7969-199 06/13/2005 1/42

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-95

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☑ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
EPA Reg. No. 7969-199	Cynthia Giles-Parker	☑ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Pristine fungicide	PM# 22	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

BASF Corporation, Agricultural Products
P.O. Box 13528, 26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. **Expedited Reveiw.** 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 _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☑ Notification - Explain below.
☑ Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated ~~NOTIFICATION~~ JUN 13 2005
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

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

Notification of Pristine® Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-199) per PR Notice 98-10. This notification is to add the following statement to the front panel and under the "Restrictions and Limitations" section of the Pristine fungicide main product and supplemental labeling , as requested by the New York State Department Environmental Conservation. "No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration". This was a condition of registration of Pristine for use in several crops in New York State. The statement has been be added to the main label, and the following supplemental labeling: (i) cucurbits,dry beans and peanuts, (ii) grapes, (iii) pomefruits and hops, and (iv) soybeans.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Metal ☑ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☑ Label ☐ Container	6.25 Pounds	☑ on labeling adhered to jug

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☑ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Khalid H. Akkari	Global Registration Manager	(919) 547-2976

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 knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title
K. H. Akkari	Global Registration Manager
4. Typed Name: Khalid H. Akkari	5. Date: May 19, 2005

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 3-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy (original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

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BASF
The Chemical Company

GROUP 7 | 11 FUNGICIDE

13 AM 10:42

Pristine®

fungicide

For use in berries, bulb vegetables, carrots, grapes, pistachio, tree nuts, stone fruits and strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraclostrobin, (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy] methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	12.8%
Boscalid, 3-pyridinecarboxamide,2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)	25.2%
Inert ingredients	62.0%
Total	100.0%

0.128 oz. (0.008 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz. of **Pristine**
0.252 oz. (0.0158 lb.) of boscalid in 1 oz. of **Pristine**

EPA Reg No. 7969-199 **EPA Est. No.**

NOTIFICATION

JUN 13 2005

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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.)

See the attached booklet for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty**

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration.

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

APR 15 2005

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Net Contents

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison *control* center or doctor. • 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 first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, and/or Barrier Laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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.

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

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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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.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. 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** for all crop uses except berries and grapes.

REI for treated berries and grapes is **24 hours** (see section **VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations**, for complete list of included berry crops).

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or Barrier Laminate
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

- **Pesticide Storage:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from using this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
- **Container Disposal:** 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.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with water.

Wash clothing before re-use.

Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. General Information

This package contains **Pristine® fungicide**, a water dispensible granule (WG). The active ingredients in **Pristine** belong to two classes of fungicides, the strobilurins and anilides. **Pristine** is effective against pathogens resistant to other fungicides. **Pristine** has a protective effect because it inhibits spore germination. It has a curative, eradicant effect because it inhibits mycelial growth and sporulation of the fungus on the leaf surface. **Pristine** can therefore be applied in either pre- or post-infection situations. However, optimum disease control is achieved when **Pristine** is applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and is used in a rotation program with other fungicides. Because of its high specific activity and rainfastness, **Pristine** has good residual activity against target fungi.

Pristine® fungicide is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

Sensitive Crop Precaution

Pristine may cause injury to foliage of Concord or related grape varieties such as Worden and Fredonia. Do not use **Pristine** on these varieties and use special care when applying **Pristine** to prevent contact with these sensitive varieties. Consult a BASF representative for more information concerning these sensitive grape varieties. Thoroughly rinse spray equipment, including the inside of the tank, hoses and nozzles after and before using the same equipment on grape varieties sensitive to **Pristine**.

Modes of Action:

Pyraclostrobin and boscalid, the active ingredients of **Pristine**, belong to the groups of respiration inhibitors classified by the U.S. EPA and Canada PMRA as Target Site of Action **Group 11** and **Group 7 Fungicides**, respectively.

Resistance Management

Pristine contains pyraclostrobin and boscalid, a premix of a **Group 11** and **Group 7** fungicide, and is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of target site **Groups 7** and **11**, such as for example, dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. **Pristine** is also effective against certain pathogens with resistance to **Group 11** fungicides, such as pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, or kresoxim-methyl. However, fungal isolates resistant to **Group 7** or **11** fungicides may eventually dominate the fungal population if **Group 7** or **Group 11** fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same field in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species, especially if resistance to either **Group 7** or **11** fungicides is already present in the pathogen population. This may result in reduction of disease control by **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides. To maintain the performance of **Pristine** in the field, do not exceed the total number of sequential applications of **Pristine** and the total number of applications of **Pristine** per season stated in Sections V. and VI. Adhere to the label instructions regarding the consecutive use of **Pristine** or other target site of action **Group 7** and **11** fungicides that have a similar site of action on the same pathogens.

The following recommendations may be considered to delay the development of fungicide resistance:

1. **Tank mixtures: Pristine** provides more effective resistance management of most of its target pathogens, because it is a premix of two fungicides with different modes of action. If **Pristine** is used in tank mixtures with fungicides from different target site of action Groups that are registered/permitted for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern, BASF recommends using at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.
2. **IPM: Pristine** should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or BASF representative for additional IPM strategies established for your area. **Pristine** may be used in Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.
3. **Monitoring:** Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development.
4. **Reporting:** If a **group 7** or **11** target site fungicide appears to be less or no longer effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact a BASF representative, local extension specialist, or certified crop advisor to assist in determining the cause of reduced performance.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure crops was used prior to **Pristine**.

II. Application Instructions

Apply recommended rates of **Pristine** as instructed by **Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations**. Ground application is recommended for thorough coverage. Aerial application can be made for those crops or in conditions where applications are not possible using ground equipment. **Pristine** can be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Equipment should be checked frequently for calibration. Under low-level disease conditions, the minimum application rates can be used while maximum application rates and shortened spray schedules are recommended for severe or threatening disease conditions.

