control.

TEMPERATURE - The activity of STAM LV-10 is affected by the daily maximum temperatures a few days before and after treatment. Response improves as daily maximum temperatures increase above 75°F. Response decreases as the daily maximum declines below 75°F. Very poor control may result during periods of extremely low or extremely high temperature. Do not apply when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 55°F or to go above 100°F. Low temperature at the time of actual application is not so important as long as it warms up later during the day.

HUMIDITY - Maximum uptake of STAM LV-10 occurs during periods of high humidity and may virtually cease when humidity is very low. A significant amount of spray may evaporate in the air during application at low humidity. Increase the total spray gallonage per acre when applications must be made at low to moderate humidity. Do not apply at any time when the humidity is extremely low.

TIME OF SPRAYING - Successful application of STAM LV-10 have been made at any time of the day when wind and atmospheric conditions have remained favorable. However, early morning or occasionally late evening application is usually preferable, when winds are generally at lower velocity, the air is less turbulent and the humidity is higher. If spraying in the late morning or afternoon is necessary when conditions are not entirely favorable, increased gallonage, higher dosage and compensating adjustments in sprayer operation are necessary.

COMPATIBILITY WITH INSECTICIDES - Severe injury or death of rice plants may result from combination or separate sprays of STAM LV-10 and certain insecticides. Do not combine STAM LV-10 with Sevin (carbaryl) or any organic phosphate insecticides such as parathion, methyl parathion, Guthion, malathion, Systox, EPN, Phosphamidon, etc. Do not apply any of the above insecticides to rice fields within 14 days before or after STAM LV-10. Do not use systemic phosphate insecticides such as Disyston, Thimet, etc. on rice fields to be treated with STAM LV-10.

Do not mix STAM LV-10 with liquid fertilizers for combination application.

APPLICATION

EQUIPMENT - Use aerial or ground sprayers. Flush with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment used for STAM LV-10 with a detergent wash followed by a water rinse, before and after spraying other pesticides or other crops. Applicators and flagmen should avoid contact with spray mist from STAM or any pesticides and should wear protective clothing and goggles. Wash thoroughly after exposure.

AIRCRAFT - Fixed wing aircraft or helicopter should have well designed spray systems that produce a uniform pattern of medium fine spray droplets. Apply on small grass using 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre with boom-nozzle or "Swathmaster" sprayers.

Swath width varies with the aircraft but should be uniform without streaks or skips. Measure swaths accurately for flagging.

GROUND SPRAYERS - Use standard low pressure herbicide sprayers equipped with boom and flat nozzles. Use nozzle sizes that deliver a medium fine droplet in 15 to 40 gallons total spray per acre at 40 to 50 p.s.i. and at ground speeds not in excess of 3 to 4 m.p.h. Avoid raising boom too high. Spray patterns should meet uniformly.

OPERATING CONDITIONS - Steady winds 2 to 6 m.p.h. are preferred, but should not exceed 10 to 12 m.p.h. for aircraft or 6 to 8 m.p.h. for ground equipment. A crosswind is desirable for aerial application. Fields may be treated when grass is either dry or wet with dew but do not spray if rain threatens within 6 hours.

Do not spray when humidity is extremely low, when winds are gusty, when the atmosphere is turbulent, or during periods of temperature inversions or rising thermals.

DRIFT HAZARDS TO OTHER CROPS - STAM LV-10 INJURES MOST CROPS EXCEPT CEREAL GRAINS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES. AVOID DRIFT OR ACCIDENTAL APPLICATION FROM TURNING AIRCRAFT ON COTTON, SOYBEANS, CORN, SAFFLOWER, SEEDLING LEGUMES, VEGETABLES, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, GARDENS, SHRUBS, AND ORNAMENTALS. ONCE STAM LV-10 IS APPLIED IT DOES NOT RELEASE FUMES HAZARDOUS TO NEARBY CROPS.

RICE INJURY - All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant of STAM LV-10. A yellowing or tip burn of rice may be noted after treatment, but new growth is normal. Severe leaf burn and partial killing of rice may occur when it is weakened by extremely hot weather, soil salts, over-watering, or other causes. Growers are cautioned not to spray at such times.

GRASSES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED WITH STAM LV-10

GRASSES - STAM LV-10 is used primarily for the control of barnyardgrass also known as millet, watergrass, purple or blue stem, or Baronet grass; jungle rice also known as little barnyardgrass or short millet; gulf cockspur, crabgrass; Texas millet or Colorado grass; paragrass; goosegrass; and Brachiaria.

BROADLEAF WEEDS - Several broadleaf weeds, commonly pests in rice fields, are also controlled with STAM LV-10. These include alligatorweed; curly indigo (coffeeweed, bashfulweed); Mexicanweed (birdeye, Texasweed); redweed (teaweed); redroot pigweed; tall indigo (coffeebean, sennabean); water plantain, and wooly croton (goatweed).

SEDGES - Several troublesome sedges are also controlled with STAM LV-10. These include hoorahgrass; jointed sedge; nutsedge or coco; spike rushes, and spearhead (tadpole sedge, horned beakrush).

EFFECT ON OTHER SPECIES - Perennial species such as cattail, bulrush, nutgrass, Johnsongrass, longtom, and others which develop from well established roots, rhizomes, or corms may be temporarily injured by STAM LV-10 but usually recover. Such aquatic species as duck salad, Arrowhead lilies and redstem may be injured by STAM LV-10 but usually develop in Southern rice fields after the normal time of treatment for barnyardgrass.

Sprangletop and red rice are not controlled with STAM LV-10. CONSULT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OR EXTENSION SERVICE WEED SPECIALISTS FOR FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ON DOSAGE, TIMING, WATER MANAGEMENT, AND CULTURAL PRACTICES TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Rohm and Haas warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label only when used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions of use. **ROHM AND HAAS MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES EITHER OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE.** Handling, storage and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Rohm and Haas and Seller. Risks such as crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences resulting from, but not limited to, weather or soil conditions, presence of other materials, disease, pests, drift to other crops or property or failure to follow label directions will be assumed by the Buyer or User. **IN NO CASE WILL ROHM AND HAAS OR SELLER BE HELD LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING, STORAGE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

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