File

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D C. 20460

MAY 31 1994

Abbott Laboratories
Chemical & Agricultural Products Division
1401 Sheridan Road
North Chicago, IL 60064

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 9/16/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 275-20
Release Soluble Powder

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.

Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

Abbott Laboratories
Chemical & Agricultural Products Division
1401 Sheridan Road
North Chicago, IL 60064

Release Soluble Powder
EPA Reg. No. 275-20

Comments:

Add the statements "Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing." to the User Safety Recommendation box.

Delete the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" box. Since all uses on the label are agricultural and within the scope of the WPS, the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" box is not necessary.

PROGIBB® PLUS

Gibberellic Acid

Active Ingredient:	
Gibberellic Acid	10%
Inert Ingredients	90%
Total	100%

Contains a total of 16 g of gibberellic acid

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

MAY 31 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 275-20

EPA Registration No. 275-20
EPA Est. No. 48477-CA-02

Chemical and Agricultural Products Division
Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, Illinois 60064

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. Get medical attention.

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call physician.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. ~~Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.~~

~~Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.~~

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 12 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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty containers. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

~~**RE-ENTRY STATEMENT**~~

~~Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.~~

IMPORTANT:
Before application, read accompanying ProGibb Spray Guide carefully and use only as directed.

NOTICE TO USER:
Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label.

User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

NOTE
Gibberellic Acid is an extremely potent plant growth regulator. For best results, read all directions for use thoroughly. Consult your local experiment station specialist, distributor, or the Abbott agricultural specialist in your area for the spray schedule best suited for your conditions.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Discard any unused spray material at the end of each day. Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water only in a clean, empty spray tank. Use only as directed. The label should be read thoroughly and understood before making applications. Effectiveness requires that all parts of plant or crop must receive spray or desired result will not occur, so spray thoroughly. When a range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume recommended locally.

Data concerning the compatibility of ProGibb with other agricultural compounds except DiPel 2X is not available.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR GRAPES

For all grapes, application is recommended by ground sprayer. Use 100 to 500 gallons as a dilute spray according to foliage density, or 30 to 80 gallons as a concentrate spray, unless specified otherwise. Do not exceed maximum rates. It is important to wet all berries thoroughly.

Thompson Seedless Grape

- For cluster elongation ("Stretch"), looser cluster forms, and reducing cost of thinning when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.

  Guide: Apply 3 to 8.5 grams*/A before bloom when flower clusters are 3 to 5 inches long.

- For decreased berry set ("Thinning"), reducing hand-thinning costs, and hastened maturity.

  Guide: Apply 3 to 12 grams*/A during bloom as one application or as two applications of equal amounts when the bloom period is extended with the second made 3 to 7 days after the first application.

- For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.

  Guide: Apply 32 to 80 grams*/A when average berry size is 13/64 inch in diameter or as two applications of equal amounts with the first made at or 2 to 3 days after shatter, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Timing of the second spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

Thompson Seedless Grape for Raisins

- For decreasing berry set, ("Thinning") with increased raisin quality, and hastened maturity.

  Guide: Apply 0.75 to 6 grams*/A during bloom.

Flame Seedless Grape

- For decreased berry set ("Thinning") and reducing hand-thinning costs.

  Guide: Apply 3 to 7.5 grams*/A during bloom. Higher amounts may cause an excess of shot berries or overthinning.

- For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.

  Guide: Apply 8 to 48 grams*/A as one application when berry diameter reaches 6 to 8 mm or as two applications of equal amounts with the first made when berry diameter reached 6 to 8 mm followed

during the next 5 to 10 days by the second application. Timing of the second spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and rate of berry growth during the interim between sprays.

Other Seedless Grape Varieties such as Perlette, Seedless Tokay, Interlaken, Lakemont, Einset, Suffolk Red, Glenora, Himrod, Reliance and Vanessa

Guide: Apply 8 to 48 grams*/A as one application at or just after shatter (usually 2 to 3 days later) or as two applications of equal amounts not to exceed a total of 48 grams*/A, with the first made at or just after shatter, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Timing of the second spray with split application will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

Emperor Grape

- For reducing berry shrivel. This use can also increase berry size.

Guide: Apply 20 grams*/A as one application in 200 to 250 gallons/A approximately two weeks after completion of shatter following bloom. This timing should correspond to a period when the predominant berry diameter ranges from 10 to 15 mm.

Black Corinth (Zante Currant) Grape

- For improving berry size.

Guide: Apply spray containing 1 to 8 grams*A 3 to 5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins.

Concord Grape
(Arkansas, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania)

- For cluster elongation ("Stretch"), looser cluster forms, increased berry size, reduced numbers of green berries, increased soluble solids content, and increased yields, when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices and a first-bloom application of daminazide (Alar -85) to increase berry set.