Ground Application: Apply **Pristine® fungicide** in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage, bloom, and fruit. Thorough coverage is required for optimum disease control.

Aerial Application:

For aerial application to tree and vine crops, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For all other crops, use no less than 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area. Drift potential is lowest when windspeed does not exceed 10 mph.

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c),Special Local Needs Registration.

Directions for Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

Sprayer Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Application Instructions: Apply **Pristine** at rates and timings as described in this label.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications:

- This product can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not exceed 1/2 inch (13,577 gallons) per acre. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15-30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration you should contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g.,diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

III. Additives and General Tank Mixing Information

Pristine® fungicide can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives as specified in Section **VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Pristine** . However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Pristine** with other products. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

IV. Compatibility Test and Mixing Order

If tank mixtures are used, adhere to restrictions due to rates, label recommendations and precautions on all labels.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre:

1) **Water:** - For 100 gallons per acre spray volume, use 16 cups (1 gallon) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2) **Water-dispersible products:** - (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3) **Water-soluble products:** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4) **Emulsifiable concentrates:** - (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5) **Water-soluble additives:** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7) **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3) **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5) **Water-dispersible products** (such as **Pristine® fungicide** , dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).

6) **Water-soluble products.**

7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrates when applicable).

8) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).

9) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application. See Table **I. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** for more details.

V. Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Do not apply more than the maximum rate per acre per season as listed in **Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**
- **Maximum rate per application:** Do not apply more than the maximum rate per acre per application as listed in **Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**
- Do not make more than the total number of applications of **Pristine® fungicide** per season as listed in **Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations**.
- Do not apply more than the maximum season use rate of a.i./A or oz. of product / A for each specific crop from any combination of products (e.g. **Pristine®**, Endura®, Emerald®, Cabrio®, Headline®)
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI)**: See **Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** and **Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**
- **Pristine** is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production.

Crop Rotation Restriction

Crops listed on the **Pristine®, Cabrio®, Endura® and Headline®** labels may be planted immediately following the last application.

All other crops can be planted 14 days after the last application.

Do not use on soybean, cowpeas, field peas, lupin, sugarbeets, garden beets, turnip or radishes.

Table 1. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop[1]	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (oz. product)	Maximum Number of Applications[3] per Season	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (oz. product)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding
Berries Group[1]: Blueberry, Caneberry, Raspberry	0	23	4	92	NA[4]
Bulb Vegetables Group[1]: Onion, Garlic, Leeks	7	18.5	6	111	No restrictions
Carrots	0	10.5	6	63	Yes, for carrot culls
Grapes[2]	14	12.5	5	69	NA
Pistachio	14	14.5	4	58	NA
Stone Fruits Group[1]: Apricot, Cherry, (sweet and sour) Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune	0	14.5	5	72.5	NA
Strawberries	0	23	5	115	NA
Tree Nuts Group[1] except Almond	14	14.5	4	58	NA
Almond	Apply no later than 5 weeks after petal fall	14.5	4	58	Yes, for almond hulls

[1] For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see Section **VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations.**
[2] Do not use on Concord, Worden, Fredonia or related grape varieties due to possible foliar injury.
[3] At Maximum use rate per application.
[4] NA = not applicable
Aerial Application is permitted for all labeled crop uses. **No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c),Special Local Needs Registration.**

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VI. Crop-Specific Recommendations

Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Berry Group Blackberry (all varieties) Blueberry Currant Elderberry Gooseberry Huckleberry Loganberry Raspberry (black and red)	Alternaria leaf spot and fruit rot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.) Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Leaf spot and blotch (*Mycosphaerella* spp., *Septoria* spp.) Monilinia blight and mummy berry (*Monilinia* spp.) Phomopsis leaf spot, twig blight, and fruit rot (*Phomopsis* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp., *Microsphaera* spp., *Oidium* spp.) Rust (*Puccianiastrum* spp., *Arthuriomyces* spp., *Phragmidium* spp., *Kuehneola* spp.) Spur blight (*Didymella* spp., *Phoma* spp.)	18.5 to 23 oz. per acre	4	92 oz. per acre	0 days

Application Directions: Begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the shorter interval and/or the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Do not enter treated area within 24 hours of the most recent application. Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on page 3 for PPE required for early entry to treated areas as permitted under the Worker Protection Standard.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than four (4) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

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Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Bulb Vegetables Group Onions (all varieties) Garlic Leek Shallot	Botrytis leaf blight (*Botrytis* spp.)	14.5 to 18.5 oz. per acre	6	111 oz. per acre	7 days
	Purple blotch and leaf blight (*Alternaria porri*) Stemphylium leaf blight and stalk rot (*Stemphylium vesicarium*)	10.5 to 18.5 oz. per acre			
	Suppression only Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)	18.5 oz. per acre			

Application Directions: For control of purple blotch and leaf blight, begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 14-day interval. If application intervals shorter than 14 days are needed, rotate to another fungicide with a different mode of action.

Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Applications made to control purple blotch, leaf blight and stalk rot will also suppress downy mildew. If downy mildew occurs during a **Pristine** application for these diseases, immediately follow the **Pristine** application with a downy mildew fungicide with a different mode of action.

