62719-482 11/14/2006 1/21

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

NOV 14 2006

Mr. Rafael Herrera
Dow Agrosciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

Subject: STAM 4SC
EPA Registration Number 62719-482
Application dated August 31, 2006

Dear Mr. Herrera:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with reregistration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1) Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number to the label.
2) It is **recommended** that you add the Signal word CAUTION to the label, and also add the word "Caution" to the PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS section
3) It is **recommended** that you add a FIRST AID section with category III toxicity statements for each route of exposure.
4) On pages 2 and 7, in the PPE section when the product is not packaged with a built in probe, change the subheading "Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear" to "Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following:"
5) In the section ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS on page 9, remove the statements "(2001 Mississippi Rice Growers Guide). Other guidance is located at http://Agronomy..... also provides information concerning levee protection." Also remove the headings "Groundwater Advisory" and "Surface Water Advisory" and remove the statement "This product has a high potential for runoff."
6) On page 3, remove the statement "See groundwater and surface water advisory information under Environmental Hazards in label booklet" from the ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS section. Add ALL REQUIRED STATEMENTS for Environmental Hazards as stipulated in the Propanil RED to this section.
7) On page 11, under Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application) revise statement #1 to "The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter." Also, under the subsection Boom Length, revise "rotor length" to "90% of the rotor blade diameter."
8) At the end of the Spray Drift Management Section on page 6, add a section entitled

"General Spray Drift Restrictions for All States:" with the following information from the RED listed:

a. Apply Only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph at the application site
b. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572)
c. For ground applications: Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy
d. For aerial applications: Do not apply by air if drift can occur to sensitive nontarget crops or plants that are within 100 feet of the application site. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions."

9) On page 12 and 16, in the section Restrictions, the statement "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." should be revised to state "2 miles" instead of " ½ mile."
10) On page 13 and 17, remove the word "Recommendations" from the heading "Timing and Dosage Recommendations". Also remove the word "recommended" from the following paragraph.
11) On page 16, after the heading "FOR USE ON RICE GROWN IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY," define what states are included in the "Southern United States."
12) On page 11, remove the word "Recommendations" from the heading "Timing and Dosage Recommendations". Also remove the word "recommended" from the following paragraph.
13) On page 14, add "To the extent consistent with applicable law" before the statements "Dow Agrosciences makes no other express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other express or implied warranty" and "All such risks shall be assumed by buyer." Also, revise "To the extent permitted by law" to "To the extent consistent with applicable law."

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions, contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.

Sincerely,

James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Base Label:

(Logo) **Dow AgroSciences**

Stam® 4SC

Herbicide

For postemergence weed control in rice

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

NOV 14 2006

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

62719-482

Active Ingredient	
propanil: 3', 4'-dichloropropionanilide	41.4%
Other Ingredients	58.6%
Total	100.0%

Contains 4 lb of active ingredient per gallon

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Precautionary Statements

[Editor's Note: The language in this PPE section will be included on the label if the product is packaged with a built-in probe.]

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber ≥14 mils. For more information, follow instructions in Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following, except when removing an unrinsed probe:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- In addition, handlers must wear chemical-resistant footwear when cleaning up spills or equipment

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear the following when removing an unrinsed probe:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear if the systems operates under pressure
- Chemical-resistant apron

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing or 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

[Editor's Note: The language in this PPE section will be included on the label if the product is not packaged with a built-in probe.]

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber ≥14 mils. For more information, follow instructions in Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing or 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

[Editor's Note: The language in this Engineering Controls section will be included on the label if the product is packaged with a built-in probe.]

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] for dermal protection and must:
- Wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this label for mixers and loaders.
- Wear protective eyewear, if the system operates under pressure.
- Chemical-resistant footwear must be provided and be immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

[Editor's Note: The language in this Engineering Controls section will be included on the label if the product is not packaged with a built-in probe.]

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders must either: (1) use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for dermal protection of agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] **or** (2) use the probe system described below.

Probe System

Specific requirements for use of the probe closed mixing/loading system:
- Remove plug from bung of drum containing this product only when drum is sitting on the ground or on a secure level platform with the bung end of the drum pointed up.
- Do not pour this product from its drum.
- Transfer product from the drum to the mixing tank by use of a suction hose connected at one end to the suction pump on the mixing tank and connected at the other end to a probe (dip tube) that is inserted through the bung opening into the drum.
- Do not handle the probe or bung in a manner that allows dripping or splattering of the product onto yourself or any other person.
- Do not touch the portion of the probe that has been in contact with this product until after the probe has been triple rinsed with water.
- If all of the product is removed from the drum, then triple rinse the probe while it remains inside the drum.

