

241-285

1-14-2002

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Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Registration
 Amendment
 Other

OPP Identifier Number
276961

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 241-285	2. EPA Product Manager J. Tompkins	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) ASSERT® herbicide	PM# 25	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) BASF Corporation P.O. Box 400 Princeton, NJ 08543-0400 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____	

NOTIFICATION

JAN 14 2002

Section - II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification to update self-imposed expiration date per PR Notice 98-10. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic
* Certification must be submitted		If "Yes" Unit Packaging w/gt. No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt No. per container	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled				<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)		
Name Rebecca L. Johnston	Title Global Regulatory Affairs Manager	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) 609-716-2235
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.		6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature <i>Rebecca L. Johnston</i>	3. Title Global Regulatory Affairs Manager	
4. Typed Name Rebecca L. Johnston	5. Date Dec. 26, 2001	



Supplemental Labeling

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EPA Reg. No. 241-285

NOTIFICATION

JAN 14 2002

FOR USE IN WHEAT AND BARLEY
(Expires December 31, 2002)

TANK-MIXTURE APPLICATIONS OF ASSERT AND PUMA¹ 1EC FOR ENHANCED WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT AND BARLEY

OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE ASSERT LEAFLET LABEL AND ON THE PUMA 1EC LABEL. SEE THE ASSERT LABEL FOR PRECAUTIONS, WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD REQUIREMENTS, APPLICATION INFORMATION, WEEDS CONTROLLED, USES WITH OTHER PRODUCTS AND ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. The use of ASSERT herbicide not consistent with this labeling may result in injury to crops. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Puma 1EC herbicide may be tank mixed with ASSERT herbicide for post-emergence weed control in wheat and barley. Refer to the respective product labels for application rates and weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive precautions, directions and re-cropping/rotation limitations that appear on the respective product labels. When tank-mixing herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Apply this tank mix to wheat and barley **before** development of the first internode (jointing).

USE RATE

Apply ASSERT at the rate of 0.9 - 1.5 pts.
Apply Puma 1EC at the rate of 0.33 pt/A.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank one-half to two-thirds full with clean water.
2. Add Puma 1EC herbicide to the spray tank while agitating the solution.
3. After the Puma 1EC is thoroughly mixed, add ASSERT to the partially filled tank while continuing agitation.
4. When the herbicide solution is thoroughly mixed, add the non-ionic surfactant (NIS) to the tank at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of final spray solution.
5. Fill remainder of the tank with clean water.

SURFACTANTS/ADJUVANTS: Use only a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient when using this tank mix. Apply the surfactant at a rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution. **Do not use a** crop oil concentrate or fertilizer as an adjuvant, or crop injury may result.

Refer to the ASSERT product label for additional information on application instructions.

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Refer to rotational crop restrictions listed in the ASSERT and Puma IEC product labels. **Always follow the most restrictive label.**

Use of ASSERT herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. 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 backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 type, narrower spray angles product larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun 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, known habitat for treated or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Agricultural Products

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