For downy mildew, do not make more than one (1) application of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fingicide with a different mode of action.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than six (6) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Carrots	Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.)	8 to 10.5 oz. per acre	6	63 oz. per acre	0 days
	Suppression Only Southern Root Rot (*Sclerotium rolfsii*)				

Application Directions: Begin applications of **Pristine** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than six (6) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per crop growing season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

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Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Grapes (except Concord, Worden, Fredonia, Niagara and related varieties)	Angular leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella angulata*) Anthracnose (*Elsinoe ampelina*) Black rot (*Guignardia bidwellii*) Downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) Leaf blight (*Pseudocercospora vitis*) Phomopsis cane and leaf spot (*Phomopsis viticola*) Powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*) Ripe rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*) **Aids in Control Only** Bunch rot complex (*Cladosporium* spp. and *Aspergillus* spp.)	8 to 10.5 oz. per Acre	6	69 oz. per acre	14 days
	Suppression Only Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*)	8 to 12.5 oz. per Acre	5		

Application Directions: For powdery mildew control, begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** at bud break or prior to onset of disease, using 8 oz. per acre, and continue on a 10- to 14-day interval. Use 8 - 10.5 oz. per acre on a 14- to 21-day interval.

For black rot and downy mildew control, begin applications of **Pristine** at pre-bloom on a 10- to 14-day interval. For suppression of Botrytis gray mold, begin applications prior to disease development when conditions favor disease development during early bloom, bunch pre-closure and veraison.

For all other diseases listed above, begin applications of **Pristine** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 10- to 14 day interval.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

DO NOT enter treated area within 24 hours of the most recent application. Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on page 3 for PPE required for early entry to treated areas as permitted under the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT use on Concord, Worden, Fredonia, Niagara or related grape varieties due to possible foliar injury.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than six (6) applications of **Pristine** or other Group 7 or 11 fungicides per season.

DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Pistachio	Alternaria late blight (*Alternaria alternata*) Shoot blight (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)	10.5 to 14.5 oz. per acre	4	58 oz. per acre	14 days

Application Directions: Apply **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 10- to 30-day interval.

Use the higher rate and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than four (4) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For aerial application to pistachio trees, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Stone Fruits Group Apricot Cherry (sweet and tart) Nectarine Peach Plum (all varieties) Plumcot Prune	Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Blossom blight (*Monilinia* spp.) Brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.) Leaf spot (*Blumeriella jaapii*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp., *Podosphaera* spp.) Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) Shothole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	10.5 to 14.5 oz. per acre	5	72.5 oz. per acre	0 days

Application Directions: Begin application of **Pristine** at pink bud or prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the shorter interval and/or the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than five (5) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For aerial application to stone fruit trees, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Table 2. Crop-Specific Recommendations (continued)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Strawberries	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) Leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca macularis*)	18.5 to 23 oz. per acre	5	115 oz. per acre	0 days

Application Directions: Begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** no later than 10% bloom or prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

The restricted entry interval (REI) for treated Strawberries is 12 hours. Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on page 3 for PPE required for early entry to treated areas as permitted under the Worker Protection Standard.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than five (5) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Tree Nuts Group Almond Beech nut Brazil nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert Hickory nut Macadamia nut Pecan Walnut (black and English)	Alternaria leafspot (*Alternaria* spp.) Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp.) Blossom blight (*Monilinia* spp.) Eastern filbert blight (*Anisogramma anomala*) Leaf rust (*Tranzschelia discolor*) Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum, C. caryigenum*) Green fruit rot (*Botrytis cinerea*) Shothole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)	10.5 to 14.5 oz. per acre	4	58 oz. per acre	14 days (for almond - apply no later than 5 weeks after petal fall)

Application Directions: In almond, begin applications of **Pristine** at pink bud and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval up to 5 weeks after petal fall. In filbert, begin applications at budswell to budbreak, prior to infection and onset of disease development. Continue on a 7- to 14-day interval to cover and protect new growth. In pecan, begin applications of **Pristine** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7- to 21-day interval for the control of scab. For all other crops listed above, apply **Pristine** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 28-day interval. In all cases, use the shorter interval when shoot growth is very rapid.

Use the shorter interval and/or the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than four (4) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

For aerial application to tree nuts, use no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

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 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. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE 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.

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Supersedes NVA 2004-04-156-0242

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF

The Chemical Company

16/42

NOTIFICATION

JUN 13 2005

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The Chemical Company

2005 FEB 13 AM 10:42

Pristine®

fungicide

Supplemental Labeling

For use in cucurbit vegetables, dry beans and peanuts.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-199

Active Ingredients:

Pyraclostrobin - (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4chloropheny)-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl] methoxy-, methyl ester	12.8%
Boscalid - (3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)	25.2%
Inert ingredients	62.0%
Total	100.0%

0.128 oz. (0.008 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz. of Pristine
0.252 oz. (0.0158 lb.) of boscalid in 1 oz. of Pristine

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 **Pristine® fungicide** main label for precautionary statements, first aid and personal protective equipment requirements. This supplemental label must be in the user's possession during application.

General Information

Pristine® fungicide provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and is used in a spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for general resistance management information and to the crop specific use recommendations and restrictions found in this label.

Application Information

Apply **Pristine** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the **Crop Specific Use Directions** (Table A) in this label.

Pristine may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment or through sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for specific instructions on these methods.

Restrictions and Limitations

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration.

Pristine is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems.

Follow the restrictions and limitations outlined in the **Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations** table (Table B) in this label for:

- Minimum pre-harvest interval (PHI)
- Maximum rate per acre
- Maximum number of applications
- Maximum rate per season
- Livestock grazing or feeding restrictions
- Aerial application restrictions

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

APR 15 2005

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Table A - **Pristine® fungicide** Crop-Specific Use Directions.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application[1]	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Cucurbit Vegetables Group Chayote Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Pumpkin Watermelon **Edible gourd** Hyotan Cucuzza Chinese okra ***Momordica* spp.** Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber	Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*) Alternaria blight (*Alternaria cucumerina*) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora citrulina*) Gummy stem blight (*Didymella bryoniae*) Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea, Erysiphe cichoracearum*)	12.5 to 18.5 oz. per acre	4	74 oz. per acre	0 days
Muskmelon Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon **Summer squash** Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini **Winter squash** Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Acorn squash Spaghetti squash	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum orbiculare*)	18.5 oz. per acre			

Cucurbit Vegetables Group Information

Application Directions: Begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 7 to 14 day interval. Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Use the highest labeled rate for anthracnose.

