

42750-88

11/15/2005

11/12

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. No. 2070-0080, Approval expires 2-28-95



United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

Registration Amendment Other (checked)

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number: 42750-88
2. EPA Product Manager: J. Tompkins
3. Proposed Classification: None (checked)
4. Company/Product (Name): Quinclorac 75DF AG
5. Name and Address of Applicant: Albaugh, Inc.
6. Expedited Review: In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical...

Section - II

Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated. Notification - Explain below. Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated. "Me Too" Application. Other - Explain below. NOTIFICATION NOV 15 2005

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of alternate brand name: QuinStar

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no further changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: Child-Resistant Packaging, Unit Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, 2. Type of Container: Paper (checked), PVA. 3. Location of Net Contents Information: Label (checked). 4. Size(s) Retail Container: 1 lb. 5. Location of Label Directions: Attached to container. 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product: Lithograph Paper glued (checked).

Section - IV

1. Contact Point: Name: Morris Gaskins, Title: Registrations Manager, Telephone No.: 229-244-3288. Certification: I certify that the statements I have made on this form... 2. Signature: [Handwritten Signature], 3. Title: Registrations Manager, 4. Typed Name: Morris Gaskins, 5. Date: 10/27/05, 6. Date Application Received (Stamped):

QuinStar
Herbicide

NOTIFICATION
NOV 15 2005

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>25.0%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- 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 IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- 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 by 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.

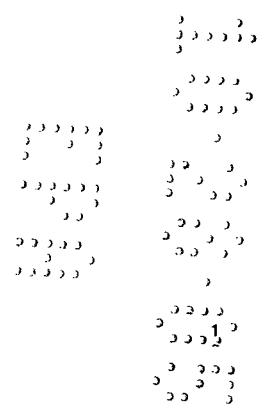
In Case of Emergency regarding this product, call: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 42750-88
AD101005

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

NET CONTENTS: 1 pound

Manufactured For:
ALBAUGH, INC.
ANKENY, IA 50021



All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sales and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 12 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 Category A, such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in cool, dry and well ventilated area. Do not store containers under wet conditions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of packaging in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burning, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

QuinStar can be used for weed control in dry-seeded and water-seeded rice planting and production cultures. QuinStar is formulated as a dry flowable designed for dilution with water and spraying with common agricultural spray equipment.

CROP TOLERANCE

Rice is tolerant to QuinStar when used according to label use directions and under typical growing conditions. Adverse weather conditions or high use rate from spray overlap or other sources may contribute to leaf twisting, buggy whipping, or other abnormal growth characteristics. In broadcast or water-seeded rice, seed on the soil surface in direct contact with QuinStar is the most sensitive. These symptoms are typically short-lived and rice usually recovers without a significant stand loss or other injury.

WATER MANAGEMENT
(Irrigation and Flood Water)

Optimum weed control with QuinStar is highly dependent on proper use of irrigation, including effective flush irrigation to maintain moist soil conditions and timely establishment of permanent flood water. Soil applications and residual activity from foliar applications require moist soil conditions for weeds to uptake the herbicide and be controlled. Therefore, keep the soil moist to maintain weed control. If the soil is permitted to dry and weeds emerge, flush irrigate the field to reactivate the residual activity of the herbicide while weeds are small (1" or less). If required, make additional QuinStar applications as needed, but limit total usage to 0.67 pound per acre per season. In water-seeded rice plantings and in pin-point flood culture, drain all water from the rice field and ensure seedling rice has at least two leaves before applying QuinStar. Rice seedlings without 2 leaves may be injured. Flood water levees should be formed prior to applying QuinStar for more consistent weed control. Residual weed control on the levee is dependent on moist soil conditions on the levee. If soil on the levee dries, erratic weed control may result.

If a heavy rain occurs after applying QuinStar, drain the excess water from the rice field to avoid possible rice injury.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

QuinStar may be applied to rice fields to control barnyardgrass, propanil-resistant barnyardgrass, other annual grasses, and certain broadleaf weeds.

Application Equipment:

Whenever possible, spray mixtures should be applied using ground spray equipment.

Ensure ground and aircraft spray equipment is properly calibrated and spray coverage is uniform. Always use spray nozzles and other equipment designed to reduce accidental spray drift. Always use drift control products and limit spray applications to periods when wind and other weather conditions do not favor spray drift beyond the border of the rice field.

