1812-421 3/31/2000

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
1812-421	MAR 31 2000

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Griffin PROPANIl 4E

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

x Registration

____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Griffin L.L.
2509 Rocky Ford Rd.
Valdosta, GA 31601

Note: *Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.*

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.

2. Make the following label changes:

   a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No.1812-421".

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
	MAR 31 2000

EPA Form 8570-6

c. The Agency has recently revised its recommended First Aid statements for pesticide products and intends to issue a PR Notice announcing the changes in the near future. In the interim we are encouraging registrants to begin using the new statements. The new statements were developed as part of the Consumer Labeling Initiative in close cooperation with poison control center personnel and other medical experts. While it is not mandatory that you revise your label at this time, you are strongly encouraged to substitute the revised statements (below) for those statements currently on the label at your next label printing:

FIRST AID

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 by a poison control center or doctor.
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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

3. In the" PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS"change this statement to read "Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

4. Under "Personal Protective Equipment", change waterproof gloves to Chemical resistant gloves made of only waterproof material.
5. Under "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS", Change water-proof gloves to Chemical resistant gloves made of only water proof material.

Under "WEEDS CONTROLLED" line columns TWO and THREE under each other

. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Propanil, 3,4 dichloropropionalide.....43.5%*
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....56.5%
TOTAL..... 100.0%

- Equivalent to 4 lbs. Active ingredient per gallon. This product contains the toxic inert ingredient isophorone.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lens, if present after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately for treatment advice. Have the person drink 1 or 2 glasses of water if they can swallow. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available by administering syrup of ipecac. If the person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin immediately with plenty of soap and water for 15-20 minutes. Call a physician or Poison Control Center for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probably mucosa damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate

NET CONTENTS:

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFIN CORPORATION
Valdosta, GA.

EPA File Symbol 1812-UER
EPA Establishment. No. 1812-GA-01

ACCEPTED
with comments
MAR 31 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1812-421

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove and wash clothing before reuse..

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber (≥ 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacture'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. When handlers use closed systems, inclosed cab, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with it's 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 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 the 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) and restricted entry interval. 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 24 hours.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY
Griffin Corporation 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. GRIFFIN CORPORATION 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 Griffin 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 GRIFFIN OR SELLER BE HELD LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL , SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING, STORAGE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION
(FOR RICE GROWN IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY)
GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E is a selective postemergence herbicide for use in rice only for control of the following weeds.

*BARNYARDGRASS (WATERGRASS)	*Echinochloa crus-galli, E. colonum*
BEAKRUSH (SPEARHEAD)	*Rhynchospora corniculata*

COCKSPUR, GULF	*Echinochloa cruz-pavonis*
CRABGRASS SPECIES	*Digitaria spp.*
CROTON, WOOLLY	*Croton capitus*
DOCK, CURLY	*Rumex crispus*
FOXTAIL SPECIES	*Setaria spp.*
GOOSEGRASS	*Eleusine indica*
HOORAHGRASS	*Fimbristylis miliaceae*
MEXICANWEED	*Caperonia castanaefolia*
PANICUM, TEXAS	*Panicum texanum*
PARAGRASS	*Panicum purpurascens*
PIGWEED, REDROOT	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
REDWEED	*Melochia corchorifolia*
SESBANIA, HEMP (COFFEEBEAN)	*Sesbania exaltata*
SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF	*Bracharia platyphytia*
SPIKERUSH (WIREGRASS)	*Eleocharis spp.*

*In isolated instances, biotypes of barnyardgrass may develop that cannot be effectively controlled by propanil alone. Where these biotypes are known or suspected to be present, and are found in a mixed weed population in which GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E is effective, a tank mixture of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E at 4 quarts (4 pounds active) per acre with either Prowl® at 1.5 to 2 pints/A or Bolero® 8EC at 3 to 4 pints/A or Facet® at labeled rates is recommended to control barnyardgrass (up to 3 leaf stage). These tank mixtures may reduce crop tolerance and are applied at the user's risk.

Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds active ingredient per U.S. gallon. GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E is not a hormone-type herbicide, but kills susceptible weeds by direct contact action. For this reason, thorough coverage of emerged weeds is essential for best results. Only weeds that have emerged and are exposed at time of application will be controlled. GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E has no preemergence or residual herbicidal activity. Apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide only to fields that have been drained of floodwater. GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E is most effective if applied when susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds are small and growing actively under favorable soil moisture and weather conditions. Early weed control removes competition, saves moisture and generally contributes to increased yields.

TIMING AND DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Treat grassy and weedy fields when a satisfactory stand of rice that will tolerate flooding is established. The amount of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide to apply depends primarily upon the stage and growth condition of the grasses. The growth stage of the rice is also a factor in dosage and timing limitations, so as to avoid the possibility of excessive residues. For best results apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide at the rate of 3 to 4 quarts (3 to 4 pounds active) per acre when the grasses are actively growing in the 1 to early 4 leaf stage. This rate will also control many seedling broadleaf and aquatic weeds. Generally this will be 15 to 25 days after planting of the rice. In order to insure satisfactory weed control, do not apply less than 3 quarts of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide per acre in a single spray application.

Apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts (4 to 6 lbs., active) per acre to actively growing grasses in the 4 to 6 leaf and early tillering stage or when they are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage but stressed under dry soil conditions. Generally this will be 20 to 30 days after planting of the rice.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT: Apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide at the rate of 5 to 6 quarts (5 to 6 lbs. active) in 15 gallons of spray per acre for emergency control of older tillering grass. Generally this will be 30 to 40 days after planting. If the field is already flooded, the water should be lowered or drained before spraying to expose more of the grass and weeds. Emergency treatment should be considered as a salvage operation only and cannot be relied upon for total control of grass and weeds.

TO AVOID EXCESSIVE RESIDUES AT HARVEST, DO NOT APPLY AFTER THE END OF TILLERING FOR THE RICE VARIETY BEING TREATED. DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN A MAXIMUM OF SIX POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE IN A SINGLE APPLICATION OR EXCEED EIGHT POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE TOTAL DOSAGE PER SEASON.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Aircraft- Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters should have well-designed spray systems that produce a uniform pattern of medium-fine spray droplets. Apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide on small grass in no less than 10 gallons of total spray per acre with boom-nozzle sprayers. Increase volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre for larger or denser stands of grass or during periods of low humidity. The optimum effective spray swath width depends on operating conditions and type of aircraft being used. For uniform spray coverage with fixed-wing aircraft. Do not exceed a spray swath width of 10 percent greater than the wingspan or the length of the boom in helicopters. Measure the swaths accurately for flagging.

GROUND SPRAYERS- Use standard low-pressure herbicide sprayers equipped with boom and flat fan nozzles. Use nozzle sizes that deliver a medium-fine droplet in 15 to 20 gallons total spray per acre at 40 to 50 psi and at ground speeds not in excess of 3 to 4 mph. Avoid raising boom too high. Spray patterns should meet uniformly. Flush all equipment with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment, including nurse tanks used for GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide, with detergent wash followed by a water rinse, BEFORE AND AFTER spraying other pesticides or other crops.

CROP TOLERANCE AND GROWING CONDITIONS

All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant to GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide. A temporary yellowing or tip burn may be noted after treatment, but new growth is normal. Severe leaf burn and partial killing of rice may occur if the product is applied when rice is under stress and in a weakened growth conditions due to disease or insect infestations, excessive soil salts, over watering, or prolonged drought and extremely hot weather. Growers are cautioned not to spray under such conditions and/or when maximum daily temperatures have been or are expected to go above 100°F.

EFFECT OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES ON WEED CONTROL

Field and Seedbed Preparation
Fields should be accurately leveled and contoured and have well-prepared seedbeds free of clods. This encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and broadleaf weeds and permits better timing and coverage of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide sprays resulting in optimum weed control.

Water Management
Before application of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide, drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as needed to prevent drying and crusting. Flushing encourages uniform emergence and vigorous growth of grass, broadleaf weeds and rice which is essential for best results. Flush fields in sufficient time so that weeds and rice are actively growing at time of treatment. Make sure the field is drained prior to treatment so that grasses and broadleaf weeds are fully exposed. Weeds that are partially submerged in standing water at time of application will not be satisfactorily controlled. After treatment, treated fields should always be flooded before a second infestation of grass has a chance to develop. To prevent more grass from germinating after treatment, fields should be flooded within 24 hours after spraying, or as soon as possible after 24 hours.

Temperature
The temperature a few days before and after applying GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide has an important bearing on the weed-killing activity. The activity increases as daily maximum temperatures increase above 75^0F and decreases as the daily maximum temperatures decline below 75^0F. Do not apply GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 65^0F or to go above 100^0F. Low temperatures at time of application are not so important as long as it warms up later during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain
Grasses and weeds are more responsive to GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide during periods of high humidity when the foliage is moist or covered by dew. When the humidity is very low, increase spray volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre for best results. Do not spray when rain threatens within eight hours, to avoid loss of the spray deposit before adsorption by the grass.

Wind
Avoid applications when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph because of drift hazard to sensitive crops and the possibility of uneven (streaked) applications.

COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER CHEMICALS
Tank-mix applications of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide with other herbicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizers may reduce crop tolerance and/or weed control or impair mixing properties. Use of these products in tank-mix applications with GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide is done at the users risks.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site 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 the 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 the aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most 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 air stream and never be pointed downwards 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

Importance of 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 environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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.

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Application- Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a grater 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 cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. 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 drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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 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 as the sun set 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 or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves literally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

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Insecticides

Severe injury or kill of rice plants may result from tank-mix combinations or separate sprays of GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide and certain insecticides. Do not combine GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl (Seven, etc.) Methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin, etc.) Or organophosphate 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 GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide. Do not use carbamate or systemic organophosphorus insecticides on rice fields to be treated with GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide. Do not apply to rice fields that were planted with rice seed treated with bird repellents containing methiocarb such as Mesurol, Borderland Red, etc. Consult local Extension specialist for current recommendations of approved insecticides on rice.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to any crop other than rice. GRIFFIN PROPANIL 4E herbicide 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 applied, it does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within ½ mile upstream 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

Do not apply to fields where catfish farming is practiced and do not drain water from treated fields into areas where catfish farming is practiced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE 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 region office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse container (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.

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§ᴸ╤ earth, etc.) And, if appropriate, transfer the liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and was affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep out of all sewers and open holes bodies of water. REFER TO PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Stam is a registered trademark of Rohm and Haas Company
Bolero is a registered trademark of Kumiai Chemical Industry LTD.
Facet is a registered trademark of BASF Company
Prowl is a registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company