Do not use **Pristine** tank mixes with additives or adjuvants on muskmelon crops such as cantaloupe and honeydew or crop injury may result.

For cucurbit crops other than melons, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Pristine**. However, BASF evaluations also indicate that under some conditions (particularly high temperatures and/or high additive rates), application of **Pristine** in combination with certain rates of silicone-based or oil-containing (petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants can cause injury to some cucurbit crops.

BASF has not tested all varieties and cultivars with all possible tank mix combinations and rates of additives or adjuvants. Local environmental conditions also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing Pristine with other products.

The user assumes all risks associated with adding products to the **Pristine** spray solution. BASF cannot be held responsible for crop injury, reduced disease control or incompatibility due to additives, adjuvants or other products used in combination with Pristine. Refer also to the Conditions of Sale and Warranty section of this label.

To minimize the likelihood of crop injury, BASF recommends testing **Pristine** in combination with other products for crop safety on a small portion of the crop. However, environmental variability precludes direct and consistent projection of small area test results to future use.

Consult a BASF representative for more information concerning additives or adjuvants.

Do not tank mix **Pristine** with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-Pede®, or Botran® as crop injury may result.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential of development of resistance, do not make more than four (4) applications of **Pristine** per season.

Do not make more than one (1) application of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled non-strobilurin (non-QoI) fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one application.

Table A - **Pristine® fungicide** Crop-Specific Use Directions (CONT):

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Peanut	Early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) Late leaf spot (*Cercosporidium personatum*) Pepperspot (*Leptosphaerulina crassiasca*) Rust (Puccinia arachidis) Web blotch (*Phoma arachidicola*)	12.5 to 18.5 oz. per acre	3	84 oz. per acre	14 days
	Rhizoctonia limb rot, peg rot, and pod rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*) Sclerotium rot - Southern stem rot, Southern blight, and white mold (*Sclerotium rolfsi*) Sclerotinia blight (*Sclerotinia minor*)	18.5 to 28 oz. per acre			
	Application Directions: For control of pepperspot, rust, web blotch, early and late leaf spot, begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 14 day interval. For control of Rhizoctonia and Sclerotium, begin applications of **Pristine** prior to onset of disease development and continue on a 14 day interval. For control of Sclerotinia blight, begin applications of **Pristine** prior to onset of disease development or 45 to 60 days after planting. Use the higher rate and/or shorter spray interval when disease pressure is high or in fields with a history of disease. **Resistance Management:** To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than three (3) applications of **Pristine** per season. Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled non-strobilurin (non-QoI) or non-carboxamide fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one (1) application. **Restrictions: Use of Pristine with silicone-based adjuvants may cause crop injury.** **Do not feed treated peanut hay to livestock.**				

Table A - **Pristine® fungicide** Crop-Specific Use Directions (CONT):

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Dry Beans (except soybeans) *Lupinus* spp. Grain Lupin Sweet Lupin *Phaseolus* spp. Field bean Kidney bean Lima bean (dry) Navy bean Pink bean Pinto bean Tepary bean *Vigna* spp. Adjuki bean Blackeyed pea Catjang Crowder pea Moth bean Mung bean Rice bean Southern pea Urd bean	Alternaria leaf and pod spot (Alternaria spp.) Ascochyta blight (*Phoma exigua, Ascochyta* spp.) Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora* spp.) Downy Mildew (*Phytophthora nicotianae*) Mycosphaerella blight (*Mycosphaerella* spp.) Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*) Rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*) Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria* spp.)	10 to 15 oz. per acre	2	50 oz. per acre	21 days
	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp.*) Botrytis gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	15 to 25 oz. per acre			
	Application Directions: For optimal disease control, begin applications of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development or at the beginning of flowering and repeat on a 5 to 14 day interval if conditions are conducive for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than two (2) applications of **Pristine** or other strobilurin (QoI) or carboxamide fungicides per season. **Restrictions: Do not use on soybean, cowpeas, field pea and lupin. Do not feed treated pea commodities to livestock.**				

Table B - **Pristine® fungicide** Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (days)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (oz.)	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (oz.)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Cucurbit Vegetables Group[1]: Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Pumpkin, Watermelon	0	18.5	4	74	NA[2]	Yes
Peanut	14	28	3	84	No	Yes
Dry Beans (except Soybean)[1]	21	25	2	50	No	Yes

[1] For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see Table A. **Pristine** Crop-Specific Use Directions.

[2] NA = Not applicable

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration.

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007969-00199.70050412.NVA 2005-04-156-0194
Supercedes NVA 2003-04-156-0155
New product supplemental label

Registrant Information: **BASF Corporation**
Agricultural Products
PO Box 13528
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

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NOTIFICATION

JUN 13 2005

BASF
The Chemical Company

Pristine®

fungicide

Supplemental Labeling

For use in grapes

EPA Reg. No. 7969-199

Active Ingredients:*

Pyraclostrobin - (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4chlorophenyl)-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl] methoxy-, methyl ester)	12.8%
Boscalid - (3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)	25.2%
Inert ingredients:**	62.0%
Total	100.0%

0.128 oz. (0.008 lb.) of pyraclostrobin in 1 oz of **Pristine® fungicide**

0.252 oz. (0.0158 lb.) of boscalid in 1 oz of **Pristine**

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 **Pristine** main label for precautionary statements, first aid and personal protective equipment requirements. This supplemental label must be in the user's possession during application.

