

29964-12

9/30/2014

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



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

SEP 30 2014

Mr. Jamie Staley
U.S. Registration Manager
Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
7100 N.W. 62nd Avenue
P.O. Box 1000
Johnston, IA 50131-1000

SUBJECT: Optimum[®] Acremax[®] Insect Protection
EPA Reg. No.: 29964-12
Amendment dated 9/23/13 to amend reporting requirements
Amendment dated 5/13/14 to extend expiration date
Decision Numbers 483759 and 491422

Dear Mr. Staley:

The amendments to this product registration, conditionally registered in accordance with Section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable subject to the following terms and conditions.

- 1) The subject registration will automatically expire on midnight September 30, 2026.
- 2) The subject registration will be limited to a seed mix of Cry1F [*Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1F protein and the genetic material (plasmid insert PHI8999) necessary for its production in corn event DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 (OECD Unique Identifier DAS-Ø15Ø7-1)] x Cry1Ab [*Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab protein and the genetic material (PV-ZMBK07) necessary for its production in corn event MON-ØØ81Ø-6 (OECD Unique Identifier MON-ØØ81Ø-6)] corn seed blended with a minimum of 5% non-*Bt* corn seed.
- 3) Submit/cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA § 3(c)(2)(B) when the Agency requires registrants of similar products to submit such data.
- 4) Submit or cite all data required to support 1507xMON810 within the timeframes required by the terms and conditions of EPA Registration Numbers 29964-3 and 29964-7.
- 5) In order to improve the strength of modeling, you must address and incorporate the uncertainties (described in the 2/15/2012 J. Martinez insect resistance management review) into your ECB and CEW models. This information has been submitted and reviewed.
- 6) Pioneer must implement an Insect Resistance Management Program for Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection corn (OAM) consisting of the following elements:

Requirements relating to creation of a lepidopteran refuge (consisting of corn that does not contain any *Bt* trait for lepidopteran control) in cotton growing regions in conjunction with the planting of any acreage of OAM corn;

Requirements for Pioneer to prepare and require OAM users to sign "grower agreements," that impose binding contractual obligation on the grower to comply with the refuge requirements;

Requirements regarding programs to educate growers about IRM requirements;

Requirements regarding programs to evaluate and promote growers' compliance with IRM requirements;

Requirements regarding programs to evaluate whether there are statistically significant and biologically relevant changes in target insect susceptibility to Cry1F and Cry1Ab proteins in the target insects;

Requirements regarding a "remedial action plan," that contains measures Pioneer would take in the event that any field-relevant insect resistance was detected as well as to report on activity under the plan to EPA;

Requirements for Pioneer to maintain, and provide the Agency upon request, the number of units sold by state and county, IRM grower agreements results, and substantive changes to educational programs. Pioneer is required to submit reports within three months of the Agency's request.

Requirements regarding a "bag tag" that will be attached to all bags of OAM seed sold and delivered. The purpose of this bag tag is to remind growers that OAM products require a separate 20% lepidopteran refuge in cotton-growing areas. The PIP product label accepted by EPA must include how this information will be conveyed to growers via text and graphics.

a) Refuge requirements for OAM Insect Protection corn

Corn-Belt/Non-Cotton Growing Areas

OAM corn contains a Lepidopteran refuge that is "in the bag" and is automatically implemented when the grower plants the product. No additional refuge is required when planting this product.

Foliar insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, corn earworm, southwestern corn borer, fall armyworm, black cutworm, western bean cutworm, lesser corn stalk borer, southern corn stalk borer, stalk borer and sugarcane borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. Foliar insecticide treatments are also permitted for control of corn rootworm adults if economic thresholds are reached. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or regional professionals (e.g., Extension Service agents, crop consultants).

Cotton-Growing Region Refuge Requirements

In cotton-growing regions where corn earworm is a significant pest:

- The 20% refuge must be planted with non-*Bt* corn hybrids.
- OAM and the 20% non-*Bt* refuge should be sown on the same day, or with the shortest window possible between planting dates.
- External refuges may be planted as an in-field or adjacent (e.g., across the road) refuge or as a separate block within 1/2 mile of the OAM corn field.

