

J2B / Stam M4 / Amend / 03-06-03
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Stam* M4

EPA Reg. No. 62719-392
Formerly Rohm and Haas EPA Reg. No. 707-109
Alternate Brand Name: Stam 4E

Registration Notes:

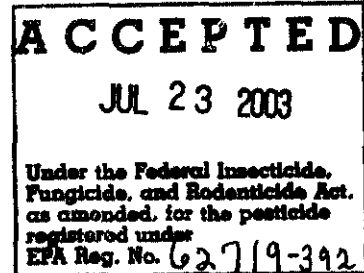
Source label text based on EPA-accepted copy dated October 22, 2002.

Proposed changes by amendment:

1. Revised Precautionary Statements and First Aid based upon the following toxicity categories and PR Notice 2001-1:

Acute Toxicity Category by Route of Exposure:

Route of Exposure	Stam* M4
Oral LD ₅₀	Cat III
Dermal LD ₅₀	Cat IV
Inhalation	Cat IV
Ocular Irritation	Cat II
Dermal Irritation	Cat III
Dermal Sensitization	Non-Sensitizer



2. Added sale copy "For postemergence weed control in rice."
3. Revised Environmental Hazards section.
4. Revised Physical or Chemical Hazards statement.
5. Revised Storage and Disposal section.
6. Revised table of contents.
7. General Information: Revised first paragraph under heading; added new second paragraph; moved Restrictions under this heading from end of the label.
8. Weeds Controlled: Added new section heading; revised and corrected weed table to currently accepted common and scientific names; revised paragraph under table..
9. Revised the following sections for clarity: Timing and Dosage Recommendations; Early Timing and Rates; Mid-Timing and Rates; Rescue Timing and Rates; Application Equipment; Effect of Climatic Conditions and Cultural Practices on Weed Control; and, Compatibility with Other Chemicals.
10. Minor revisions throughout for clarity.

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Base Label:

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Stam* M4

For postemergence weed control in rice

Active Ingredient	
propanil: 3', 4'-dichloropropionilide †	44.8%
Inert Ingredients.....	<u>55.2%</u>
Total.....	100.0%

† Equivalent to 4 lb active ingredient per gallon.
This product contains the toxic inert ingredient Isophorone.

Keep Out of Reach of Children **WARNING AVISO**

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Causes Skin Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed

Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-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 of butyl rubber (≥14 mils)
- 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.

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.

First Aid

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

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 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.

Note to Physician: Emesis is recommended.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and shrimp. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 1/2 mile upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g., 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.

See groundwater and surface water advisory information under Environmental Hazards in label booklet.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-392

EPA Est. _____

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
 Dow AgroSciences LLC Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.
 Made in USA

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

Label Booklet:

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

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Refer to inside of label booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Causes Skin Irritation • Harmful if Swallowed

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-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 of butyl rubber (\geq 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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Environmental Hazards

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This pesticide is toxic to fish and shrimp. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 1/2 mile upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g. 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.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical prior to flooding may result in some shallow groundwater contamination due to cracks in the subsoil of the rice paddy.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may contaminate water through runoff following rainfall events and by seepage through levees. This product has a high potential for runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Levees should be constructed with adequate time prior to chemical application so that they are compacted to reduce seepage and to hold a 3 to 6 inch flood (2001 Mississippi Rice Growers Guide). Other guidance is located at <http://agronomy.ucdavis.edu/uccerice/water/seep.htm> and from the document "Closed Rice Water Management Systems" from the National Resource Conservation Service of USDA. The University of Arkansas Rice Production Book (<http://www.uaex.edu/Other-Areas/publications/html>) also provides information concerning levee production.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use 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 its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate of butyl rubber (\geq 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Ground all metal containers when transferring product. Protect from freezing. If stored below 32°F and crystals form, warm to 72°F for 24 hours, periodically shaking or rolling container to reconstitute.

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

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse(or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities or, if allowed, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke..

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

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Use MSHA/NIOSH self-contained breathing apparatus or air mask for large spills in confined areas. Dike the spill with inert material (sand, earth, fuller's earth, etc.) and if appropriate transfer the liquid and solid dike material to separate containers for recovery or disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep out of all sewers and open bodies of water. Refer to Precautionary Statements.

General Information

(For Rice Grown in Southern United States Only)

Stam* M4 herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds active ingredient (a.i.) per U.S. gallon. Stam M4 is not a hormone-type herbicide, but kills susceptible weeds by direct contact action. For this reason, thorough spray coverage of emerged weeds is essential for best results. Only weeds that have emerged and are exposed at time of application will be controlled. Stam M4 has no preemergence or residual herbicidal activity in soil. Apply Stam M4 only to fields that have been drained of floodwater. Stam M4 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 contributes to increased yields.

Read Mixing and Equipment label instructions before application. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers' labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply this product within 60 days of rice harvest.
- Do not apply more than a maximum of 6 lb a.i. per acre in a single application or exceed 8 lb a.i. per acre total dosage per season.
- Do not apply this product to any crop other than rice. Stam M4 will cause injury to 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, Stam M4 does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.
- Do not apply to fields nor drain water from treated field into areas where catfish farming is practiced.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 60 days following treatment.

Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application)

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 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 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 operating 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 followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information section.

Aerial Spray Drift 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 section 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 penetration. 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 will produce 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 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 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.

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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 local, low level 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 temperature 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 the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected 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).

Weeds Controlled

Stam M4 controls the following weeds:

Common Name	Scientific Name
barnyardgrass †	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
beakrush (spearhead)	<i>Rhynchospora corniculata</i>
bulrush, ricefield	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>
cockspur, guif	<i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i>
crabgrass species	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
flatsedge, rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
foxtail species	<i>Setaria spp.</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
globe fringerush (hoorahgrass)	<i>Fimbristylis miliaceae</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castaniifolia</i>
junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
paragrass	<i>Panicum purpurascens</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
sesbania, hemp (coffeebean)	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
spikerush (wiregrass)	<i>Eleocharis spp.</i>
umbrella plant, smallflower	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>
watergrass	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides/phyllopogon</i>

† 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 Stam M4 is effective, a tank mixture of Stam M4 at 4 quarts (4 lb a.i.) per acre with either Prowl herbicide at 1.5 to 2 pints per acre, Bolero 8EC herbicide at 3 to 4 pints per acre, or Facet herbicide at labeled rates is recommended to control barnyardgrass (up to the 3 leaf stage).

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Timing and Dosage Recommendations

Early Timing and Rates

Apply Stam M4 when a satisfactory stand of rice has been established. The amount of Stam M4 to apply depends upon the growth stage and condition of the target weeds. Stam M4 is most effective if applied when susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing under favorable soil moisture and weather conditions. Use a higher rate in the recommended rate range for heavy weed infestations, weeds in advanced stages of growth, or when growing conditions are less than optimum.

For best results apply Stam M4 at the rate of 3 to 4 quarts (3 to 4 lb a.i.) 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 as specified on the label. Generally, this will be 15 to 25 days after planting.

Mid-Timing and Rates

Apply Stam M4 at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts (4 to 6 lb a.i.) per acre to actively growing grass weeds 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.

Rescue Timing and Rates

Apply Stam M4 at the rate of 5 to 6 quarts (5 to 6 lb a.i.) 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 broadleaf weeds. An emergency treatment, which must occur no later than 60 days before harvest, should be considered a salvage operation only and cannot be relied upon for total control of grass and broadleaf weeds.

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 Stam M4 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 weeds 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 or helicopter, spray swath width should not exceed the width of wing span or rotor plus 10%. Measure swaths accurately for flagging.

Ground Sprayers: Use standard low-pressure herbicide boom sprayers equipped with 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. Adjust boom height according to nozzle manufacturer's specifications.

Flush all equipment with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment, including nurse tanks used for Stam M4, 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 Stam M4. A temporary yellowing or tip burn of rice may be noted after treatment, but new growth will be 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 condition due to disease or insect infestations, excessive soil salts, overwatering, or prolonged drought.

and extremely hot weather. Growers are cautioned not to spray under such conditions and/or when the maximum daily temperature has been or is expected to exceed 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. Such preparation encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice and weeds, allowing more accurate timing and coverage of Stam M4 sprays for optimum weed control.

Water Management: Before application of Stam M4, drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as necessary to prevent drying and crusting. Flushing encourages uniform emergence and vigorous growth of grass, broadleaf weeds and rice, which is essential for optimum weed control. Flushing of fields should occur when 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.

Treated fields should be flooded before a second infestation of grass develops. To prevent additional grass weed seed from germinating, rice fields should be flooded within 24 hours after spraying, or as soon as possible after 24 hours.

Temperature: Prevailing temperatures a few days before and after applying Stam M4 have an important effect on the weed control effectiveness. Effectiveness of weed control increases as daily maximum temperature increases above 75°F and decreases as the daily maximum temperature declines below 75°F. Do not apply Stam M4 when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 65°F or exceed 100°F. Less than optimum temperature at time of application is not critical as long as the temperature exceeds 75°F during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain: Grasses and weeds are more responsive to Stam M4 during periods of high humidity when the foliage is moist or covered by dew. When the humidity is very low spray tends to evaporate before reaching weed foliage. For best results under low relative humidity conditions, increase spray volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre. To avoid loss of the deposited spray before adsorption by weeds, do not apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.

Wind: To avoid potential drift to sensitive crops or streaked or uneven application, do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph.

Compatibility With Other Chemicals

Tank mix applications of Stam M4 with other herbicides, insecticides, spray adjuvants or liquid fertilizers may reduce crop tolerance and/or weed control or impair mixing properties. Use of these products in tank mix applications with Stam M4 is done at the user's risk.

Adverse Reaction to Insecticides: Rice plants may be severely injured or killed if Stam M4 is applied in tank mix combinations or sequentially with certain insecticides. Do not combine Stam M4 with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl (Sevin, etc.), methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin, etc.) or organophosphorus insecticides (such as parathion, methyl parathion, Guthion, malathion, etc.). Do not apply any carbamate or organophosphorus insecticides to rice fields within 14 days before or after Stam M4.

Do not apply Stam M4 to rice fields planted with rice seed treated with bird repellents containing methiocarb. Consult local Extension specialist for current recommendations of approved insecticides on rice.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

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