



**Water Soluble Packaging
FOR USE ONLY ON RICE**

| | |
|--|----------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS | W/W% |
| Propanil (3',4'-dichloropropionanilide) | 60.00% |
| Halosulfuron-methyl – (methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate) . . . | 0.46% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS | 39.54% |
| TOTAL | 100.00% |

This product contains 0.6 lbs propanil and 0.0046 lbs halosulfuron-methyl per pound of formulated product.

Do Not Sell Individual Soluble Bags

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING**

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

FIRST AID

- If in Eyes:**
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- If Swallowed:**
- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
 - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
 - Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- If on Skin or Clothing:**
- Take off contaminated clothing.
 - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- If 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.
- Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call GLOBAL LOGISTICS at (504) 439-3140 or (727) 374-5705.
See inside for complete Directions for Use, including Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.**

Net Contents: (10 - 2.5 lb bags) 25 lbs

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Avoid breathing spray mist or dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers exposed to undiluted RiceEdge 60 DF Herbicide must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof materials,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses),
- Chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure, and
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing and loading.

Applicators and other handlers exposed to the RiceEdge 60 DF Herbicide diluted in water must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. Handlers handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water-soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks instead of listed PPE.

Mixers and loaders using water-soluble packets must:

- wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this labeling for mixers and loaders, and
- be provided and must have chemical-resistant footwear immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and others handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

Flaggers: Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

Enclosed Cabs for Aerial Applicators: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (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 and non-target vascular plants. 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 washwaters or rinsate. 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 areas to be treated.

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 ground water contamination due to cracks in subsoil of the rice paddy.

This product may contaminate water through runoff following rainfall events and by seepage through the leaves. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications 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 3-6 inch flood.

In order to limit the potential for ground-water contamination and off-site movement of phytotoxically significant residues via subsurface flow, halosulfuron-methyl shall not be used in any areas with the following soil characteristics (use of halosulfuron methyl is only allowed in areas where none of the 3 sets of criteria below are met):

1. Areas (within the confines of a contiguous area representing a single soil series as defined within a single mapping unit) of any soil type with less than 2% organic matter in the upper 24 inches of the soil profile with historical average depth to ground water under 30 feet (utilizing the best available data from the NRCS, local county extension agents, and other sources) within counties with historical average precipitation over 40 inches (utilizing data from any weather station within the county with 20 or more years of continuous weather reporting.)
2. Areas with sand or loamy sand soil texture and less than 2.5% organic matter content for at least the upper 24 inches of the soil profile with historical average depth to groundwater under 50 feet (utilizing the best available data from the NRCS, local county extension agents, and other sources) within counties with historical average precipitation over 30 inches (utilizing data from any weather station within the county with 20 or more years of continuous weather reporting.)
3. Area with sandy loam soil texture and less than 2% organic matter in the upper 24 inches of the soil profile with historical average depth to ground water under 40 feet (utilizing the best available data from the NRCS, local county extension agents, and other sources) within counties with historical average precipitation over 35 inches (utilizing data from any weather station within the county with 20 or more years of continuous weather reporting.)

MODE OF ACTION

GROUP 7 | 2 HERBICIDE

Propanil and Halosulfuron-methyl the active ingredients in this product, are a Group 7 and 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 7 and 2 herbicides. Weeds resistant to Group 7 and 2 herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

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 applications. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

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

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 of this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Keep in original packaging during storage. Store above freezing in a dry, well-ventilated area. Prolonged storage at temperatures below 0°F may cause the soluble bag to become brittle. **Do not** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Palletized product should not be stacked more than three (3) containers high. Reclose all partially used containers by tying bag top shut. Damaged or leaking containers that 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.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

PESTICIDE STORAGE: (continued)

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original 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. 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 HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. For product packaged in Water-Soluble Bags (WSB), offer container and inner liner for recycling or dispose of them in the trash as long as the WSB have not broken in the container or liner. If WSB is broken, empty the remaining contents in the container and liner into application equipment or a mix tank and then dispose of container and liner at an approved waste disposal facility.