General Information

Pristine provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and is used in a spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for general resistance management information and to the crop specific use recommendations and restrictions found in this label.

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FOR REGISTRATION

APR 15 2005

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Application Information

Apply **Pristine** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the **Crop Specific Use Directions (Table A)** in this label.

Pristine may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment or through sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for specific instructions on these methods.

Restrictions and Limitations

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.

Pristine is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems.

Follow the restrictions and limitations outlined in the **Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** table in the **Pristine** main label for:

- Minimum pre-harvest interval (PHI)
- Maximum rate per acre
- Maximum number of applications
- Maximum rate per season
- Livestock grazing or feeding restrictions
- Aerial application restrictions

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Table A – Crop-Specific Use Directions

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest
Grapes (except Concord, Worden, Fredonia Niagara and related varieties)	Botrytis gray mold *(Botrytis cinerea)*	18.5 to 23 oz per Acre	3-5	69 oz per acre	14 days

Application Directions: For control of Botrytis gray mold, apply 18.5 - 23 ounces of **Pristine® fungicide** prior to onset of disease development when conditions favor disease development during early bloom, bunch pre-closure and veraison up to 14 days before harvest. Do not apply more than 69 ounces of **Pristine** per acre per season.

Use the higher rate and the shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

When Pristine is applied at rates above 12.5 ounces, do not enter treated area within 5 days of the most recent application when conducting cane turning, tying and girdling for table grapes.

Do not use on Concord, Worden, Fredonia, Niagara or related grape varieties due to possible foliar injury.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than six (6) applications of **Pristine** or other **Group 7** or **11** fungicides per season.

Do not make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.

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Supersedes NVA 2004-04-156-0241

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

NOTIFICATION

JUN 13 2005

29/42

BASF

The Chemical Company

Pristine® fungicide

Supplemental Labeling

For Use in Pome fruits and Hops

Active Ingredients:

Pyraclostrobin - (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl] oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester	12.8%
Boscalid - (3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)	25.2%
Inert ingredients	62.0%
Total	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 7969-199

Precautionary Statements

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is violation of federal law. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and must be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to aquatic habitats. Notify State and/or Federal authorities and BASF immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.
To determine whether your county has endangered aquatic species, consult the County Bulletins at http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm.

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If a bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered aquatic species occur in the area to be treated.

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. Refer to the **Pristine® fungicide** main label for precautionary statements, first aid and personal protective equipment requirements.

This supplemental label must be in the user's possession during application.

General Information

Pristine provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and is used in a spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for general resistance management information and to the crop specific use recommendations and restrictions found in this label.

Application Information

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration.

Apply **Pristine** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the Crop Specific Use Directions (**Table A**) in this label. **Pristine** may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment (all crops **except hops**) or through sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for specific instructions on these methods.

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

APR 15 2005

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Restrictions and Limitations

Pristine is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems for food crops.

Follow the restrictions and limitations outlined in the Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations table (**Table B**) in this label for:

- Minimum pre-harvest interval
- Maximum rate per acre per application
- Maximum number of applications per season
- Maximum rate per season
- Livestock grazing or feeding restrictions

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **12 hours.**

Spray Drift Management

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may 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 aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using 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-weather-related factors determine 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 endangered species, 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. 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 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 should be observed.

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

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 should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should 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 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 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 non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

Table A - Pristine® Fungicide Crop-Specific Use Directions

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application[1]	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate Per Season	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)
Pome fruits Group Apple Pear Oriental pear Quince Crabapple Loquat	Alternaria blotch *(Alternaria mali)* Apple scab *(Venturia inaequalis)* Bitter rot *(Colletotrichum spp.)* Black rot/ Frogeye leaf spot *(Botryosphaeria obtusa)* Brooks spot *(Mycosphaerella pomi)* Flyspeck *(Zygophiala jamaicensis)* Pear scab *(Venturia pirina)* Powdery mildew *(Podosphaera leucotricha)* Sooty blotch *(disease complex)* White rot *(Botryosphaeria dothidea)* **Suppression Only** Cedar Apple rust *(Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)* Quince rust *(Gymnosporangium clavipes)*	14.5 to 18.5 oz. per acre	4	74 oz. per acre	0 days

Application Directions for scab, powdery mildew, frogeye leaf spot and rust: Begin applications of **Pristine** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a tree size requiring a standard dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre. DO NOT apply less than 14.5 oz/A of Pristine when spraying based on tree row volume.

Application Directions for sooty blotch, flyspeck, white rot, black rot, bitter rot and Alternaria blotch: Begin applications of **Pristine** prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a tree size requiring a standard dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre. DO NOT apply less than 14.5 oz/A of Pristine when spraying based on tree row volume.

No restriction on livestock grazing or feeding for pome fruits feed items.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than four (4) applications of **Pristine** per season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

[1] Application rates are based on a tree size requiring a standard dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 14.5 oz. of Pristine when spraying based on tree row volume.

Table A - Pristine® Fungicide Crop-Specific Use Directions (*continued*)

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate Per Season	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)
Hops	Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum, Sphaerotheca* spp.) Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*)	14 oz. per 100 gallons of dilute spray (do not use more than 28 oz. per acre)	3	84 oz. per acre	14 days

Application Directions: Begin applications of **Pristine** prior to disease development and continue on a 10 -to 21-day interval. Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Application rates are based on a 100 gallons of dilute spray applied to runoff. Adjust water volume to maintain thorough coverage. Use 25-50 gallons of dilute spray per acre prior to trellising and 100-200 gallons of dilute spray per acre thereafter. **DO NOT** use more than 200 gallons per acre of this mixture. If additional spray volume is needed for thorough coverage, use 28 oz. of **Pristine** per acre in the required spray volume.

