



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

EPA Reg.
Number:

1812-425

Date of Issuance:

MAR 31 2000

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Griffin PROPANIL 60DF

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. 1812-425".

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

MAR 31 2000

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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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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GRIFFIN PROPANIL 60 DF

HERBICIDE

For post-emergence control of weeds in rice and small grains

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Propanil

3', 4'-dichloropropionanilide.....	60%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	40%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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.

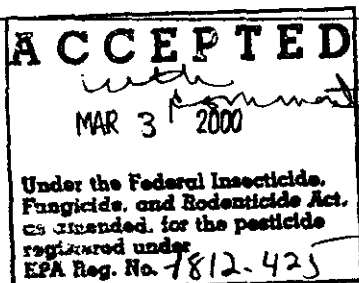
IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately for treatment advice. Have the person drink 1 or 2 glasses of water if they can swallow. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available by administering syrup of ipecac. If the person is unconscious, do not give 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 LLC
Valdosta, Ga. 31603



EPA Reg. No. 1812-UEL
EPA Est. No. 1812-Ga-01

5714

**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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, 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.

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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 fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 1/2 mile upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) Or within 1/2 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: Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In the event of spillage, scrape up material and dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 1-800-237-1854.

IF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS ARE NOT USED, PROTECT REMAINING MATERIAL FROM MOISTURE AND HEAT. RESEALING BY ROLLING TOP DOWN AND STORAGE UNDER ROOF ARE RECOMMENDED.

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

PAPER BAGS: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag 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: Sweep or shovel into containers for disposal or reworking. Keep dusting to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit.

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 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
- Water-proof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

CHEMIGATION

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

GENERAL INFORMATION-FOR RICE GROWN IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY.

Griffin Propanil 60 DF is a selective postemergence herbicide for use in rice only for control of the following weeds:

*BARNYARDGRASS (WATER GRASS)
BEAKBRUSH (SPEARHEAD)
COCKSPUR, GULF
CRABGRASS SPECIES
CROTON, WOOLLY
DOCK, SOUR
FOXTAIL SPECIES
GOOSEGRASS
HOORAHGRASS
MEXICANWEED

Echinochloa crus-galli, *E. colomum*
Rhynchospora corniculata
Echinochloa crus-pavonis
Digitaria spp.
Croton capitatus
Rumex crispus
Setaria spp.
Eleusine indica
Fimbristylis miliaceae
Cyperus castaneifolia

PANICUM, TEXAS
PARAGRASS
PIGWEED, REDROOT
REDWEED
SESBANIA HEMP (COFFEEBEAN)
SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF
SPIKERUSH (WIREGRASS)

Panicum texanum
Panicum purpurascens
Amaranthus retroflexus
Melochia corchorifolia
Sesbania exaltata
Bracharia platyphylla
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 60 DF is effective, a tank mixture of Griffin Propanil 60 DF herbicide at 6.7 lbs./acre (4 Lbs. Active) with either Prowl at 1.5 to 2 pints/A., Bolero 8EC at 3 to 4 pints/A., or Facet at labeled rates is recommended to control Barnyardgrass (up to the 3 leaf stage). The addition of crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pints per acre or a spray adjuvant, such as LATRON CS-7 or LATRON AG-98 (or other 80% active nonionic surfactants) at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended. These tank mixtures may reduce crop tolerance and are applied at the users 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.

WEEDS NOT CONTROLLED

ARROWHEAD
BERMUDA GRASS
CATTAIL
DUCKSALAD
JOHNSON GRASS
NUTGRASS
RED RICE
SPANGLE TOP

Sagittaria spp.
Cynodon dactylon
Typha latifolia
Heteranthera spp.
Sorghum halepense
Cyperus spp.
Oryza sativa
Leptochloa spp.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Griffin Propanil 60 DF is a post emergence herbicide for the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds in rice fields. It may be applied by either ground or aerial spray equipment, after dilution and thorough agitation with water. Griffin Propanil 60 DF is not a hormone-type herbicide, but kills susceptible plants by direct contact action. For this reason, thorough spray coverage of weeds to be killed is necessary for best results.