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: 1. Cover the spill with plastic or a tarp to prevent a breeze from moving the material. 2. Put weights on the cover. 3. Use a broom, dust pan or shovel to sweep up the spill while rolling back the tarp to expose only a small area at a time. 4. Place spillage in metal or plastic containers. Plastic: bags may be used, but only as a last resort. 5. Secure and label the containers for later disposal. If at all possible, assess the volume of spilled material, review the label and application rates, and then apply as a legal application. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide control agency or the hazardous waste representative of the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product (directly or indirectly) to any crop except rice.
- **DO NOT** use on wild rice (*Zizania* spp.).
- **DO NOT** plant or transplant crops in the treated area for at least 60 days following an application of this product.
- **DO NOT** apply using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 lbs this product (6.0 lbs. propanil/0.0465 lb halo-sulfuron) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 13.3 lbs (8.0 lbs. propanil/0.061 lb halosulfuron) per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply to fields where commercial catfish farming is practiced.
- **DO NOT** use water drained from treated fields into areas where catfish farming is practiced during the 12 months following treatment.
- **DO NOT** use water drained from treated rice fields to irrigate other crops or release water 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.
- **DO NOT** fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated areas during the 12 months following treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply when temperature exceeds 90°F.
- **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.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage within 60 days after the last application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply within 69 days of harvest in California.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 14 days before or after insecticide applications. Only apply at wind speeds between 2 and 10 mph.

TREATED RICE PADDY WATER HOLDING AND RELEASE REQUIREMENTS

Water holding (discharge) intervals for flood water following propanil application in all 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 will be 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. Delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in Louisiana, north of Highway 14 boundary, is subject to the 7-day water holding interval provisions.

For rice grown in California and all other parts of the US 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.

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

RiceCo LLC specifies the following crop rotation intervals for crop safety. Planting prior to the intervals shown below may result in crop injury when using this product. Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Rotation intervals may need to be extended on drip irrigated crops in California. RiceCo specifies that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. It may be appropriate to use shorter intervals in areas where local experience has demonstrated safety. In the event of crop failure, labeled crops may be planted back into the treated area at the user's risk for potential phytotoxicity to the subsequent crop.

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

| CROP | MONTHS | EXCEPTIONS |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED | 36 | |
| Alfalfa | 9 | |
| Barley (Winter) | 2 | |
| Beans, Dry | 9 | 2 months in the Northeast, Southeast and Texas |
| Beans, Snap | 9 | 2 months in the Northeast and Southeast, 3 months in TX |
| Broccoli | 18 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Cabbage | 15 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Canola | 15 | |
| Carrot | 15 | |
| Cauliflower | 18 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Cereal crops, Spring | 2 | |
| Clovers | 9 | |
| Collards | 18 | |
| Corn, IR/IMR Field | 2 | |
| Corn, Seed | 2 | |
| Corn, Sweet and Pop | 3 | |
| Corn, Normal Field and IT Field | 2 | |
| Cotton | 4 | |
| Cucumbers | 9 | 2 months in Northeast and Southeast. 3 months in Texas |
| Eggplant | 12 | 4 months for FL transplants |

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TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING (continued)

