71085-16 9-21-2000

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

EPA Reg. Number: 71085-16

Date of Issuance: SEP 21 2000

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

__x__ Registration
____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: DUET EDF Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

RICECO LLC Corp.
5100 Poplar Ave. Suite 2428
Memphis, TN. 38137

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

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

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

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

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

2. Make the following label changes:

   a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No.71085-16".

   b. Add "AVISO" after WARNING "WARNING ADVISO"

Signature of Approving Official:

Date: SEP 21 2000

EPA Form 8570-6

c. Add a Spanish Advisory Statement.

d. After PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, add "Some material that are chemical -resistant to the product are listed below. If you want options, follow the instructions for in the following category?. on an EPA chemical resistant category chart"

e. Separate "User Safety Recommendations" in a separate box.

f. Remove "Waterproof " From Chemical resistant waterproof gloves".

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

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

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

3/8

7/12/00

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
SEP 21 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 71085-16

RICECO LLC

DUET EDF

Herbicide

FOR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF BROADLEAF, GRASS, AND SEDGE WEEDS IN RICE FIELDS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
3',4'-Dichloropropionanilide	80.00%
Methyl 2-[[[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]methyl]benzoate	0.62%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	19.38%
TOTAL	100.00%

This product contains 0.8 pounds of 3',4'-Dichloropropionanilide and 2.8 grams of Methyl 2-[[[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]sulfonyl]methyl]benzoate per pound of formulated product.

EPA Registration No. 71085-XX
EPA Establishment No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING

FIRST AID

If Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

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

If In Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HAVE THE PRODUCT CONTAINER OR LABEL WITH YOU WHEN CALLING A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR OR GOING FOR TREATMENT.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-424-9300

NET CONTENTS:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury or skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- coverall worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- chemical resistant waterproof gloves, such as barrier laminate or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber or Viton
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- protective eyewear
- chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. This product is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water intended for domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval (REI). 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 into 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant waterproof gloves, such as barrier laminate or nitrile rubber or neoprene or Viton
- Chemical resistant footwear plus Socks
- Protective Eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Containers should not be stacked more than 3 containers high. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Damaged or leaking containers which contain product that cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Any spilled material should be thoroughly absorbed with a suitable absorbent, swept up and transferred to a new or waste container for disposal as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal".

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container. Keep containers closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. 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 Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Offer rinsed containers for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WHERE TO USE

RICECO DUET EDF is used for postemergence control of broadleaf, grass, and sedge weeds in RICE fields.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual arrowhead, barnyardgrass (watergrass), blunt spikerush, brachiaria (signalgrass), cocklebur, coffeeweed, crabgrass, croton, curly indigo, dayflower, ducksalad, eclipta, eisen waterhyssop, falsepimpernel, foxtail, goosegrass, gooseweed, gulf cockspur, hemp sesbania, mexicanweed, millet (Texas), morningglory, mud plaintain, paragrass, Pennsylvania smartweed, pickerelweed, pigweed, purple ammannia, redstem, rice flatsedge, roughweed bulrush, smallflower umbrellaplant, sourdock, southern naiad, spearhead, Texasweed, water plantain, waterwort, wiregrass, yellow nutsedge.
(DUET EDF will not control bermudagrass, cattail, johnsongrass, red rice and sprangletop).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Several important factors should be taken into account to achieve a high efficiency of selective weed control with DUET EDF. These include uniform application, growth stage, water management and weather conditions. To assure uniform application mix the prescribed amount of DUET EDF with a sufficient volume of water to provide thorough coverage of target area. For aerial applications use approximately 10 gallons of water, or for surface (ground) applications 20-30 gallons of water per acre at sufficient spray pressure. Agitate tank mixes thoroughly and continuously. Avoid over and under applications.

Growth stage of weeds is very important. Best results for selective weed control are obtained when most grasses have reached the 1 to 3 leaf stage.

A static flood should be placed on treated fields approximately 48 hours following application for optimum weed control results. See "Application Timing" for additional information concerning flooding.

Proper field preparation is essential to obtain a relatively clod free and level surface and to obtain uniform flood levels and growth. Fields may be flushed prior to treatment to produce uniform and vigorous grass germination and growth. Drain water from fields prior to applying DUET EDF. Higher rates are recommended to control larger grasses or exposed weeds when rice fields are not completely drained. Inspect rice fields regularly to select the correct application time.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
DO NOT apply more than 8 quarts of DUET EDF per growing season.
DO NOT apply DUET EDF within 14 days before or after insecticide applications. Serious injury to rice may occur.
DO NOT apply to fields where commercial catfish farming is practiced and do not drain water from treated fields into areas where catfish farming is practiced.
DO NOT apply this product (directly or indirectly) to any crop except rice.
DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
DO NOT apply when wind conditions will allow drift to adjacent, susceptible crops such as beans, soybeans, cotton, safflower, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards (such as almonds, prunes and grapes) and other sensitive crops.