- In field refuge options include: blocks, perimeter strips (i.e., along the edges or headlands), or in-field strips.
- When planting the refuge in strips across the field, refuges must be at least four (4) rows wide.
- Insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, corn earworm, southwestern corn borer, fall armyworm, black cutworm, western bean cutworm, lesser corn stalk borer, southern corn stalk borer, stalk borer and sugarcane borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or regional professionals (e.g., Extension Service agents, crop consultants). Microbial *Bt* insecticides must not be applied to non-*Bt* corn refuge plants.
- Cotton-growing areas include the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Oklahoma (only the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kay, Kiowa, Tillman, Washita), Tennessee (only the counties of Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Franklin, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Madison, Obion, Rutherford, Shelby, and Tipton), Texas (except the counties of Carson, Dallam, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Roberts, and Sherman), Virginia (only the counties of Dinwiddie, Franklin City, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Northampton, Southampton, Suffolk City, Surrey, Sussex) and Missouri (only the counties of Dunklin, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, Stoddard).

These refuge requirements do not apply to seed propagation of inbred and hybrid corn seed corn up to a total of 20,000 acres per county and up to a combined U.S. total of 250,000 acres per PIP active ingredient per registrant per year.

When on-farm assessments identify non-compliance with refuge requirements for one or more *Bt* corn products, additional educational material and assistance are provided by the registrant to help these growers meet the refuge requirements across their farming operations.

b) Grower Agreement for OAM Corn

1. Persons purchasing OAM corn must sign a grower agreement. The term "grower agreement" refers to any grower purchase contract, license agreement, or similar legal document.
2. The grower agreement and/or specific stewardship documents referenced in the grower agreement must clearly set forth the terms of the current IRM program. By signing the grower agreement, a grower must be contractually bound to comply with the requirements of the IRM program.
3. Pioneer must continue to integrate this registration into the current system used for its other *Bt* corn products, which is reasonably likely to assure that persons purchasing OAM corn will affirm annually that they are contractually bound to comply with the requirements of the IRM program.
4. Pioneer must continue to use its current grower agreement for OAM corn. If Pioneer wishes to change any part of the grower agreement or any specific stewardship documents referenced in the grower agreement that would affect either the content of the IRM program or the legal enforceability of the provisions of the agreement relating to the IRM program, 30 days prior to implementing a proposed change, Pioneer must submit to EPA the text of such changes to ensure it is consistent with the terms and conditions of this amended registration.
5. Pioneer shall maintain records of all OAM corn grower agreements for a period of three years from December 31st of the year in which the agreement was signed.
6. Pioneer shall make available to the Agency upon request records of the number of units of OAM corn seed sold or shipped and not returned, and the number of such units that were sold to persons who have signed grower agreements for the previous growing season. Pioneer is required to submit reports within three months of the Agency's request.

7. Pioneer must allow a review of the grower agreements and grower agreement records by EPA or by a State pesticide regulatory agency if the State agency can demonstrate that confidential business information, including names, personal information, and grower license number, will be protected.

