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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF **PREVENTION, PESTICIDES** AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUI 2 1 2008

Charlotte A. Sanson BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive P.O. Box 13528 Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Insignia® Fungicide Subject: EPA Registration Number 7969-184 Your supplemental label dated February 20, 2008 for aerial application to sod farms and production ornamentals, and for control of Brown Ring Patch

Dear Ms. Sanson,

The supplemental label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact John Bazuin at (703)305-7381 or bazuin.john@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours

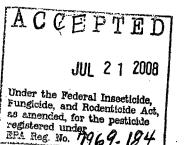
Tony Kish

Product Manager (22) Fungicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)

Attachment: Supplemental label stamped "ACCEPTED with COMMENTS"



The Chemical Company



Insignia

Supplemental Labeling

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Aerial Application Instructions and Recommendation for Control of Brown Ring Patch in Turfgrass

EPA Reg. No. 7969-184

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Active Ingredient: pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) 20.0% Other Ingredients: 80.0% Total: 100.0%

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. Refer to the **Insignia® fungicide** main label, EPA Reg. No. 7969-184, for complete **Directions For Use** and all applicable restrictions and precautions. User must have the full **Insignia** container label and this supplemental in possession at the time of pesticide application.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

Aerial Application Instructions

Apply **Insignia** at the rates indicated in the **Use Directions** section of the main **Insignia** label in no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Repeat applications at the specified interval as necessary.

- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in ornamental uses other than production ornamentals. Use sites permitted include:
 - container and field nurseries
 - flower bulb production
 - forest and conifer nurseries
- **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.
- DO NOT apply by air in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registration.

Spray Drift Management

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using

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appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment- and weatherrelated factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

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

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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.

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

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift.

Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. 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

Applications must 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-tono 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. Table 1. - Application Rates and Interval foruse of Insignia® fungicide for control of BrownRing Patch on Turfgrass

Disease (Pathogen)	Brown Ring Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia circinata var. circinata</i> aka Waitea patch)
Use Rate (oz Product per 1000 sq ft)	0.9
Use Rate (oz Product per Acre)	40
Application Interval (days)	14 to 28
Comments	Apply when early yellow ring development is symptomatic. Late curative applications will not be effective. Provide short irrigation cycle directly following treatment to move fungicide through thatch.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently 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 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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, 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.

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The Chemical Company