Resistance Management: To limit the potential for development of resistance, do not make more than three (3) applications of **Pristine** per season. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Pristine** before alternating to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions: DO NOT use more than 200 gallons per acre of this mixture. If additional spray volume is needed for thorough coverage, use 28 oz. of Pristine per acre in the required spray volume.

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Table B - Pristine® Fungicide Use Restrictions and Limitations				
Crop	**Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI days)**	**Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (oz.)**	**Maximum Number of Applications per Season**	**Maximum rate per Acre per Season (oz.)**
Pome fruits[1] Apple Pear, etc.	0	18.5	4	74
Hops	14	28	3	84

[1] For a complete list of crops within a crop group, see **Table A- Pristine Fungicide Crop-Specific Use Directions.**

Aerial application is permitted for all labeled crops **except hops. No aerial application in New York state except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c) Special Local Needs Registration.**

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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. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE 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. Refer to main **Pristine® fungicide** label for further **Conditions of Sale** and **Warranty** information.

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Supercedes NVA 2004-04-156-0312

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF

The Chemical Company

NOTIFICATION 39/42

JUN 13 2005

Pristine®

fungicide

Supplemental Labeling

ACCEPTED FOR REGISTRATION
APR 15 2005
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

ACCEPTED FOR REGISTRATION
APR 15 2005
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

For use in Soybeans

EPA Reg. No. 7969-199

Active Ingredients:

Pyraclostrobin - (carbamic acid, [2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester	12.8%
Boscalid - (3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)	25.2%
Inert ingredients	62.0%
Total	100.0%

Precautionary Statements

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is violation of federal law. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and must be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to aquatic habitats. Notify State and/or Federal authorities and BASF immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product. To determine whether your county has endangered aquatic species, consult the County Bulletins at http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm.

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If a bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered aquatic species occur in the area to be treated.

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 applications. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Refer to the **Pristine® fungicide** main label for precautionary statements, first aid and personal protective equipment requirements. This supplemental label must be in the user's possession during application.

General Information

Pristine provides optimum disease control when applied preventatively (prior to infection). Refer to the **Pristine** main label for general resistance management information and to the **Disease Specific Use Directions** and restrictions found in this label.

Application Information

Apply **Pristine** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the **Disease Specific Use Directions (Table 1)** in this label.

Pristine may be applied by ground sprayer, aerial equipment or through sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to the **Pristine** main label for specific instructions on these methods.

Restrictions and Limitations

No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration.

Pristine is not for use in greenhouse or transplant production systems.

Follow the restrictions and limitations outlined in the **Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations** table (**Table 4**) in this label for:

- Minimum pre-harvest interval
- Maximum rate per acre per application
- Maximum number of applications per season

- Maximum rate per season
- Livestock grazing or feeding restrictions

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **12 hours.**

Spray Drift Management

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may 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 aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using 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-weather-related factors determine 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 endangered species, 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. 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 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 should be observed.

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

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 air stream 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 should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should 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 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 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 non-target crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

Table 1 – Pristine® fungicide Disease Specific Use Directions

Target Disease	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)
Alternaria leaf spot *(Alternaria spp.)* Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum truncatum)* Brown Spot *(Septoria glycines)* Cercospora blight *(Cercospora kikuchii)* Frogeye leaf spot *(Cercospora sojina)* Pod & Stem blight *(Diaporthe phaseolorum)* Rhizoctonia aerial blight *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	8 to 16 oz. per acre	2	32 oz. per acre	21 days
Asian soybean rust* *(Phakopsora pachyrhizi)*	12.5 to 16 oz. per acre			
Southern blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)* White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	16 oz.per acre			

For optimal disease control, apply **Pristine** at early flowering (R1-R3 growth stage) or prior to disease development, whichever is earlier. Make a second application 7 to 21 days later if monitoring shows disease development or if conditions are conducive for disease infection. Use the higher labeled rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Pristine may be applied with adjuvants.

* See the section entitled **Management of Asian Soybean Rust** for specific instructions on use of **Pristine** to control Asian Soybean rust.

Soybean forage may be fed no sooner than 14 days after last application. Soybean hay may be fed no sooner than 21 days after last application.

Management of Asian Soybean Rust

If Asian soybean rust spores are present in the area, soybeans may be infected, even if symptoms are not present. Once Asian soybean rust is established (infection level* greater than 3-5%) on the soybean plant, control is difficult to achieve with a curative approach. Optimum disease control is achieved by utilizing the combination of a preventative fungicide like **Pristine® fungicide** plus an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity** against Asian soybean rust.

A comprehensive monitoring and scouting program must be continued after initial fungicide applications. Fungicide treatments that include **Pristine** will protect soybeans against Asian soybean rust for up to 21 days, but subsequent disease infection of treated leaves can occur earlier if conditions are favorable for disease development. New leaves emerging after treatment will not be protected from new infection pressure.

Monitoring for Asian Soybean Rust Presence
Information on the geographic distribution of Asian soybean rust can be gathered from multiple sources including local retailers, University Extension, USDA, the internet and BASF. These sources must be evaluated frequently during the growing season to determine the risk and local presence of rust spores in your geography. Rust spores can move hundreds of miles in only a few days based on wind direction and speed. If soybean rust is present in the area or if conditions exist where spore movement from infected areas are expected or predicted, soybean fields should be treated utilizing the **Pristine** program described in **Table 2**.