Soil Applications:

QuinStar can be applied to the soil surface before, during, or after planting of dry-seeded rice. When applied to the soil surface and activated by rainfall or irrigation, roots of susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds uptake the herbicide resulting in commercially acceptable control before weed competition reduces rice productivity. Soil texture and clay content determines the proper use rate for optimum weed control, with heavier soil textures and higher clay content requiring higher use rates as recommended in Table 1.

Foliar Applications:

QuinStar can be applied to the foliage of susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds in dry-seeded and water-seeded rice. When applied to weed foliage, leaves and stems partially uptake the herbicide. It is essential that rice be flushed after a foliar application to maximize root absorption resulting in commercially acceptable weed control. Additionally, the herbicide reaching the soil surface moves into the soil with rainfall or irrigation providing residual weed control. In general, smaller weeds are more effectively controlled with lower use rates, with larger weeds requiring higher use rates for more complete control. The use rates in Table 1 are recommended for foliar applications to provide commercially acceptable control of susceptible weeds based on weed size or growth stage.

GROUND APPLICATION

Whenever possible, spray mixtures containing QuinStar should be applied using ground spray equipment.

Do not make spray applications when wind speed is greater than 10 mph, when air temperatures exceed 90°F, or when environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

Application Information:

Preplant/Pre-emergence and Delayed Pre-emergence:
 Water Volume: Apply 10-40 gallons of water per broadcast acre.
 Spray Pressure: Use 25-40 psi

Postemergence:
 Water Volume: Apply 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre.
 Spray Pressure: Use 25-40 psi

Table 1. Timing and Application Rate Table

Weed Species	Applications (Rate per Acre)			Foliar Applications	
	Light-textured sandy loams	Medium-textured silts, loams, silt loams, sandy clay foams	Heavy-textured such as silty clays, silty clay loams, clay loams, clays, gumbo and buckshot	Small weeds controlled and short-term soil residual	Larger weeds controlled and long-term soil residual
Annual Grasses: barnyardgrass, junglerice, broadleaf signalgrass, large crabgrass	0.33-0.44 pounds	0.50 pounds	0.67pounds	0.33-0.50 pounds up to 2 inches	0.33-0.67 pounds up to 3 inches
Broadleaf Weeds: hemp sesbania, jointvetches, morningglories (cypressvine, entireleaf, ivyleaf, palmleaf, purple moonflower, pitted, tall), eclipta	0.33-0.44 pounds	0.50 pounds	0.67pounds	0.33-0.50 up to 2 leaves	0.50-0.67 pounds up to 3 leaves
Alligatorweed (partial control)*	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.67	n/a

*Rice must be in at least the 2 leaf stage. For best control, establish permanent flood within 2 days after QuinStar application.

AIR APPLICATION

If application with ground spray equipment is not possible, application by aircraft is acceptable, provided the aerial applicator understands the risks and assumes the liability associated with accidental spray drift from aerial application. Do not make spray applications when wind speed is greater than 8 mph, when air temperatures exceed 90°F, or when environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

Application Information:
 Water Volume: Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.
 Spray Pressure: Use a maximum 40 psi.

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. 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards 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 section below.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION:

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 environmental 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 flows 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.
- Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 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 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 as the sun sets 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 laterally 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

The 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).

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

All mixing equipment and air spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before and after mixing and applying QuinStar.

ADDITIVES

For postemergence applications only, adding 2 pints of crop oil concentrate per acre will improve leaf and stem uptake of the herbicide and enhance weed control.

Drift Control products:

Drift control products should always be added to the spray solution to affect spray droplet size and other characteristics, reducing the potential of off-target accidental spray drift.

MIXING ORDER

1. Water: Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. Agitation: Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Products in PVA bags: Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the

spray tank before continuing.

