

1812-244

05/20/2003

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Jimmy LeFiles
Director, Regulatory Affairs
Griffin L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1847
Valdosta, GA 31603-1847

MAY 20 2003

Subject: Super Tin 4L
EPA Reg. No. 1812-244
Your amendment dated April 15, 2003

Dear Mr. LeFiles:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following changes are made:

1. In the FIRST AID box, move the section "If Inhaled" above the section "If Swallowed"
2. In the section "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" add a subheader "PESTICIDE STORAGE" followed by instructions for the safe storage of this product.

A copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records.

Please submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Westin by phone at (703) 305-5721 or via email at westin.robert@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis McNeilly".

Dennis McNeilly
Acting Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

enclosure

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Because of the high acute toxicity of triphenyltin hydroxide and its potential for affecting fetal development. For retail sales to and use by Certified Applicators or persons directly under their supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicators certification.

Super Tin 4L®
Triphenyltin Hydroxide Flowable Fungicide

Active Ingredient:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Triphenyltin hydroxide | 40.0% |
| Inert Ingredients | 60.0% |
| Total: | 100.0% |

Contains 4 pounds triphenyltin hydroxide per gallon.

ACCEPTED KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAY 20 2003

DANGER - PELIGRO



(Skull on red background)

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

1812-244 **POISON**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center 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 center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.

• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-324-7598.**

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

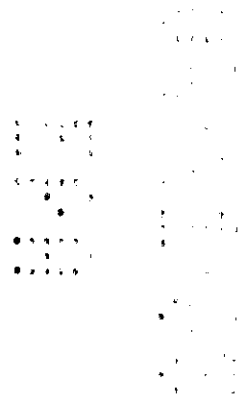
See Label for Additional Precautions and Directions for use.

Net Contents 2 1/2 gallons

GRIFFIN L.L.C.
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-244
EPA Est. No. _____

(End of Front Panel)



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

DANGER - PELIGRO

Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined that triphenyltin hydroxide, the active ingredient of this product, affects fetal development in laboratory animals. Exposure to this product during pregnancy should be avoided.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Handlers exposed to the concentrate or diluted product must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron for mixing and loading or equipment maintenance
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

Handlers, mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and others using engineering controls must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber, during mixing and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statements:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Applicators and flaggers must be in the enclosed cabs.

Aerial and Chemigation Applications: Mixers and loaders supporting aerial and chemigation applications must use a closed mixing and loading system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] for providing both dermal and inhalation protection. The system must include a mechanism for removing the pesticide from the shipping container, rinsing the container, and transferring the pesticide and rinsate into mixing tanks and/or application equipment. At any disconnect point, the system must be equipped with a dry disconnect or dry couple shut-off device that is warranted by the manufacturer to minimize drippage to not more than 2 ml. per disconnect point.

Ground Applications: Mixers and loaders supporting ground applications must use a mechanical transfer system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] for providing dermal protection. The system must include a mechanism for removing the pesticide from the shipping container, rinsing the container, and transferring the pesticide and rinsate into mixing tanks and/or application equipment. At any disconnect point, the system must be equipped with a dry disconnect or dry couple shut-off device that is warranted by the manufacturer to minimize drippage to not more than 2 ml. per disconnect point.

| USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS |
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| <p>Users should:</p> |
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| <p>Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.</p> |
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| <p>Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.</p> |
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|---|
| <p>Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.</p> |
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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not allow this product to drift from the target site. Do not apply with aircraft within 300 feet or with groundboom equipment within 100 feet of any natural body of water such as rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply with aircraft when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply this pesticide only as specified

on this label. Do not contaminate water while disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for all crops.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or neoprene rubber
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION:

Super Tin 4L is a non-flammable, flowable fungicide.

Super Tin 4L fungicide can be applied as a ground or aerial spray to control fungal infestations on listed crops. Application rates are for general use and must not be exceeded.

The state agricultural extension or agricultural experiment station specialist should be consulted for specific applications and timing recommendations. With any spray application, thorough coverage is essential for good control.

