GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

Ricestar HT HERBICIDE

For the Selective Postemergence Control of Annual Grasses in Rice

	% BY WT
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: (+)-ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy] phenoxy]propanoate	6.70%*
INERT INGREDIENTS:	93.30%**
TOTAL:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 0.58 pound of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (d-isomer) per gallon.
**Contains petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING – AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. Contact 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information.	

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 (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- protective eyewear
- Shoes and socks

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 CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (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.

NET CONTENTS: _____

Gowan The Go To Company

EPA Reg. No. 264-682-10163
EPA Est. No.

Distributed By:
Gowan Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

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 pesticide off of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, shrimp and oysters. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as indicated in the directions for use on rice. Do not contaminate arable land and/or water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate

GENERAL INFORMATION

Ricestar® HT Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate for the selective postemergence control of annual grass weeds in rice. Thorough spray coverage of emerged grasses is important. Visible effects begin as a general chlorosis (yellowing) followed by death of the weed. Visible injury of the grasses is evident approximately 4 to10 days after application (dependent upon environmental conditions); but complete kill of the target grass will take up to 21 days.

Since many grass crops, including sorghum and corn, are sensitive to Ricestar HT Herbicide, avoid all direct or indirect contact to neighboring fields.

Ricestar HT Herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges.

Rice is tolerant to postemergence applications of Ricestar HT Herbicide from the 2-leaf to the late tillering stage of rice development.

CHEMIGATION

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 State or Tribal 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 intervals. 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; waterproof gloves; shoes plus socks.

INFORMATION ON HERBICIDE TOLERANT WEEDS

Repeated use of the same herbicide or related herbicides may result in naturally tolerant weeds multiplying to infestations that will affect yields. In areas with consistent use of the same herbicide or herbicide mode of action, crop rotation and applications of alternative herbicides with different mode of actions are encouraged to prevent and/or reduce grass tolerance. For further information, contact an Gowan Company representative or your local State extension service. Do not apply to weeds that are tolerant to products that have the same mode of action, i.e., Fusilade® DX Herbicide, Assure® II Herbicide or Select® 2 EC Herbicide.

DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR CULTURE OF RICE IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI AND TEXAS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Rice fields should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and weed grasses and to ensure uniform flood levels. Do not apply when the grass weeds are drought stressed as control will be reduced. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment. If fields are flushed prior to treatment, flush in sufficient time so that the rice and grass are actively growing at time of treatment.

A. Ground Application: Refer to the Rates and Weeds Controlled table for proper application rates. Ricestar HT Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per broadcast acre. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended. Do not use air-inducting or flood type nozzles. Use a minimum pressure of 30 psi. Under dense weed/crop cano¬pies, higher spray pressure and increased gallonage are important in obtaining thorough spray coverage.

B. Air Application: Uniformly apply Ricestar HT Herbicide or Ricestar HT Herbicide tank mixes by aircraft in no less than 10 gallons of water per acre total spray volume. Factors such as reduced spray volume may impact treatment coverage or canopy penetration and can have a negative effect on the performance of Ricestar HT Herbicide. Use nozzle types and arrangements which will provide maximum coverage and minimize the potential for off target movement of spray particles. Droplet size for air applications

should be in the “Medium” size category as defined in the August 1999 ASAE S572 publication entitled, “Spray Nozzle Classification by Droplet Spectra”. Refer to the publication for additional information. DO NOT USE raindrop nozzles. Aerial applications with this product should be made at a height which provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft, but no lower than 10 feet from the rice crop.

DO NOT APPLY when wind speeds exceed 10 mph. Avoid all direct or indirect contact to neighboring fields.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ricestar HT Herbicide is not volatile. Damage to sensitive crops can occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under appropriate climatic conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas).

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream, and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See “Wind,” “Temperature and Humidity,” and “Temperature Inversions.”)

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - 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 instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

- For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than that of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

- Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND

- Drift potential is lowest between windspeeds of 2 to 10 m.p.h.. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 m.p.h. due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Avoid applications 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 and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if the 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 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.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Preflood

When recommended water management practices are followed (see Water Management -Important Instructions section), optimal conditions for controlling grass usually occur when the rice is in the 2-leaf to early tillering stage of development (but prior to panicle initiation). However, applications should be made according to the following chart:

Rates and Grass Weeds Controlled

GRASS SPECIES	RATE FL OZ OF RICESTAR HT HERBICIDE/A	
Barnyardgrass, (watergrass) (Echinocloa crusgalli) Broadleaf signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla) Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum) Johnsongrass, seedling (Sorghum halepense) Sprangletop (Leptochloa spp.)	1 to 2 leaf stage of grass weeds	3 to 4 leaf stage of grass weeds
	13	17

WATER MANAGEMENT – IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

THE FOLLOWING PADDY FLOOD PROGRAM MUST BE USED:

Rice fields must be level. If desirable, fields may be flushed prior to treatment. To expose existing grasses, allow sufficient time for water to drain from the field before the Ricestar HT Herbicide application. The treated field can be flushed at a minimum of 48 hours or the permanent flood can be applied to rice with at least 3 true leaves and a minimum of 48 hours following the Ricestar HT Herbicide application. Rice should not be submerged following a Ricestar HT Herbicide application.