  Guide: Apply 40-80 grams*/A in a postbloom spray at the berry shatter stage. Grape vines should have received a first bloom application of daminazide (Alar -85) at the recommended rate of 1 lb./A Alar -85. See current Alar -85 label for precautionary statements and other specific recommendations.

  Applications should not be made to vines considered to be in low vigor.

  Apply in sufficient water to give uniform and complete coverage.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS
NAVEL ORANGE
(California)

- To delay aging of the rind and reduce rind disorders (e.g., rind staining, water spotting, sticky or tacky surface, puffy rind and rupture under pressure) and to produce a more orderly harvesting pattern.

EARLY SPRAY (October/November before color change).

- Apply to groves where harvest is not anticipated before March 1. The delay in rind aging is greatest when the early spray is applied before a color change. This spray timing produces the firmest rind possible.

Guide: Apply one spray in October or November before any color change. On large mature trees apply 10 to 40 grams*/A in 400 to 500 gallons/A dilute or 50 to 100 gallons/A concentrate.

NOTE: Do not apply to groves that may be harvested before March 1, as a reduction in grade may result due to the delayed coloring. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced a high pH in the spray tank.

LATE SPRAY (December/January after color break)

Apply to groves where harvest may be before March 1 (or not known).

Guide: Apply one spray in December or January just after marketable color has developed. On large mature trees apply 10 to 40 grams*/A in 400 to 500 gallons/A dilute or 50 to 100 gallons/A concentrate.

NOTE: Sprays applied in late January/February may cause reduced production the following year. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not spray Navel orange trees from February 15 through August 1.

NOTE: A slight increase in mature leaf drop may occur in trees under stress.

VALENCIA ORANGE
(California)

- To reduce rind creasing and to delay aging and softening of the rind.

Guide: Apply a single spray in August or September to trees with a target crop of young fruit. On large mature trees, apply 40 to 80 grams*/A in approximately 500 gallons/A concentrate.

NOTE: Some increased regreening, or slower color development should be expected in the target crop. Some increased regreening of mature fruit, if present, may occur.

LEMON
(California)

- To decrease the amount of small tree ripe fruit and to produce a more desirable production pattern in relation to market demand.

Guide: Apply a single spray in November or December to control fruit maturity by delaying development of yellow colored fruit. Use 20 grams*/A as a concentrate or dilute spray in 500 gallons/A on large mature trees.

When applied two years in a row, an even larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity occurs.

NOTE: Do not apply within one month of harvest. Do not apply in spring or summer.

TANGERINE HYBRIDS
(Florida)

- To increase fruit set and yields on tangerine hybrids with pollination problems such as the Orlando, Robinson and Minneola.

Guide: Apply spray during full bloom. Be sure to wet the leaves sufficiently.

Fruits are generally seedless. Use 8 to 30 grams* in 400 to 500 gallons/A on large mature trees.

NOTE: A slight increase in mature leaf drop occurs at concentrations above 25 ppm. Fruit sizes may be reduced and color development slightly retarded.

(California)

- To delay disorders associated with rind aging of the Minneola tangelo; e.g., puffiness and softening, and to increase peel strength.

Guide: Apply 20 to 40 grams*/A in 400 - 500 gallons (10 to 20 ppm) dilute spray two weeks prior to color break. For the San Joaquin Valley, apply in October; for San Diego County, apply in November.

NOTE: Do not apply if early harvest is planned. Do not apply after coloring as pre-harvest rind staining may occur. Application during coloring may cause variation in rind color development.

GRAPEFRUIT
(Florida and Texas)

- To delay disorders associated with rind aging; e.g., puffiness, softening, and orange coloration, to prevent preharvest drop of mature fruit, and to increase peel strength and reduce water loss during storage.

Guide: Apply a single spray to fully colored fruit during the November through January period. Use 20 to 56 grams* in 500 to 700 gallons/A containing a suitable non-ionic surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate. It is advisable to spot pick heavy crops to aid early marketing and to avoid reduction of yields which generally follow late held crops.

NOTE: Application made after January or when trees begin to break dormancy may adversely affect new crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results may vary

season to season depending on environmental conditions.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FRUIT CROPS
SWEET CHERRY

- To delay harvesting, to produce a brighter colored, firmer fruit, and to increase size.

Guide: Apply spray when the fruit is light green to straw colored. Apply spray to thoroughly wet the entire tree. Use 16 to 48 grams* in 400 to 600 gallons/A on large mature trees.

NOTE: Do not apply within one week of harvest.

OLYMPUS STRAWBERRY
(N.W. US ONLY; propagation stock)

- To increase runner production of mother plants of the Olympus cultivar.