Field Scouting
Scout soybean fields for presence of Asian soybean rust frequently. Soybean rust establishment is favored by high humidity, free moisture present on soybean leaves and moderate air temperatures. Asian soybean rust, in most cases, becomes especially aggressive and visible when soybean plants reach the reproductive stage of growth (flowering). Check higher risk areas of soybean field for signs of the disease first. These include: earlier planted or maturing soybeans; high moisture areas near lakes, rivers or other water sources that keep humidity high; areas in the field that remain shaded longer resulting in higher free leaf moisture; low areas of fields where humidity (dew) can settle and persist longer. Look for any signs or symptoms of soybean rust presence. If Asian soybean rust is present in your field immediately implement **Pristine** program described in **Table 2**.

Scouting tip: Collect leaves from suspected plants, place suspect leaves in a clear plastic bag, inflate bag with breath (adds humidity to bag) and seal, place in warm (75-90° F) environment and incubate in humid plastic bags for 24 hours. Leaves in the bags should display accelerated disease development and show spore pustule development within 24 hours. Spore development should occur approximately two times faster than under normal field conditions.

Pristine - Recommendations for the Management of Asian Soybean Rust

Preventative + Curative Treatment
Existing Infections and/or if Asian Soybean Rust Spores Are Present or Predicted to be in the Area
A tank mixture with an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity** against Asian soybean rust is required for control of existing Asian soybean rust infections, even if symptoms are not present. If symptoms or soybean rust lesions and/or pustules are present on soybean plants, some yield loss may have already occurred.

The **Pristine** program described in **Table 2** below must be used for Asian soybean rust if one or more of the following conditions exists:

1) Asian soybean rust is present in the soybean field based on field scouting;
2) Asian soybean rust is present in the local area;
3) Predictive models based on weather/wind have predicted that spores have reached or will soon reach your area; or
4) USDA and/or University Extension report that Asian soybean rust (including spores) has been identified in your geographical area.

* Infection level = number of leaves with symptoms/signs of Asian soybean rust per 100 leaves.

** Contact your local state or federal agricultural authorities or local retailer for a list of fungicides approved in your state with known curative properties against Asian soybean rust.

Fungicide treatments that include **Pristine® fungicide** plus an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity** against Asian soybean rust will protect soybeans for up to 21 days, but subsequent infection of treated leaves can occur earlier if conditions are favorable for disease development. New leaves emerging after treatment will not be protected from new infection pressure.

Since a second fungicide application may be required, a comprehensive monitoring and scouting program must be continued after the initial fungicide application. Base the need for a second application on soybean growth stage, yield potential and conditions favorable for continued Asian soybean rust infection.

*Additional fungicide applications may be needed if Asian soybean rust pressure is extremely high and conditions are favorable for disease development later in the growing season. Continue the monitoring and scouting program and apply an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity** if a third application is needed.*

Preventative Treatment
Asian Soybean Rust (including spores) Not Present or Predicted to be Present in the Field or Area
The preventative **Pristine** program described in **Table 3** below should only be used if none of the conditions described in one through four of the section immediately above exist. Growers must continue to monitor and scout soybean fields as described in sections entitled **Monitoring for Asian Soybean Rust Presence** and **Field Scouting.**

A second fungicide application may be needed, if Asian soybean rust (including spores) is detected or identified in the treated field or geographical area. Continue a comprehensive monitoring and scouting program after the initial application of **Pristine.** Infection of treated soybean leaves can occur and new leaves emerging after treatment will not be protected from Asian soybean rust. The need for a second application should be based on soybean growth stage, yield potential and environmental conditions. If a second application is necessary, apply **Pristine** plus an effective, EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity** against Asian soybean rust.

*Additional fungicide applications may be needed if Asian soybean rust pressure is extremely high and conditions are favorable for disease development later in the growing season. Continue the monitoring and scouting program and apply an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity**if a third application is needed.*

Need for Season Long Monitoring, Regardless of Pristine Program Selected
The key to adequate season long control of Asian soybean rust is careful monitoring and scouting of soybean fields all season, especially from initiation of flowering through pod fill. After the first application, maintain a thorough monitoring and scouting program. Apply follow-up fungicide treatments as needed, based on crop stage of growth, yield potential and as the residual protection of the first application begins to wane.

Thorough spray coverage of soybean plants is essential for optimum control. Utilize spray application techniques including sufficient water carrier per acre, pressure and proper nozzle selection that ensure thorough coverage. See the **Pristine** main label and your local retailer for recommendations.

* Infection level = number of leaves with symptoms/signs of Asian soybean rust per 100 leaves.

** Contact your local state or federal agricultural authorities or local retailer for a list of fungicides approved in your state with known curative properties against Asian soybean rust.

Table 2 – Pristine® fungicide application instructions when Asian soybean rust has been identified in the soybean field to be treated, is present in the local geographical area or spores have been predicted to be in the local geographical area.

Application 1:	Treatment:	**Pristine** (12.5 -16 oz./acre) [1] + adjuvant + EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity against Asian soybean rust [2]
	Timing:	This application must be made soon after first rust infection, preventatively, or at blooming start (Growth Stage R1-R3), even if symptoms have not appeared. Refer to section entitled **Pristine fungicide Recommendations for Management of Asian Soybean Rust** and repeat application as necessary, depending on disease evolution:
Application 2[3]:	Treatment:	**Pristine** (12.5 -16 oz./acre) [1] + adjuvant + EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity against Asian soybean rust[2]
	Timing:	21 days after Application 1 or Earlier (no sooner than 7 days) if monitoring shows active disease

1 Higher labeled rates of **Pristine** provide longer residual control of Asian soybean rust.

2 Contact your local state or federal agricultural authorities or local retailer for a list of approved fungicides in your state approved for this purpose.