c) IRM Education and IRM Compliance Monitoring Program for OAM Corn

1. Pioneer must continue to implement and enhance (as set forth in paragraph 16 of this section) a comprehensive, ongoing IRM education program designed to convey to OAM corn users the importance of complying with the IRM program, seed blend product performance expectations and guidance to growers on actions to take when unexpected damage occurs. The program shall include information encouraging OAM corn users to pursue optional elements of the IRM program relating to refuge configuration and proximity to OAM corn fields. The education program shall involve the use of multiple media, *e.g.* face-to-face meetings, mailing written materials, EPA-reviewed language on IRM requirements on the bag or bag tag, and electronic communications such as by internet, radio, or television commercials. Copies of the materials will be provided to EPA for their records. The program shall involve at least one written communication annually to each OAM corn user separate from the grower technical guide. The communication shall inform the user of the current IRM requirements and specifically the need to plant a lepidopteran refuge in cotton growing regions. Pioneer shall coordinate its education program with the educational efforts of other registrants and other organizations, such as the National Corn Growers Association and state extension programs.
2. Pioneer shall revise, and expand as necessary, its education program to take into account the information collected through the compliance survey, required under paragraphs 6–9 of this section, and from other sources. Pioneer shall identify deficiencies in grower compliance and revise the education program to address those deficiencies.
3. Upon EPA request, Pioneer shall provide copies of grower education materials and information on grower education activities including any substantive changes to these materials and activities conducted either individually or as part of the industry working group Agricultural Biotechnology Stewardship Technical Committee (ABSTC). Pioneer is required to submit reports within three months of the Agency's request. The required features of the compliance assurance program are described in paragraphs 4–21 of this section.
4. Pioneer must continue to implement and improve an ongoing IRM compliance assurance program designed to evaluate the extent to which growers purchasing OAM corn are compliant with the requirement of a 20% refuge for lepidopteran pests in cotton growing areas, and that takes such actions as are reasonably needed to assure that growers who have not complied with the program either do so in the future or lose their access to Pioneer's *Bt* corn products. Pioneer shall coordinate with other *Bt* corn registrants in improving its compliance assurance program and integrate this registration into the current compliance assurance program used for its other *Bt* corn plant-incorporated protectants. Other required features of the program are described in paragraphs 5–21 of this section.
5. Pioneer must continue to maintain and publicize a phased compliance approach (*i.e.*, a guidance document that indicates how Pioneer will address instances of non-compliance with the terms of the IRM program and general criteria for choosing among options for responding to any non-compliant growers after the first year of non-compliance). While recognizing that for reasons of difference in business practices there are needs for flexibility between different companies, Pioneer must use a consistent set of standards for responding to non-compliance. An individual grower found to be significantly out of compliance two years in a row would be denied access the next year to Pioneer's *Bt* corn products for which the grower is required to plant a separate structured refuge. Similarly, seed dealers who are not fulfilling their obligations to inform/educate growers of their IRM obligations will lose their opportunity to sell *Bt* corn.
6. Pioneer must maintain an IRM Compliance Assurance Program (CAP) which shall include an annual survey, conducted by an independent third party, of a statistically representative sample of growers of OAM corn who plant the vast majority of all corn in the United States and in areas in which the selection intensity is greatest. The survey shall consider only those growers who plant 200 or more acres of corn in the Corn Belt and who plant 100 or more

acres of corn in corn-cotton areas. The survey shall measure the degree of compliance with the IRM program by growers in different regions of the country and consider the potential impact of non-response. The sample size and geographical resolution may be adjusted annually, based upon input from independent marketing research firms and academic scientists, to allow analysis of compliance behavior within regions or between regions. The sample size must provide a reasonable sensitivity for comparing results across the United States.

- i. A third party is classified as a party other than Pioneer, the grower, or anyone else with a direct interest in IRM compliance for *Bt* corn.
7. The survey shall be designed to provide an understanding of any difficulties growers encounter in implementing IRM requirements. An analysis of survey results must include the reasons, extent, and potential biological significance of any implementation deviations.
8. The survey shall be designed to obtain grower feedback on the usefulness of specific educational tools and initiatives.
9. Pioneer shall provide a final written summary of the results of the prior year's survey (together with a description of the regions, the methodology used, and the supporting data) to EPA by January 31st of each year. Pioneer shall confer with other registrants and EPA on the design and content of the survey prior to its implementation.
10. Annually, Pioneer shall revise, and expand as necessary, its Compliance Assurance Program to take into account the information collected through the compliance survey, required under paragraphs 6-9 of this section, and from other sources. Pioneer shall identify deficiencies in grower compliance and revise the education program to address those deficiencies. Pioneer must confer with EPA prior to adopting any changes.
11. Pioneer shall continue to conduct and enhance an annual on-farm compliance assessment program. Pioneer shall train its representatives who make on-farm visits with growers of OAM corn to perform assessments of compliance with IRM requirements. There is no minimum corn acreage size for this program. Therefore, growers will be selected for this program from across all farm sizes. In the event that any of these visits result in the identification of a grower who is not in compliance with the IRM program, Pioneer shall take appropriate action, consistent with its "phased compliance approach," to promote compliance.
12. Pioneer shall continue to implement a program for investigating legitimate tips and complaints that OAM corn growers are not in compliance with the IRM program. Whenever an investigation results in the identification of a grower who is not in compliance with the IRM program, Pioneer shall take appropriate action, consistent with its phased compliance approach.
13. If a grower, who purchases OAM corn for planting, was specifically identified as not being in compliance during the previous year, Pioneer shall visit with the grower and evaluate whether the grower is in compliance with the IRM program for the current year.
14. Annually, Pioneer shall provide a report to EPA summarizing the activities carried out under Pioneer's Compliance Assurance Program for the prior year and the plans for the compliance assurance program during the current year. Within one month of submitting this report to EPA, Pioneer shall meet with EPA to discuss its findings. The report will include information regarding grower interactions (including, but not limited to, on-farm visits, verified tips and complaints, grower meetings and letters), the extent of non-compliance, corrective measures to address the non-compliance, and any follow-up actions taken. The report must inform EPA of the number of growers deemed ineligible to purchase *Bt* corn seed on the basis of continued non-compliance with the insect resistance management refuge requirements. Pioneer may elect to coordinate information and report collectively the results of their compliance assurance programs.