Guide: Apply a single spray to mother plants 10 to 30 days after planting. At the time of spraying, plants should have 1 to 6 leaves. Apply 100 gallons/A to thoroughly wet new foliage to the point of run-off. Use 20 grams*/A.

NOTE: Not for use on fruiting plants. Treatments may not be effective on plantings set out after mid-May.

FORCING RHUBARB

- To increase yield of marketable forced rhubarb and to break dormancy on plants receiving insufficient chilling.

Guide: Apply 2 fluid ounces (60 ml) of a solution containing 20 grams* in 10 gallons to each cleaned crown, when the rest period is not completely broken. When the rest period is broken by cold weather, apply 2 fluid ounces (60) ml of a solution containing 10 grams* in 10 gallons.

NOTE: Keep forcing house temperatures at 40° to 50°F for 24 hours after application. If house is warmer than 50°F, the crowns should be covered with plastic. Temperatures in the forcing house above 50°F will result in lower yields and poor stalk color.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR VEGETABLE CROPS
ARTICHOKES
(California)

- To accelerate maturity of artichokes and to shift the harvest to an earlier date.

  Guide: Apply spray in the fall up to November. Be sure the entire plant (leaves, stems and buds) are covered to point of run-off. Use 3.5 to 5 grams in 35 to 50 gallons/A.

  NOTE: Do not apply within seven days of harvest.

CELERY

- To increase plant height and yield and overcome stress due to cold weather conditions, or saline soils and to obtain earlier maturity.

  Guide: Apply spray one to four weeks prior to harvest. Lower concentrations are applied at the three to four-week interval. Higher concentrations at the one to two-week interval. Use 2.5 to 10 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons/A.

  NOTE: Do not apply earlier than four weeks before harvest as Gibberellic Acid may induce bolting (seed stalk formation).

  Applications made less than one week preharvest may result in residues.

  Celery plants must be harvested when mature to ensure quality.

LETTUCE FOR SEED

- To obtain uniform bolting and increase seed production.

Guide: Apply the following spray schedule:

Growth Stage	ppm*	g*/A	Gal/Acre
4 leaf stage	10	0.4	10
8 leaf stage	10	1.6	40
12 leaf stage	10	4.0	100

NOTE: Do not feed crop wastes to livestock.

SEED POTATO

- To stimulate uniform sprouting - for maximum production, more uniform development, fewer late maturing plants, and to break dormancy of newly harvested potatoes that have not had a full rest period.

Guide: Dip freshly dug seed pieces in a solution containing 0.2 to 0.4 grams* in 100 gallons prior to planting.

NOTE: If soil temperature is very high, avoid treating rested seed and use the minimum concentration for dormant seed.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FLORICULTURE CROP
STATICE
(Florida)

- To promote earlier flowering and to increase flower yield.

Guide: Apply a single drench spray when plants are more than 10 inches in diameter (approximately 90 to 110 days after normal seeding time). Use 40 to 50 grams* in 25 gallons to provide 10 ml (5 mg*) solution per plant.

NOTE: Do not exceed specified rates. Do not apply repeated sprays. Accelerated flowering is influenced

by extended photoperiod, adequate nutrition, and reduced night temperature. Treatment with gibberellins lessens the requirement for the cold requirement and/or the long photoperiod.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR ADDITIONAL CROP
HOPS

For seeded and seedless Fuggle hops and similar varieties adapted to Oregon and the Northwest

- To increase yield and pickabilty.

  Guide: Apply spray when vine growth is five to eight feet in length. Use 4 to 6 grams* in 100 to 150 gallons/A.

  NOTE: Do not apply within three weeks of harvest.

NOTICE TO USER:
Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

Chemical and Agricultural Products Division
Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, Illinois 60064

*Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid. See Conversion Table to convert to amount of formulated ProGibb needed.

Alar is the trademark of a company other than Abbott Laboratories.

CONVERSION TABLE

GRAMS OF ACTUAL GIBBERELLIC ACID PER ACRE	TO	AMOUNT OF PROGIBB FORMULATION PER ACRE	
Desired Actual Gibberellic Acid Concentration (Grams*)		ProGibb Plus Soluble Powder Contains	
In Finished Spray (per acre)		(1.0 Grams*/10 Grams Formulated Product)	
0.5		5 grams	
1.0		10 grams	
2.0		20 grams	
4.0		40 grams	(1/8 btl)
5.0		50 grams	
8.0		80 grams	(1/4 btl)
10.0		100 grams	
12.0		120 grams	
16.0		160 grams	(1/2 btl)
20.0		200 grams	
25.0		250 grams	
32.0		320 grams	(1 btl)
40.0		400 grams	
48.0		480 grams	(1-1/2 btl)
50.0		500 grams	

* Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid