



71085-22 10/2/2002 Page 188  
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OCT 2 - 2002

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. M. Sam Boudurant  
Dir. Reg. Affairs  
RiceCo LLC, Inc.  
5100 Poplar Avenue, Suite 2428  
Memphis, Tenn. 38137

Dear Ms. Boudurant:

Subject: Label Amendment  
Propanil 60 DF Herbicide  
EPA Reg. 71085-22  
Your Submission dated February 7, 2002

The Labeling referred to above submitted in connection with the application under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable, provided the following changes are added:

\* Under Swath Adjustment, Change "Downward to Downwind"

1. Under Environmental Hazard add;  
This pesticide is toxic to shrimp [current Environmental Hazard Statement].
2. Under Surface Water Label Advisory add;  
This product may contaminate water through runoff following rainfall events and 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 hrs. Levees should be constructed with adequate time period to chemical application, so they are compacted to reduce seepage and to hold a 3-6inch flood.
3. Under Ground Water Advisory add;  
This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical prior to flooding may result in shallow groundwater contamination due to cracks in the sub-soil of the rice paddy.

Change "Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, to Chemical resistant gloves, such as polyethylene, or polyvinyl chloride ->14 mils

In Agriculture Use Requirement Box, change," chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material", to "chemical resistant gloves such as Polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride -> 14 mil".

- \* Add 60-day interval prior to planting any rotational Crop in treated areas.
- \* Under Storage and Disposal, change "Storage to Pesticide Storage".

A stamped copy of the of the revised label is inclosed for your records.

Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely Yours,

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

378



(MASTER)

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

# PROPANIL 60 DF

## Herbicide

For Postemergence Control of Broadleaf and  
Grass Weeds in Rice Fields

OCT 2 - 2002  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
71085-22

Active Ingredient:	
3',4'-Dichloropropionanilide	60.00
Inert Ingredients	40.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This product contains 0.6 lb. of 3',4' Dichloropropionanilide (Propanil) per pound of formulated product

EPA Reg. No. 71085-22  
EPA Est. No. 1812-GA-01

## CAUTION-CAUCION

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

#### FIRST AID

##### If 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 by a poison control center or doctor.

##### 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 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 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 further treatment advice.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### HAZARDS TO HUMAN AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist or dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOODS, FEEDS,  
DRUGS, OR CLOTHING.

#### FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE, CALL TOLL FREE

1-800-424-9300

#### 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.

4 8 8

Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water (except where directed on this label), or 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 washwaters. 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 irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

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

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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, documentation, 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 Workers 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure

### 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. Palletized product should not be stacked more than 3 units high. Reclose all partially used containers by tying bag top shut. 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 swept up and transferred to the new container or disposed of 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 containers when possible. 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 on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

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

**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS**

**RELEASED OR SPILLED:** Sweep or shovel into containers for disposal or reworking. Keep dusting to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### RICE

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

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

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

\*Barnyardgrass (watergrass), brachiaria, coffeeweed, crabgrass, croton, curly indigo, foxtail, goosegrass, gulf cockspur, Hoorahgrass, mexicanweed, millet (Texas), panicum (Texas), paragrass, pigweed, redweed, sesbania hemp (coffeebean), signalgrass (broadleaf), sourdock, spearhead, wiregrass.

\*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 PROPANIL 60 DF is effective, a tank mixture of PROPANIL 60 DF herbicide at 6.7 lbs/acre (4 lbs. Active) with either Prowl at 1.5 to 2 pints/A, Bolero 8EC at 3 to 4 pints/A, or Facet at labeled rates is recommended to control Barnyardgrass (up to 3 leaf stage.)

Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

(PROPANIL 60 DF will not control arrowhead, bermudagrass, cattail, ducksalad, johnsongrass, nutgrass, red rice and sprangletop.)

**RiceCo's PROPANIL 60 DF** is used for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in RICE fields

Several important factors should be taken into account to achieve a high efficiency of selective weed control with PROPANIL 60 DF. These include uniform application, growth stage and weather conditions. To assure uniform

application, mix the prescribed amount of PROPANIL 60 DF with a sufficient volume of water to provide thorough coverage of target area. For aerial application 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 application.