Griffin Propanil 60 DF should be applied when weeds and grasses are small. Use only on fields which have been drained of flood water. Rice fields to be treated should be inspected frequently

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before the application of Griffin Propanil 60 DF to insure that barnyard or watergrass is at the proper stage of growth (1 to 3 leaf stage with an occasional 4 leaf plant)

ATTENTION: Never apply Griffin Propanil 60 DF except as recommended on this label because use in any other way may result in damage or injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

DO NOT APPLY GRIFFIN PROPANIL 60 DF WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS before or after insecticide applications because serious damage to rice may occur.

Before applying Griffin Propanil 60 DF, make sure the spray equipment is properly calibrated to avoid over or under treatment.

Do not apply Griffin Propanil 60 DF under wind conditions which will allow drift to adjacent susceptible crops such as beans, soybeans, cotton, safflower, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards, and other sensitive crops. Wind velocity greater than 5 miles per hour will often cause applications to be streaked and give less than maximum herbicidal control.

RICE

Rice fields should be well prepared and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of grasses and weeds, and insure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment to produce uniform grass germination. If fields are flushed prior to treatment, flush in sufficient time so that grass and rice are growing vigorously at time of treatment. Water should be drained from fields before spraying so that grasses and weeds are fully exposed to the spray.

Griffin Propanil 60 DF acts only on grasses and weeds which have already germinated. (Maximum action usually is not apparent until 3 to 5 days after application.) To prevent more seeds from germinating after treatment, fields should be flooded within 24 hours after spraying, or as soon as possible after 24 hours. Flooding after spraying will improve the grass control after Griffin Propanil 60 DF treatment. In cases where flooding of the field would not be complete within seven days or less after application of Griffin Propanil 60 DF, it is best to treat a portion of the field, flood that treated portion, and then treat the remainder. This will help prevent reinfestation of weeds and grasses. Higher rates 6.67-10 lbs. May be necessary on the remainder since the grass will be more mature.

If the rice is too small to maintain a flood on the field, treatment should be delayed until rice is large enough. The grass may then be large enough to require 6.67-10 lbs. Of Griffin Propanil 60 DF. Avoid treatment if rain threatens within 6-8 hours or if high winds may cause uneven application or drift.

In case of unseasonably cool weather, higher rates (6.67-10 lbs./acre) of Griffin Propanil 60 DF may be necessary. The number of leaves of barnyard or watergrass determine the time and amount of Griffin Propanil 60 DF to spray, regardless of the size of rice.

The grower should inspect fields frequently to determine proper time of application. The ideal application time is when most Barnyardgrass has one to three leaves, with only an occasional plant having four leaves. During drought conditions grasses may reach the three leaf stage while still quite short or stunted, so special attention to state of growth is necessary in these situations to avoid grasses becoming too mature for best results.

Apply 5 lbs. of Griffin Propanil 60 DF per acre when most grass has reached the one to three leaf stage. Use 6.67-10 lbs. of Griffin Propanil 60 DF per acre if grasses are larger, with most in the four to six leaf stage. Mix Griffin Propanil 60 DF with water for spraying, using vigorous mechanical agitation. For AERIAL APPLICATION dilute the proper amount of Griffin Propanil 60 DF with 10 to 12 gallons of water per acre. For GROUND EQUIPMENT dilute the proper amount of Griffin Propanil 60 DF with 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre. Lesser amounts of water often give inadequate coverage and may cause poor results. If fields cannot be completely drained so that all of the grass is exposed, a higher dosage of Griffin Propanil 60 DF (6.67-10 lbs/acre) must be used.

NOTICE--when Griffin Propanil 60 DF is applied, especially after the fourth leaf stage of growth of the rice, under some conditions, visible leaf injury on rice may result. However, the rice plants quickly outgrow such injury when caused by the later applications.

USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY- When rice fields are not completely drained.