Do not allow this product to drift from the target site. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

In case of accidental exposure, see First Aid section of label.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

Information (below).

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flowers produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller crops, etc.)

WIND: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form at the sunsets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source of an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves lateral in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS: This pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

CHEMIGATION APPLICATIONS:

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system on crops other than potatoes. Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

For specific information about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other irrigation experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted for the duration of the restricted entry interval. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, pour label-recommended amount of Super Tin 4L into mixing tank nearly filled with water and mix thoroughly or pre-mix in a bucket before pouring into mixing tank. Keep agitator running during filling.

PRECAUTIONS

We do not recommend mixtures with surfactants, spreaders, stickers or buffers unless testing or prior experience has show the mixture to be non-phytotoxic to the crop. Combinations with some pesticides, micro-nutrients, spreaders, stickers, surfactants or buffering agents can increase phytotoxicity. **Phytotoxicity may be severe.** Emulsifiable concentrate insecticides can be especially injurious in combination. Do not graze dairy or meat animals in treated areas.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE/ ACRE | USE DIRECTIONS |
|----------------|---|---------------|--|
| Sugar Beets | Cercospora Leafspot, Suppression of Beet army worm | 4-8 fl oz | <p>Ground (Enclosed Cabs Only): Apply in at least 15 gallons of water. Full coverage of the foliage is necessary for best results.</p> <p>Aerial (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft): Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water.</p> <p>Diluted spray should be directed uniformly to all parts of the plant. Use lower gallonage when plants are small and increase volume with plant size. Use the lower rate for protective sprays and the higher rates later in the season or during high infection periods. Application should begin when leafspot conditions appear or when the disease is in the area and repeated at 10 to 14 day intervals. For all states EXCEPT Minnesota, North Dakota and Michigan, do not exceed 16.0 fluid ounces per acre per season. For Minnesota, North Dakota and Michigan, do not exceed 24.0 fluid ounces per acre per season. Do not treat within 21 days of harvest. Do not graze or feed beet tops to livestock.</p> |
| Potato | Early Blight, Late Blight, Suppression of Colorado Potato Beetle | 4-6 fl oz* | <p>Ground (Enclosed Cabs Only): Apply in at least 15 gallons of water. Full coverage of the foliage is necessary for best results. A spray pressure of less than 200 psi is recommended.</p> |

Aerial: Apply in 3 to 10 gallons of water. For helicopter application, fly high enough so as not to whip the vines.

Diluted spray should be directed uniformly to all parts of the plant and the gallonage increased according to the size of the plants. Application should begin with the appearance of blight weather conditions and continue as needed. The lower rate of application should be used early in the season and the high rate mid to late season or when blight infection is in the area. Do not exceed 18.0 fluid ounces per acre per season. Do not treat within 7 days of harvest.

***PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.**

When used in combination with another fungicide registered for disease control on potatoes, a 3.0 fluid ounce rate may be employed.

CHEMIGATION: Super Tin 4L should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

Pecan Scab, Brown
 Leafspot, Downy
 Spot, Powdery
 Mildew, Liver
 Spot, Sooty
 Mold, Leaf
 Blotch

8-12 fl oz

Ground (Enclosed Cabs Only): Apply in sufficient water to provide for full coverage.

Aerial: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water.

Diluted spray should be directed to all parts of the tree. Application should begin at pre-pollination stages when the young leaves are unfolding, and a second application made when the small nuts are forming. Apply a maximum of 9 treatments during a single growing season at 2 to 4 week intervals as needed to maintain control. Use the lower rate for the first two applications or until the disease becomes severe, or during dry

weather. Use the higher rate during wet weather or during severe scab, powdery mildew, or other disease infections. For pecans grown WEST of Interstate 35, do not exceed a maximum seasonal application of 48 ounces per acre. For pecans grown EAST of Interstate 35, do not exceed a maximum seasonal application of 72 ounces per acre. Do not apply this product within 30 days of harvest.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at GRIFFIN'S election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

Super Tin 4L® is a registered trademark of Griffin Corporation.