3 Continue to carefully monitor and scout soybean fields as described in the section entitled **Management of Asian Soybean Rust.** Base need for second application on results of monitoring and scouting for disease, crop growth stage and yield potential. Consult with your local Retailer or University extension representative for guidance, as needed. *Additional fungicide applications may be needed if Asian soybean rust pressure is extremely high and conditions are favorable for disease development later in the growing season. Continue the monitoring and scouting program and apply an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity if the third application is needed.*

Table 3. Pristine® fungicide application instructions when Asian soybean rust has not been identified in the soybean field to be treated, is not present in the local geographical area and spores are not present or predicted to be present in the local geographical area.

Application 1:	Treatment:	**Pristine** (12.5 -16 oz./acre)[1] + adjuvant
	Timing:	R1-R3 leaf stage (1st flower to beginning pod)
Application 2[3]	Treatment:	**Pristine** (12.5 -16 oz./acre)[1] + adjuvant + EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity against Asian soybean rust[2]
	Timing:	21 days after Application 1 or Earlier (no sooner than 7 days) if monitoring shows active disease

1 Higher labeled rates of **Pristine** provide longer residual control of Asian Soybean Rust.

2 Contact your local state or federal agricultural authorities or local retailer for a list of approved fungicides in your state approved for this purpose.

3 Continue to carefully monitor and scout soybean fields as described in the section entitled **Management of Asian Soybean Rust**. If Asian soybean rust, including spores, is detected in your fields or local geography, the treatment described in Application 2 may be needed. Base the need for this treatment on crop stage of growth, environmental conditions and yield potential. Consult with your local Retailer or University extension representative for guidance, as needed. Refer to section entitled **Application Information** above. *Additional fungicide applications may be needed if Asian soybean rust pressure is extremely high and conditions are favorable for disease development later in the growing season. Continue the monitoring and scouting program and apply an EPA approved fungicide (non-QoI mode of action) with known curative activity if the third application is needed.*

Restrictions and Limitations

Follow the restrictions and limitations outlined in the **Disease Specific Use Directions** table. **(Table 1)**

Table 4. Soybean use restrictions and limitations.

CROP	Use Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per season	Maximum Rate per Season	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI) (Days)
Soybean	8-16 oz./acre	2	32 oz./acre	21 days

Soybean forage may be fed no sooner than 14 days after last application. Soybean hay may be fed no sooner than 21 days after last application.

Aerial application is permitted. **No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Needs Registration.**

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. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE 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.

Refer to main **Pristine® fungicide** label for further conditions of sale and warranty information.

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007969-00199.20041209b.**NVA 2004-04-156-0332**.pdf
Supersedes: NVA 2003-04-156-0086

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Products Better™

May 19, 2005

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Office of Pesticide Programs (H7504C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 266A, Crystal Mall, Building 2
1801 South Bell Street
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

ATTN: Cynthia Giles-Parker (Branch Chief – Fungicide Branch)

Dear Ms. Giles-Parker:

SUBJECT: Notification of Pristine® Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-199) per PR Notice 98-10

Reference: Notification to add Aerial Application Restriction for New York State to Labeling for Pristine Fungicide in accordance with PR Notice 98-10.

This is a notification to the EPA, in accordance with PR Notice 98-10, that the New York State Department Environmental Conservation has requested that BASF add the following statement to the front panel and under the "Restrictions and Limitations" section of the **Pristine fungicide** (EPA Reg. No. 7969-199) product and supplemental labeling.

"No aerial application in New York State except as permitted under FIFRA Section 24 (c), Special Local Needs Registration"

The request to add this statement can be found on page 10 of the attached document from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation titled "**Registration of the New Active Ingredient Boscalid, Contained in the Pesticide Products .....and Pristine (EPA Reg. No. 7969-199) which also contains the Active Ingredient Pyraclostrobin**". Pristine has been approved for control of multiple diseases on several crops and the aerial application restriction for New York State is "to protect aquatic resources" because "one application directly to surface water at the lowest labeled rate would result in a pyraclostrobin water concentration that far exceeds the lethal concentration for fish, invertebrates, and some algae".

The statement has been added to the following EPA-approved main and supplemental labeling:
1. Pristine Main label: NVA 2004-04-156-0242
2. Pristine Supplemental for Cucurbits, dry beans, and peanuts: NVA 2003-04-156-0155
3. Pristine Supplemental for Grapes: NVA 2004-04-156-0241

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BASF

The Chemical Company

The aerial application statement was already on the following EPA-approved supplemental labeling but it was moved from page 2 to page 1 as required by New York State.

1. Pristine Supplemental for Pomefruits/Hops: NVA 2004-04-156-0333
2. Pristine Supplemental for Soybeans : NVA 2004-04-156-0332

"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 section 12 and 14 of FIFRA."

The following documents are enclosed in support of the notification as per PR Notice 98-10.

(1) EPA Form 8570-1 "Application for Pesticide Notification"
(2) A copy of New York State Registration approval document for boscalid
(3) Copies of the Pristine® fungicide labeling approved/stamped by New York State
(4) A marked-up copy of the main and supplemental labeling highlighting the changes
(5) Three (3) copies each of the revised main and supplemental labeling for Pristine® fungicide.
(6) A stamped, self-addressed postcard for response that the notification is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarification or further information, I can be reached directly at (919)-547-2976, or via e-mail at akkarik@basf.com.

Sincerely,
BASF Corporation

K. H. Akkari

Khalid H. Akkari, Ph.D.
Global Registration Manager
Regulatory Affairs

enclosures

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