Unrinsed Probes

- If an unrinsed probe must be removed from the drum, then use an anti-drip flange and immediately transfer the probe into a container of rinse water. The anti-drip flange must be designed to remove excess propanil product from the probe as it is extracted from the drum.
- Take the following steps if the probe must be disconnected from the suction hose before both the probe and the hose have been triple rinsed:
  - o Equip the probe end of the hose with a shut off valve.
  - o Install a dry break coupling between the valve and the probe.
  - o Close the shut off valve before disconnecting the probe.

All Transfer Systems

In addition, mixers and loaders using all systems must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this labeling for mixers and loaders.
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure.
- When using a system that meets the requirements in the WPS as a closed system or using a probe system when the probe is not removed, chemical-resistant footwear must be provided, be immediately available, and be used in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown.

All systems must be capable of removing the pesticide from the shipping container and transferring it into mixing tanks and/or application equipment. At any disconnect point, the system must be equipped with a dry disconnect or dry couple shut off device that is warranted by the manufacturer to minimize drippage.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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 and aquatic invertebrates.

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

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. 62719-482 EPA Est. No. _____

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Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Net Contents __ gal

Label Booklet:

(Logo) **Dow AgroSciences**

Stam® 4SC

Herbicide

For postemergence weed control in rice

Active Ingredient	
propanil: 3', 4'-dichloropropionanilide	41.4%
Other Ingredients	58.6%
Total	100.0%

Contains 4 lb of active ingredient per gallon

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

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(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

[Editor's Note: The language in this PPE section will be included on the label if the product is packaged with a built-in probe.]

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber ≥14 mils. For more information, follow instructions in Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following, except when removing an unrinsed probe:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- In addition, handlers must wear chemical-resistant footwear when cleaning up spills or equipment

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear the following when removing an unrinsed probe:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear if the systems operates under pressure
- Chemical-resistant apron

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing or 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing or 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

[Editor's Note: The language in this Engineering Controls section will be included on the label if the product is packaged with a built-in probe.]

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] for dermal protection and must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this label for mixers and loaders.
- Wear protective eyewear, if the system operates under pressure.
- Chemical-resistant footwear must be provided and be immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

[Editor's Note: The language in this Engineering Controls section will be included on the label if the product is not packaged with a built-in probe.]

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders must either: (1) use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for dermal protection of agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] **or** (2) use the probe system described below.

Probe System

Specific requirements for use of the probe closed mixing/loading system:

- Remove plug from bung of drum containing this product only when drum is sitting on the ground or on a secure level platform with the bung end of the drum pointed up.
- Do not pour this product from its drum.
- Transfer product from the drum to the mixing tank by use of a suction hose connected at one end to the suction pump on the mixing tank and connected at the other end to a probe (dip tube) that is inserted through the bung opening into the drum.
- Do not handle the probe or bung in a manner that allows dripping or splattering of the product onto yourself or any other person.
- Do not touch the portion of the probe that has been in contact with this product until after the probe has been triple rinsed with water.
- If all of the product is removed from the drum, then triple rinse the probe while it remains inside the drum.

Unrinsed Probes

- If an unrinsed probe must be removed from the drum, then use an anti-drip flange and immediately transfer the probe into a container of rinse water. The anti-drip flange must be designed to remove excess propanil product from the probe as it is extracted from the drum.
- Take the following steps if the probe must be disconnected from the suction hose before both the probe and the hose have been triple rinsed:
  - Equip the probe end of the hose with a shut off valve.
  - Install a dry break coupling between the valve and the probe.
  - Close the shut off valve before disconnecting the probe.

All Transfer Systems

In addition, mixers and loaders using all systems must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this labeling for mixers and loaders.
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure.

- When using a system that meets the requirements in the WPS as a closed system or using a probe system when the probe is not removed, chemical-resistant footwear must be provided, be immediately available, and be used in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown.

All systems must be capable of removing the pesticide from the shipping container and transferring it into mixing tanks and/or application equipment. At any disconnect point, the system must be equipped with a dry disconnect or dry couple shut off device that is warranted by the manufacturer to minimize drippage.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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 and aquatic invertebrates.

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.

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.

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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 made out of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear 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: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 diking 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

Stam® 4SC herbicide for postemergence weed control in rice is formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 4 lb active ingredient per gallon. Stam 4SC 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. Stam 4SC has no preemergence or residual herbicidal activity in soil. Only weeds that have emerged and are exposed at time of application will be controlled. Apply Stam 4SC only to fields that have been drained of floodwater. Stam 4SC 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 weed competition from the rice crop, saves moisture, and generally 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.

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 observed.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a 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 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).