POST-FLOOD: SUPPRESSION PROGRAMS

Ricestar HT Herbicide will suppress annual grass weeds after the first tiller stage when applied post-flood. For post-flood applications, the rice plants should have at least one tiller and the water level should cover no more than 25% of the annual grass weed foliage. The flood may be increased to a normal depth 2 to 3 days after the application. Thorough coverage is essential.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank half full with water while the agitator is running. Add the recommended amount of Ricestar HT Herbicide followed by the appropriate amount of the tank mix component (if used). Then add the remaining amount of water.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

In preflood applications, a new flush of weeds may occur before the field receives the permanent flood; therefore, other herbicide applications may be required. DO NOT make a second application of Ricestar HT Herbicide within 14 days of the first application.

Tankmix Recommendation

For broad spectrum weed control, Ricestar HT Herbicide may be tankmixed with other herbicides. Refer to the tankmix partner list that identifies potential mixture partners. Apply tankmixes with Ricestar HT Herbicide before the annual grasses have passed the 3 leaf stage of growth. Do not tankmix Ricestar HT Herbicide with any other product when the grasses have exceeded the 3 leaf stage. When tankmixing, follow the directions for use on the label of the mixing partner.

Tankmix Partners

Product

Aim™ Herbicide
Basagran® Herbicide
Bolero® 8EC Herbicide
Command 3ME Herbicide
Facet® 75 DF Herbicide
Londax® Herbicide
Permit® Herbicide
Prowl® 3.3 EC Herbicide
Storm® Herbicide
Whip® 360 Herbicide

When tankmixing Ricestar HT Herbicide and Whip® 360 Herbicide do not exceed a combined total of 17 fl. oz/A per application or a combined total of 30 fl. oz/A per crop year. Do not apply when the weed grasses are drought stressed as their control will be reduced. Increase pressure and volume of spray for thorough coverage when weed grasses are dense.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTION

Rice fields treated with Ricestar HT Herbicide may only be replanted with rice any time after application or with soybeans not earlier than 9 months after the last application of Ricestar HT Herbicide.

WEED RESISTANCE

Mode of Action

The active ingredient in this product, fenoxaprop-p-Ethyl is a Group 1 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 1 herbicides. Weeds resistant to these herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide 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

Ricestar® HT Herbicide inhibits the ACC-ase enzyme system. Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action allows resistant weeds to spread. Proactively implementing diversified weed management programs may delay the development of resistant weeds. Diversified programs include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action with overlapping weed spectrums as well as the utilization of cultural weed control practices, such as tillage.

- Use labeled rates of herbicides and carefully follow the directions for use
- Scout fields after a herbicide application to facilitate early detection of weed shifts and/or weed resistance
- Implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively
- Clean equipment between sites and avoid movement of plant material between sites to retard the spread of potentially resistant weed seed.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Rainfall within one hour of an application may reduce grass weed control.
- Do not apply more than 30 fl. Ozs/A Ricestar HT Herbicide per crop year. Do not apply more than 2 applications per crop year.
- A second application of Ricestar HT Herbicide may be made 14 days after the first application if necessary.
- When tankmixing Ricestar HT Herbicide and Whip® 360 Herbicide do not exceed a combined total of 17 fl. oz/A per application; and a combined total of 30 fl. oz/A per crop year.
- Ricestar HT Herbicide can be applied to rice from the 2-leaf stage to the late tillering stage of development but before panicle initiation.
- ALWAYS clean spray system thoroughly with clean water before and after any pesticide application.
- Do not graze or feed rice straw to livestock.
- Do not apply Ricestar HT Herbicide to fields where catfish and crayfish are commercially cultured.
- Do not use water treated with Ricestar HT Herbicide to irrigate crops not registered for use with Ricestar HT Herbicide within 14 days of the last application of this product.
- Do not apply Ricestar HT Herbicide within 65 days of harvesting rice.
- Applications of Ricestar HT Herbicide made during periods of low humidity (below 50%) or to grass weeds under drought stress may result in reduced control.
- Tank mixing of Ricestar HT Herbicide is restricted to only the products listed under the “Tankmixing Partners” section of this label. Mixing with any other pesticide product or liquid fertilizers may result in reduced weed control or crop injury.
- Do not apply Ricestar HT Herbicide within 48 hours of an application of methyl parathion.
- Do not apply Ricestar HT Herbicide to soils with high alkalinity or salinity content.
- Do not apply Ricestar HT Herbicide to short-grain and aromatic rice varieties.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from feed and food. Store in cool, dry area. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not allow prolonged storage in temperatures that exceed 105°F (40°C) or in temperatures that fall below 14°F (-10°C).

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid containers (greater than 5 gallons or 50 lb)

Non-refillable Containers
Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior port ions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Refillable Containers
Refillable container – Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Contact your Ag retailer or Gowan Company for container return, disposal and recycling information.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

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