4. Water-dispersible products (such as wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions)
5. Water-soluble products
6. Emulsifiable concentrates: If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. Water-soluble additives: If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. Remaining quantity water

Maintain constant agitation during application. For more information, refer to section General Tank Mixing Information

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

While QuinStar herbicide is effective in controlling a broad spectrum of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, more effective weed control may be obtained or additional weeds may be controlled by tank mixing QuinStar with other herbicides labeled for weed control in rice. The table below describes some weed situations where tank mixing is appropriate. Read and follow all use directions, precautions, and restrictions for each herbicide in the spray mixture. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Table 2. Tank Mixes

Weed	Tank Mix Information
Cocklebur	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Basagran herbicide: 1.5-2.0 pints
Dayflower	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Basagran herbicide: 1.5-2.0 pints
Hemp Sesbania	a)QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Blazer' herbicide: 0.5-1.0 pint ¹ b)QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Command 3ME: 0.8-1.6 pints
Sprangletop	a)QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Bolero 8 EC herbicide: 0.5 - 1.0 pint ² b)QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Prowl 3.3 EC herbicide: 2.4 pints ³ c)QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Command 3ME: 0.8-1.6 pints
Yellow Nutsedge	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Basagran herbicide: 1.5 - 2.0 pints

Weed	Tank Mix Information
Morningglory	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Command 3ME: 0.8-1.6 pints
Heavy infestations of broadleaf weeds	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound Storm herbicide: 1.5 pints
For weeds and grasses not controlled by QuinStar	QuinStar: 0.33-0.67 pound propanil: 2-4 pounds a.i.
1 Apply tank mix after rice has reached the 3 leaf stage 2 Apply tank mix to the soil surface 1-5 days before rice emergence. 3 Apply this tank mix to soil surface after planting, before rice emergence, and before sprangletop emergence.	

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS – RICE

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Do not apply more than 0.67 pounds of QuinStar herbicide per acre, per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply QuinStar within 40 days of harvest. Do not apply QuinStar to rice that is heading.
- State Specific Restrictions: Because there are additional state restrictions in Arkansas, contact the Arkansas Plant Board or a representative for specific instructions about applying QuinStar in Arkansas.

In Arkansas, QUINCLORAC must not be applied in an area from one mile west of Highway #1 to one mile east of Highway # 163 from the Craighead - Poinsett County line to the Cross - Poinsett County line. Furthermore, no aerial application is allowed in the area of Poinsett County one mile west of Highway # 1 to two miles west of Highway #1 and one mile east of Highway # 163 to Ditch #10, from the Craighead - Poinsett County line to the Cross - Poinsett county line.

- Crop Rotation Restrictions: Do not plant any crop other than rice for a period of 309 days following application.
 - Eggplants and tobacco should not be planted within 12 months on the fields treated with QuinStar.
 - Tomatoes and carrots should not be planted within 24 months on fields treated with QuinStar.

In case of crop failure, only rice may be immediately replanted.

- Soil Restrictions:
 - Do not use QuinStar on precision-cut fields until the second rice crop as injury can occur.
 - Do not use QuinStar on sand and loamy sand soils.
 - Do not apply to rice fields with a history of poor water-holding capacity (porous subsoil), as

erratic weed control may result.

- Do not apply QuinStar on any rice soil that does not have an impermeable hard pan to provide good water holding capacity.
- Drift Concerns: Do not allow QuinStar to drift outside of the intended target areas.
 - Ground application: Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
 - Aerial application: Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 8 mph.
- Temperature Inversions: Do not apply QuinStar when air temperatures exceed 90° F.
- Do not use rice straw or processing byproducts (such as chaff, hulls, etc.) as soil amendments or mulch for high-value crops such as bedding stock, vegetable transplants, or ornamental and fruit trees.
- Do not use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustacea (crayfish).
- Do not use water from rice cultivation after a QuinStar application to irrigate any crop other than rice.
- Do not use in California or Florida.
- QuinStar cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Table 3. Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Rice	40 days	0.67 pound	0.67 pound	n/a	yes

CROPS

This product can be used on the following crops: Rice

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Weeds listed in this label:	
Common Name	Scientific Name

Weeds listed in this label:	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Dayflower Species	<i>Commelina spp.</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Jointvetch Species	
Northern,	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>
Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa co/onum</i>
Morningglory species	
Tall (common),	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Cypressvine,	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Entireleaf,	<i>Ipomoea hederacea integruscula</i>
Ivyleaf,	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Palmleaf,	<i>Ipomoea wnghtli</i>
Pitted,	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Purple Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh, Inc. or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Albaugh, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

ALBAUGH, INC. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL ALBAUGH, INC. OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Albaugh, Inc. and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Albaugh, Inc.