To control watergrass, apply Griffin Propanil 60 DF 30 to 45 days after planting, before rice is fully tillered, when watergrass extends 6 to 8 inches above water surface. If rice has a deep flood, water level may be lowered to 3-4 inches over highest part of the field to expose 6-8 inches of watergrass. (When lowering water level, do so slowly to avoid pulling down rice plants.) Use 6.67 lbs per acre if most grass has developed 3-5 leaves, use 8.34 lbs. if most grass has 5-6 leaves, and use 10 lbs. per acre if most grass has 7 or more leaves. Apply in no less than 10-12 gallons of water, using a medium-fine spray. If higher water level is desired after treating, reflooding may be started 12 hours after treatment.

USE RESTRICTIONS ON SMALL GRAINS

If another herbicide is required, a 3-day interval should be allowed, between the application of a propanil/MCPA combination and the other herbicide.

Grain crops that have been or will be treated with Propanil/MCPA combination should not be treated with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl (Sevin), methomyl (Lannate), or organophosphates (methyl parathion, Guthion) or severe injury or kill may result. If a foliar insecticide is necessary, malathion can be safely applied 14 days before or after treatment.

Do not spray a Propanil/MCPA tank mix on spring barley, durum or hard red spring wheat if the

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field was treated the previous year with soil-applied systemic organophosphates (Counter, Disyston, Thimet) or that has been treated at planting time with soil-applied systemic insecticides (Disyston, Furadan, Thimet)

Do not mix or apply a Propanil/MCPA combination with any other pesticide spray adjuvant or with fertilizer except as specifically recommended on this label

Do not graze treated crop or cut for green chop feed.

SMALL GRAINS

(Hard Red Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat and Spring Barley in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana)

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Weeds controlled

Seedling stage*

Pigeongrass		
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	1 to 3 leaf
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria futescens</i>	1 to 3 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1 to 4 leaf
Kocia**	<i>Kocia scoparia</i>	1 to 4 leaf
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 to 4 leaf
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	1 to 4 leaf
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	1 to 4 leaf
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1 to 4 leaf

* Refers to weed seedling stages for control. Pigeongrass greater than the 3 leaf stage or listed broadleaf weeds beyond the 4 leaf stage will not be controlled.

** Suppression -- may cause spotting, stunting or death of kochia, not exceeding the 4 leaf stage.

A Griffin Propanil 60 DF/MCPA tank mix is recommended for control of susceptible weed seedlings when applied as a single post emergence application at the rate of 1.6-1.9 lbs Griffin Propanil 60 DF plus 9-11 oz of either MCPA LV Ester or SEE®MCPA LV Ester per acre (3.7 lbs, a.i. per gallon). The lower rate should be applied when weed seedlings are growing under favorable soil moisture conditions. The higher rates are recommended when heavy weed pressure is present or less than favorable soil moisture conditions exist. Do not apply when soil moisture levels are deeper than 1.5 inches from the soil surface and active plant growth stops.

A Griffin Propanil 60 DF tank mix is most effective in controlling foxtail if spray applications are made when the majority of the emerged foxtail are in the 2 and 3 leaf stage. Effectiveness declines rapidly as the 4th leaf of the foxtail begins to emerge. Fields should be checked frequently for emerging foxtail starting 2 to 2 ½ weeks after planting.

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This tank mix may cause temporary yellowing or tip browning to the leaves of the grain crop 2 to 5 days after application. The effects are temporary and usually will disappear 10 to 14 days after application. New leaves will have normal green color. Application under adverse growing conditions may result in greater crop injury and slower recovery. Do not apply if frost is expected within 24 hours or when temperatures are above 85°F, especially with drying winds.

Applications should be made only to actively growing (healthy) grain crops in the seedling stages below:

CROP	Seedling stage*
Hard Red Spring Wheat	2 to 5 leaf
Durum Wheat	2 to 4 leaf
Spring Barley	2 to 4 leaf

* Refers to crop seedling stages for best tolerance. To avoid crop injury, do not apply the Griffin Propanil 60 DF tank mix to labeled grain crops beyond the recommended seedling stage.

For ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre and for aerial application use 5 gallons of water per acre.

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

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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.

Application- 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 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.

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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).

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Griffin LLC 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 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