For Use on Rice Grown in California Only

Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply this product within 60 days of rice harvest.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** apply more than a maximum of 6 quarts of Stam 4SC (6 lb active ingredient) per acre in a single application or exceed 8 quarts of Stam 4SC (8 lb active ingredient) per acre total dosage per season.
- **In California:** Use Stam 4SC only where rice fields are completely drained or a minimal amount of water remains. If high water level is desired, re-flood field after 12 hours and before 7 days after treatment. This will discourage new weed infestations.
- **Do not** apply this product to any crop other than rice. Stam 4SC will cause injury to most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses.
- **Do not** apply this product (directly or indirectly) to wild rice (*Zizania* spp.).
- Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on beans, cotton, soybeans, corn, safflower, seedling legumes, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs, and ornamentals. Once applied, Stam 4SC does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.
- **Do not** apply to fields nor drain water from treated fields into areas where commercial catfish or crayfish (crawfish) farming is practiced.
- **Do not** graze treated fields or feed treated forage within 60 days of the last application.
- **Do not** rotate treated land to other crops or transplant to crops other than rice for 60 days following treatment of this product.
- **Do not** apply this product within 14 days before or after carbamate or organophosphate insecticide applications. Otherwise, serious injuries to rice may occur.
- 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.

Emergency Release Provision:
Do not discharge water from treated rice paddies in California following treatment, unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release, for:

- 7 days in dry seeded rice in California
- 7 days for water-seeded rice in California

Weeds Controlled

Stam 4SC provides selective postemergence control of the following weeds in rice:

Common Name	Scientific Name
annual sedges	*Cyperus* spp.
barnyardgrass†	*Echinochloa crus-galli*

crabgrass species	*Digitaria* spp.
early watergrass[†,††]	*Echinochloa oryzoides*
late watergrass[†,††]	*Echinochloa phyllopogon*
junglerice[†]	*E. colonum*
ricefield bulrush	*Scirpus mucronatus*
rice flatsedge	*Cyperus iria*
smallflower umbrella plant	*Cyperus difformis*

[h]
[†] In isolated instances, biotypes of barnyardgrass/watergrass **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 4SC is effective, tank mix Stam 4SC at labeled rate with other rice herbicides that are recommended for control of barnyardgrass/watergrass (up to the 3 leaf stage).

[††]Applications to early and late watergrass made past the 4 leaf stage will result in partial control.

Timing and Dosage Recommendations

Early Timing and Rates

Apply Stam 4SC when a satisfactory stand of rice has been established that will tolerate flooding. The amount of Stam 4SC to apply depends upon the growth stage and condition of target weeds. Stam 4SC is most effective if applied when susceptible grasses 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. Emergency treatments made to weeds in advanced growth stages, such as when grass weeds are tillering, must occur at least 60 days before harvest.

For best results apply Stam 4SC at the rate of 3 to 4 quarts (3 to 4 lb active ingredient) 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. In order to insure satisfactory weed control, **do not** apply less than 3 quarts of Stam 4SC per acre in a single spray application.

Mid-Timing and Rates

Stam 4SC can be applied at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts (4 to 6 lb active ingredient) 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.

Use of Surfactants: The addition of a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pints per acre, or other 80% active nonionic surfactant at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture, is recommended.

Rescue Timing and Rates

Apply Stam 4SC at the rate of 5 to 6 quarts (5 to 6 lb active ingredient) plus 1 to 2 pints per acre of crop oil concentrate in 12 to 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.

Mixing Directions

Stam 4SC is an aqueous suspension formulation. Stam 4SC will disperse more quickly if water temperature is 50°F or warmer. Use only clean water for spraying. With the pump and agitator running, slowly add the recommended amount of Stam 4SC into a partially filled mix tank. The jet or tank agitators must be positioned to create a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface and to provide complete agitation at the bottom of the tank, preventing dead spots where the material can accumulate. A centrifugal pump is suggested to provide additional propeller shear action for dispersing and mixing this

product. To avoid foaming, keep filling and bypass lines below the liquid surface. Stam 4SC must be completely dispersed and mixed prior to application.

If a tank mixture is to be applied, always conduct a compatibility test prior to use by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (jar). The order of addition to water should be dry flowables or wettable powders first, flowables second, liquid formulations third, and crop oil concentrates last. Allow for each material to go into solution prior to the addition of the next material. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for 15 minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to re-suspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied.

As each material is added to the spray mixture, always allow for complete mixing before adding the next ingredient. Add crop oil concentrates last and continue agitation while filling the mixing tank to the desired spray volume.

Do not add Stam 4SC directly to the spray tank of aircraft. Once properly dispersed in mix tank, pump spray mixture to aircraft spray tank (include rinsate from mix tank). To ensure uniformity of sprays, maintain agitation throughout application.

