7969-150 12/06/2006 1/5

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

DEC 6 2006

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Jeffrey H Birk
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Mr. Birk:

Subject: Revised Supplemental Labeling [Overdrive Herbicide]
Distinct Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 7969-150
Your Submission Dated November 21, 2006

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

- You may delete "This label expires on December 31, 2007". All of the terms and conditions of registration for aerial application have been met.

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

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

overdrive® herbicide

Supplemental Labeling

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION AND USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LANDS

EPA Reg. No. 7969-150

Active Ingredient:

Sodium salt of diflufenzopyr: 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, sodium salt*	21.4%
Sodium salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid**	55.0%
Inert Ingredients:	23.6%
Total:	100.0%

* This product contains 20% 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino] carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (diflufenzopyr) or 0.20 pounds acid equivalent per pound of product.

** This product contains 50% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid or 0.50 pounds acid equivalent per pound of product.

OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS IN THE OVERDRIVE® HERBICIDE LEAFLET LABEL BEFORE USING. SEE THE OVERDRIVE LEAFLET LABEL FOR USE AREA, MIXING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION AND WEEDS CONTROLLED.

This label expires on December 31, 2007.

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 through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Best product performance is obtained when **Overdrive** is applied to actively growing weeds. **Overdrive** may be applied as a ground broadcast, spot spray application, or an aerial application at a rate of 4-8 ounces per acre plus spray additive (see leaflet label, **Section III. Rates and Additives**). To avoid uneven spray coverage, **Overdrive** should not be used during periods of gusty winds or when wind speeds exceed 10 mph. As a wettable granule formulation, **Overdrive** should be applied using water as the spray carrier. Aerial applications of **Overdrive** should be applied using water as the spray carrier.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Spray Drift:

Avoiding 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.

Spray drift from application equipment or the use of poorly cleaned equipment may cause injury to desirable broadleaf trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **Overdrive** during their development or growing stage.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, and temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large 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 recommended practice. 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 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. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical 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 application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 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 spray drift. **Overdrive® herbicide** should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

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: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which 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 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.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles.

The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement:

1. Boom length - the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor,

2. Nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and
3. application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Use higher water volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation.

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Overdrive® herbicide may be used alone or tank mixed with other herbicides listed in **Table 2** of the leaflet label for additional weed control and may be applied by either ground or aerial methods. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product, application site, and application method are registered.

Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Threatened and Endangered Species:
To ensure the protection of known populations of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Overdrive**:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Overdrive should only be applied when the potential for drift to known populations of threatened or endangered plant species is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS

Overdrive may be used in established grass stands in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or federal Set-Aside Programs for postemergence broadleaf weed control (see **Table 1** of the leaflet label for listed weed species). A maximum of 8 ounces of **Overdrive** can be applied per season per treated acre in Conservation Reserve Programs. **Overdrive** may be used alone or in combination with other CRP-labeled herbicides to enhance the control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. See **Table 2** of leaflet label (**Tank Mix Options**) for additional information on tank mixes.

DO NOT apply **Overdrive** to newly seeded grasses. Established grasses growing under environmental stresses can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Overdrive may injure bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, St. Augustine, and velvetgrass.

Overdrive will severely injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch and other legumes.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

Overdrive *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

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The Chemical Company