| CROP | MONTHS | EXCEPTIONS |
|---|--------|---|
| Forage Grasses | 2 | |
| Lettuce crops | 18 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Melons | 9 | 2 months in Southeast and Texas |
| Mint | 15 | |
| Oats | 2 | |
| Onions and Leeks | 18 | |
| Peanuts | 6 | |
| Peas | 9 | |
| Peas, Field | 9 | |
| Peppers | 10 | 4 months for FL transplants and 3 months in Texas |
| Peppers | 4 | |
| Potatoes | 9 | |
| Pumpkins | 9 | 2 months in the Southeast |
| Proso Millet | 2 | |
| Radish | 12 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Rice | 2 | |
| Rye (winter) | 2 | |
| Sorghums | 2 | |
| Soybeans | 9 | |
| Spinach | 24 | 3 months in muck soil areas of FL |
| Squash | 9 | 2 months in the Southeast |
| Strawberries | 36 | 6 months for annual FL transplants |
| Sugarbeet (Michigan only) | 21 | |
| Sugarbeet (ND, MN, Red River Valley) | 36 | |
| Sugarbeet and Red Beet | 24 | Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required, time interval is 36 months. |
| Sunflowers | 18 | |
| Tomato | 8 | 2 months in Northeast, Southeast and 3 months in Texas |
| Wheat (winter) | 2 | |
| Southeast: LA, MS AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, TN, Puerto Rico | | |
| Northeast: PA, DE, MA, MD, NY, ME, NJ, CT, RI, VA, NH, VT, WV, MI, WI, MN, IA, IL, IN, OH, MO, KY, ND, SD, NE | | |

WHERE TO USE

RiceEdge® 60 DF is used for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in RICE fields.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Amaranth, Spiny | <i>Amaranth spinosus</i> |
| Barnyardgrass (watergrass) | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Brachiaria | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> |
| California arrowhead | <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i> |
| Cocklebur, common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> |
| Corn spurry | <i>Spergula arvensis</i> |
| Coffeeweed | <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> |
| Crabgrass | <i>Digitaria</i> spp. |

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WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Croton | <i>Croton</i> spp. |
| Curly indigo | <i>Aeschynomene virginica</i> |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> |
| Flatsedge, Rice | <i>Cyperus iria</i> |
| Fleabane, Philadelphia | <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> |
| Foxtail | <i>Setaria</i> spp. |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Ground cherry | <i>Physalis</i> spp. |
| Gulf cockspur | <i>Echinochloa crus-gavonis</i> |
| Horsenettle | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> |
| Jointvetch | <i>Aeschynomene</i> |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Mallow, Venice | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> |
| Mexicanweed | <i>Caperonia castaniifolia</i> |
| Millet (Texas) | <i>Urochloa texana</i> |
| Morningglory | <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. |
| Mustard, wild | <i>Sinapis arevensis</i> |
| Nutsedge, Yellow | <i>Cyperus exculentus</i> |
| Nutsedge, Purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Paragrass | <i>Urochloa mutica</i> |
| Pigweed | <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. |
| Ragweed, common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> |
| Ragweed, giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> |
| Redstem | <i>Ammannia coccinea</i> |
| Rice field bulrush | <i>Scirpus mucronatus</i> |
| Sesbania, Hemp | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> |
| Smallflower umbrella plant | <i>Cyperus difformis</i> |
| Smartweed | <i>Polygonum</i> spp. |
| Sicklepod | <i>Cassia obtusifolius</i> |
| Sourdock | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Spearhead | <i>Phacelia hastata</i> |
| Wiregrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |

(This product will not control Bermudagrass, cattail, ducksalad, Johnsongrass, red rice and sprangletop). To ensure product effectiveness avoid using on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to sulfonylureas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is packaged in 10 "Water-Soluble Bags". Each water-soluble bag contains 2.5 lbs. product (1.5 lbs propanil active ingredient and 0.01 lb Halosulfuron-methyl active ingredient).

Do not touch water-soluble bags with wet gloves, as the bags will dissolve. Do not open water-soluble bags.

Several important factors should be taken into account to achieve a high efficiency of selective weed control with this product. These include uniform application, growth stage and weather conditions. To assure uniform application, mix the prescribed amount of product 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 application. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Apply in a spray volume that ensures thorough and uniform coverage. Use of 15 or more gallons of water per acre is recommended unless otherwise directed on this label. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage to the

target weed at the appropriate pressure (psi). Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Follow the cleanup procedures on the labels of applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the directions outlined in the Sprayer Cleanup section.

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

Proper field preparation is essential to ascertain 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 this product. Use the higher rates to control larger grasses or exposed weeds when rice fields are not completely drained. Inspect rice fields regularly to select the correct application time.