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. Proper field preparation is essential to ascertain a relatively clod free and level surface 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 PROPANIL 60 DF. 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 when wind conditions will allow drift to adjacent, susceptible crops such as beans, soybeans, cotton, safflower, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards (such as almonds, plums, and grapes) and other sensitive crops.

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

DO NOT apply PROPANIL 60 DF within 14 days before or after insecticide applications because serious damage to rice may occur.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Weather conditions must be observed closely. Under cool weather conditions higher rates are required to achieve satisfactory control. Avoid application if rain threatens within 6 to 8 hours, or if wind velocities are high enough to cause drift and irregular spray patterns.

### ADJUVANTS AND APPLICATION AIDS:

When PROPANIL 60 DF is used alone (not in combination with any other postemergent rice herbicides), a low viscosity crop oil concentrate

or surfactant may be used to improve wetting of foliage and increase weed control. High viscosity crop oil concentrate products are NOT recommended for use with PROPANIL 60 DF. 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 PROPANIL 60 DF 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 (leaf tip burn.) Refer to crop oil or surfactant label for proper use rate.

#### RECOMMENDED BROADCAST RATE

Apply 5 pounds of PROPANIL 60 DF per acre when most grasses have reached 1 to 3 leaf stage. Use 6.67-10 pounds of PROPANIL 60 DF per acre when the grasses are large (4 to 6 leaf stage) or when unseasonably cool weather conditions prevail, grass and broadleaf weeds are stressed due to dry conditions, or in cases where the 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:** PROPANIL 60 DF 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 rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or be released within ½ mile upstream 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 PROPANIL 60 DF only where rice fields are not completely drained. If higher water level is desired, reflood field after 12 hours and before 7 days after treatment. This will discourage new weed infestations. Do not apply PROPANIL 60 DF within 14 days before or after insecticide applications. Serious injury to rice may occur.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS ON SMALL GRAINS

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

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

Do not spray a Propanil/MCPA tank mix on spring barley, durum or hard red spring wheat if the Field was treated the previous year with soil-applied systemic organophosphates (counter, Disyston, Thimet) or that has been treated at planting time with soil applied systemic insecticides (Disyston, Furadan, Thimet).

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

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

#### SMALL GRAINS

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

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

- Refers to weed seedling stages for control. Pigeongrass greater than the 3 leaf stage or listed broadleaf weeds beyond the 4 leaf stage

will not be controlled.

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

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

**RiceCo's PROPANIL 60 DF** tank mix is most effective in controlling foxtail if spray applications are made when the majority of the emerged foxtail are in the 2 and 3 leaf stage. Effectiveness declines rapidly as the 4<sup>th</sup> leaf of the foxtail begins to emerge. Fields should be checked frequently for emerging foxtail starting 2 to 2-1/2 weeks after planting.

This tank mix may cause temporary yellowing or tip browning to the leaves of the grain crop 2 to 5 days after applications. The effects are temporary and usually will disappear 10 to 15 days after application. New leaves will have normal green color. Application under adverse growing conditions may result in greater crop injury and slower recovery. Do not apply if frost is expected within 24 hours or when temperatures are above 85° F, especially with drying winds.

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

<b>CROP</b>	<b>Seedling stage*</b>
Hard Red Spring Wheat	2 to 5 leaf
Durum Wheat	2 to 4 leaf
Spring Barley	2 to 4 leaf

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

For ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons

of water per acre and for aerial application use 5 gallons of water per acre.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from the aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

## Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns.) The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying large 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 Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.)

## 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 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 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 application 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.)

#### Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up application 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, due to high drift potential. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun set and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves literally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that

moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, own habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.)

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

**RiceCo 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 or the seller. RiceCo 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 **MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.** In no case shall RiceCo or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damage 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 representative.



**RiceCo LLC**  
**5100 Poplar Avenue, Suite 2428**  
**Memphis, TN 38137 USA**