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 4SC 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 upon 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 the 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 so nozzle spray patterns meet uniformly. Avoid raising boom too high.

Flush all equipment with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment, including nurse tanks used for Stam 4SC, 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 tolerant to Stam 4SC. A temporary yellowing or tip burn of rice 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 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 maximum daily temperatures have been or are 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 conditions encourage uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and broadleaf weeds, allowing more accurate timing and coverage of sprays of Stam 4SC for optimum weed control.

Water Management
Before application of Stam 4SC, 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
The temperature a few days before and after applying Stam 4SC has an important effect on the weed-killing activity. The activity increases as daily maximum temperature increases above 75°F and decreases as the daily maximum temperature declines below 75°F. Do not apply Stam 4SC 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 so long as the temperature exceeds 75°F during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain
Grasses and weeds are more responsive to Stam 4SC 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. **Do not** spray if rain is expected within 8 hours to avoid loss of deposited spray and herbicide adsorption by weeds.

Wind
Do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph to avoid drift hazard to sensitive crops and the possibility of uneven (streaked) spray applications.

Compatibility With Other Chemicals

Tank mix applications of Stam 4SC 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 4SC is done at the user's risk.

Liquid Fertilizer: Premixing this product in a ratio of 1 part Stam 4SC to 2 parts water is recommended prior to mixing with liquid fertilizer.

Adverse Reaction to Insecticides
Rice plants may be severely injured or killed if Stam 4SC is applied in tank mix combinations or sequentially before or after certain insecticides. Do not tank mix Stam 4SC with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl, etc., or organophosphorus insecticides (such as malathion and methyl parathion, etc.). Do not apply any of the carbamate or organophosphorus insecticides to rice fields within 14 days before or after applying Stam 4SC.

Do not apply Stam 4SC 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.

For Use on Rice Grown in Southern United States Only

Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply this product within 60 days of rice harvest.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** apply more than a maximum of 6 quarts of Stam 4SC (6 lb active ingredient) per acre in a single application or exceed 8 quarts of Stam 4SC (8 lb active ingredient) per acre total dosage per season.
- **Do not** apply this product to any crop other than rice. Stam 4SC will cause injury to most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses.
- **Do not** apply this product (directly or indirectly) to wild rice (*Zizania* spp.).
- Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on beans, cotton, cucurbits, soybeans, corn, safflower, seedling legumes, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs, and ornamentals. Once applied, Stam 4SC does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.
- **Do not** apply to fields nor drain water from treated fields into areas where commercial catfish or crayfish (crawfish) farming is practiced.
- **Do not** graze treated fields or feed treated forage within 60 days of the last application.
- **Do not** rotate treated land to other crops or transplant to crops other than rice for 60 days following treatment of this product.
- **Do not** apply this product within 14 days before or after carbamate or organophosphate insecticide applications. Otherwise, serious injuries to rice may occur.
- 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.

Emergency Release Provision:
Water holding (discharge) intervals for flood water from treated rice paddies following treatment in the southern United States:

- For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice grown south of Interstate Highway 10 from the Texas/Louisiana border to Houston and east of State Highway 35 from Houston to Port Lavaca – Flood water must be held for 10 days after application unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release. For Texas rice grown in areas north or west of these boundaries, the water holding interval is 7 days.
- For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in southern Louisiana south of Highway 14 – Flood water must be held for 15 days after propanil application unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release. For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in Louisiana, north of the Highway 14 boundary, the water holding interval is 7 days.
- For rice in all other parts of the southern United States not mentioned above – Flood water must be held for 7 days after application unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release.

Weeds Controlled

Stam 4SC provides selective postemergence control of the following weeds in rice:

Common Name	Scientific Name
annual sedges	*Cyperus* spp.
barnyardgrass†	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
beakrush (spearhead)	*Rhynchospora corniculata*
broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
crabgrass species	*Digitaria* spp.
curly dock	*Rumex crispus*
foxtail species	*Setaria* spp.
goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
gulf cockspur	*Echinochloa crus-pavonis*
hemp sesbania (coffeebean)	*Sesbania exaltata*
hoorahgrass	*Fimbristylis miliaceae*
junglerice†	*E. colonum*

Mexicanweed	*Caperonia castaniifolia*
paragrass	*Panicum purpurascens*
redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
rice flatsedge	*Cyperus iria*
smallflower umbrella plant	*Cyperus difformis*
spikerush (wiregrass)	*Eleocharis* spp.
Texas panicum	*Panicum texanum*
watergrass†	*Echinochloa* spp.
woolly croton	*Croton capitatus*

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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 Limitation 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

To the extent permitted by law, 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

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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