Weeds can develop resistance to herbicides. Some weed biotypes have inherent resistance to certain pesticides. Also, repeated use of herbicides with similar modes of action can result in the development of resistance in weed populations. This product is a member of the sulfonylurea family, is an ALS enzyme inhibiting herbicide. To minimize the potential for resistance development and/or to control resistant weed biotypes, use a variety of cultural, mechanical, and chemical weed control tactics. Rotate with herbicides that have different modes of action (e.g. non-ALS/AHAS materials). Contact your professional crop advisor, local cooperative extension specialist or a RiceCo representative for additional information.

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.

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 90°F. Control decreases with temperatures below 75°F and increases with temperatures above 75°F.

Application Timing: This product 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 this product be planned so that the applied product remains in contact with the leaf surfaces for at least 48 hours prior to rainfall or flooding. Historically, morning applications of Propanil products, including this product have produced better results in weed control.

Relative Humidity: This product 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 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, 6.67 – 10 pounds, per acre should be used to achieve control.

Wind: Although this product is less susceptible to drift than solvent based Propanil products, application must be avoided if wind velocity is high enough to cause drift of the application spray off the target site or irregular spray patterns.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering these factors when making application decisions.

Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph at the application site. This restriction applies to both ground and aerial application.

Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572).

Additional requirements for ground applications:

Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Information on 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.)

Applications of this product must conform to the conditions set forth in the current CA propanil regulations (3CCR 6462). **Aerial Applications:** Each operating nozzle shall produce a droplet size, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, not less than 600 microns volume median diameter (Dv.5) with 10 percent of the diameter by volume (Dv0.1) not less than 200 microns. **Ground Applications:** Each operating nozzle shall produce a droplet size, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, not less than 500 microns volume median diameter (Dv0.5) with 10 percent of the diameter by volume (Dv0.1) not less than 200 microns.

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzles types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles of increasing pressure.

Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

Boom Length – The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Application Height – Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy 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 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.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must 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 – Do not make any application into temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by 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

Do not apply by air if drift can occur to sensitive nontarget crops or plants that are within 100 feet of the application site. Sensitive areas include, but are not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, and non-target crops.

CALIFORNIA ONLY

Sensitive Crops: Cotton, Prunes

Buffer Zones:

1. Aerial applications must not be made closer than four miles from sensitive crops.
2. Ground applications must not be made closer than 1 mile from sensitive crops unless wind direction during the application is away from sensitive crops. When wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops, ground applications must not be made closer than 0.5 miles from sensitive crops.

ADJUVANTS AND APPLICATION AIDS:

When this product 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 this product 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). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Consult Extension Service for detailed application advice.

BROADCAST RATE

Apply 5 pounds of product per acre when most grasses have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage. Use 6.67 to 10 pounds of product 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: Applying this product to rice after the 4-leaf stage may cause visible injury under some climatic conditions. Rice plants usually outgrow such injury.

IN CALIFORNIA: Use this product only where rice fields are completely drained or a minimal amount of water remains. If higher water level is desired, relood field after 12 hours and before 7 days after treatment. This will discourage new weed infestations. **Do not** apply this product within 14 days before or after insecticide applications.

| PRODUCT TABLE | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Product Use Rate Lbs per Acre | Number Water-Soluble Bags Required | | |
| | 10 Acre | 20 Acre | 30 Acre |
| 5 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| 6.67 | 26 | 50 | 80 |
| 10 | 40 | 80 | 120 |

MIXING PROCEDURE:

1. Ensure that the sprayer is totally clean.
2. Fill the spray tank three quarters full with water. Engage gentle agitation.
3. Ensure the agitation system is working properly and that it creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. Add the appropriate number of water-soluble bags of **RiceEdge 60 DF** directly into the spray tank. **Do not** touch water-soluble bags with wet gloves. Allow eight (8) minutes for complete mixing. The water-soluble bag may become brittle with age and exposure to cold temperatures. Longer mixing time may be required if the bag is brittle or if the water is cold.
5. Ensure **RiceEdge 60 DF** is completely in suspension before adding other tank mix partners.

6. Add tank mix partners in the following order: Water soluble, Emulsifiable concentrates, Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable)
7. Continue agitation while completing the filling of the sprayer.
8. Continuous agitation is required to keep **RiceEdge 60 DF** in suspension. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand without agitation.
9. Use the spray suspension as soon as it is prepared.
10. **Do not** mix, load or clean spray equipment where there is a potential to contaminate wells or aquatic systems.

NOTE: Growers using a sprayer with by-pass agitation should allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve before engaging the by-pass. Otherwise, undissolved bags could be sucked into the by-pass and plug the main screen.

SPRAY MIXTURE PREPARATION

Wet Spray Application

Thoroughly mix this product with clean water (water that is free of sediment and agricultural chemicals) in the spray tank. **Do not** use water from paddies. Only approved drift control agents may be used with this product. **Do not** use any other additives except as directed by this label.

To ensure uniform mixing and application, agitate the mixture before application. If the mixture is not sprayed immediately after agitation, reagitrate it before application. Always apply spray preparations within 24 hours of product mixing, or the product may degrade.

Do not store in nurse tanks or any other tanks used to store or transport clean water. Install one-way valves (anti-siphoning devices) on lines and hoses of mixing/loading equipment to prevent contamination of nurse tanks or other clean water sources.

Mixing and application equipment exposed to this product cannot be used for anything other than rice applications until it has been cleaned according to the procedures in the Sprayer Cleanup section of this label.

Additional Mixing Instructions (wet spray)

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of clean water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until the product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling the tank with water. The product should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required tank mix partner (other labeled rice herbicides, adjuvants, drift control agents, etc.).
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling may occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitrate before using.
7. Apply the spray mixture within 24 hours of product mixing, or the product may degrade.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the product.

TANK MIXTURES

This product can be tank mixed with any herbicide(s) registered for use on rice to increase the weed control spectrum. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Before using equipment exposed to this product to treat another crop, clean the sprayer and any other equipment (loading hoses, batch tanks, etc.) using the following procedure:

1. Steam-clean tank using a non-chlorine-based detergent, taking care to remove all physical residues.
2. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water (free of sediment and agricultural chemicals).
3. Fill the tank one-half full with clean water and add Nutrasol at 32 oz. per 100 gal of water. Fill the tank to capacity with clean water. Flush the nozzles, boom, and hoses, and agitate (and recirculate, if possible) the sprayer for 15 minutes. Drain the equipment, taking care to flush the boom and hoses thoroughly.
4. Rinse tanks, hoses and nozzles with clean water to remove Nutrasol.
5. Fill the tank one-half full with clean water and add 1 gal of 21% ammonia or 7 gal of 3% ammonia per 100 gal of water. Fill the tank to capacity with clean water. Flush the nozzles, boom, and hoses, and agitate (and recirculate, if possible) the sprayer for 15 minutes. Drain the equipment, taking care to flush the boom and hoses thoroughly.
6. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers, and clean them separately.
7. Rinse tanks, booms, and hoses with clean water.
8. Repeat steps 5 and 7 an additional 3 times.
9. Rinse tanks, booms, and hoses to remove all traces of ammonia.
10. Water rinses may be applied to rice fields. Dispose of bleach rinses at an approved waste disposal facility.

NOTE: When applying multiple loads of this product several days in a row, the following procedure must be performed at the end of each day; partially fill the tank with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

ATTENTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed from the mixing and application equipment using water before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor that can cause eye, nose, and throat and lung irritation. **Do not** clean equipment in an enclosed area.

Perform cleanup procedures on batch tanks and any other mixing equipment separately from aircraft hoppers. Take care to clean loading hoses and any other equipment or surfaces exposed to this product.

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 must 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 that are beyond the control of RiceCo or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, 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.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, RICECO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall RiceCo 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 representative.

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