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Temperature: Temperatures at and before application affect product activity in controlling target weeds. Applications should be made when daily maximum temperatures are between 75°F and 100°F. Control decreases with temperatures below 75°F and increases with temperatures above 75°F.

Application Timing: DUET EDF normally requires 8 hours of DIRECT sunlight after application for absorption into target weeds; however, many atmospheric and environmental conditions can affect absorption into the target weeds. It is highly recommended that application of DUET EDF be planned so that the applied product remains in contact with the leaf surface for at least 48 hours prior to rainfall or flooding. Historically, morning applications of Propanil products, including DUET EDF, have produced better results in weed control.

Relative Humidity: DUET EDF is a contact herbicide; therefore, herbicidal activity is affected by humidity. High humidity and dew aid in weed control by allowing the product to remain in solution longer on the leaf surface. Low humidity decreases plant activity and thus reduces product absorption. During periods of very low humidity, higher spray volumes, 12-15 gallons per acre, should be used when applied aerially.

Soil Moisture: Under dry conditions grass and broadleaf weeds are less susceptible to control. Higher rates of product, 4 to 6 quarts per acre, should be used to achieve control.

Wind: Although DUET EDF is less susceptible to drift than solvent-based Propanil products, application should be avoided if wind velocity is high enough to cause drift of the application spray off the target site or irregular spray patterns. (For additional Propanil spray drift information consult Cedar Chemical's publication; New Options for Drift Control in Rice).

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:

Avoiding spray drift at the application 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 distance from the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the 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 ls 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 3 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 of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released paralled 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 nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrow 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 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 downward. 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 terain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets amd 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 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).

ADJUVANTS AND APPLICATION AIDS:
When DUET EDF is used alone (not in combination with any other postemergent rice herbicide), a low viscosity crop oil concentrate or surfactant may be used to improve wetting of foliage and increase weed control. Use of a crop oil concentrate is recommended when application is made during cool weather conditions or unstable weather conditions that may produce rain. Under adverse weather conditions, the addition of a crop oil concentrate when tank mixing DUET EDF and other rice herbicides for application should be considered. Consult product labels for adjuvant recommendations. The use of a suitable crop oil concentrate or surfactant does not significantly increase injury to rice (leaftip burn).

Consult Extension Service for detailed application rates.

RECOMMENDED BROADCAST RATE:
Apply 3.75 pounds of DUET EDF per acre when most grasses have reached the 1 to 3 leaf stage. Use 5.0 to 6.25 pounds of DUET EDF per acre when the grasses are large (4 to 5 leaf stage) or when unseasonably cool weather conditions prevail, grass and broadleaf weeds are stressed due to dry conditions, or in cases where rice fields have not been drained completely and where weeds are large enough.

Barnyardgrass may be controlled up to 30 to 45 days after planting, before rice plants have reached the fully tillered growth stage.

NOTE: DUET EDF applied to rice after the 4 leaf stage may cause visible injury under some climatic conditions. Rice plants usually outgrow such injury.

NOTE: Water drained from treated fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or be released within ½ mile of a potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river, stream, etc.) or within ½ mile of a potable water intake in a standing body of water (i.e. lake, pond, or reservoir).

IN CALIFORNIA: Use DUET EDF only where rice fields are completely drained or a minimal amount of water remains. If higher water level is desired, reflood field after 12 hours and before 7 days after treatment. This will discourage new weed infestations.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned immediately following application to avoid subsequent injury to crops other than rice. Equipment should be immediately rinsed with water to remove any bulk of the product residue while still moist. Spray mixtures allowed to dry can be difficult to remove. A solution of ½ gallon of chlorine bleach in 100 gallons of water should be flushed through equipment for at least 15 minutes for further cleaning of equipment.

Water rinses may be applied to rice fields. Dispose of bleach rinses at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

RiceCo LLC AND SELLER OFFER THIS PRODUCT AND THE BUYER AND USER ACCEPTS THIS PRODUCT UNDER THE FOLLOWING AGREED CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to take into account all variables and to eliminate all risks associated with its use. Injury or damage may result because of conditions which are beyond the control of RiceCo LLC or the Seller. RiceCo LLC warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is believed to be reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use when used as directed under normal conditions. RiceCo LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. In no case shall RiceCo LLC or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. Any variation or exception from this warranty must be in writing and signed by an authorized RiceCo LLC representative.

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