15. Pioneer and the seed corn dealers for Pioneer must allow a review of the compliance records by EPA or by a State pesticide regulatory agency if the State agency can demonstrate that confidential business information, including the names, personal information, and grower license numbers of the growers, will be protected.
16. Pioneer will enhance the refuge education program throughout the seed delivery channel to:
 - i. Ensure sales representatives, licensees, seed dealers, and growers recognize the importance of correct refuge implementation and potential consequences of failure to plant the required refuge;
 - ii. Pioneer must design and immediately implement a "bag tag" that will be attached to all bags of OAM seed sold and delivered for the 2012 growing season and annually thereafter. The purpose of this bag tag is to remind growers that OAM products require a separate 20% lepidopteran refuge in cotton growing areas. The PIP product label accepted by EPA must include how this information will be conveyed to growers via text and graphics.
17. Pioneer will focus the majority of on-farm assessments on regions with the greatest risks for resistance:
 - i. Use *Bt* corn adoption, pest pressure information, and other available information to identify regions where the risk of resistance is greatest;
 - ii. Focus approximately two-thirds of on-farm assessments on these regions, with the remaining assessments conducted across other regions where OAM corn is used.
18. Pioneer will use its available OAM corn sales records and other information to refine grower lists for on-farm assessments of their compliance with refuge requirement:
 - i. Identify for potential on-farm assessment growers whose sales information indicates they have purchased the OAM corn product but may have purchased little or no refuge seed from the registrant, licensee, or affiliated company.
19. Pioneer will contract with third parties to perform on-farm assessments of compliance with refuge requirements:
 - i. The third-party assessors will conduct all first-time on-farm assessments as well as second-year on-farm assessments of those growers found out of compliance in a first-time assessment.
20. Pioneer will annually refine the on-farm assessment program for the OAM corn product to reflect the adoption rate and level of refuge compliance for OAM corn.
21. Pioneer will follow up with growers who have been found significantly out of compliance under the on-farm assessment program and are found to be back in compliance the following year:
 - i. All growers found to be significantly out of compliance in a prior year will annually be sent additional refuge assistance information for a minimum of two years by the registrant, seed supplier, or third party assessor, after completing the assessment process;
 - ii. Pioneer will conduct follow-up checks on growers found to be significantly out of compliance within three years after they are found to be back in compliance;
 - iii. A grower found with a second incident of significant non-compliance with refuge requirements for the *Bt* corn product within a five-year period will be denied access the next year to Pioneer's *Bt* corn products for which the grower is required to plan a separate structured refuge. Similarly, seed dealers who are not fulfilling their obligations to inform/educate growers of their IRM obligations will lose their opportunity to sell *Bt* corn.

d) Insect Resistance Monitoring and Remedial Action Plan for OAM Corn

EPA is imposing the following conditions for the CryIF and CryIAb toxins expressed in OAM corn:

Pioneer will monitor for resistance to its lepidopteran-resistant *Bt* corn. The monitoring program shall consist of two approaches: (1) focused population sampling and laboratory testing; and (2) investigation of reports of less-than expected control of labeled insects. Should field-relevant resistance be confirmed, an appropriate resistance management action plan will be implemented.

(1) Focused Population Sampling

Pioneer shall annually sample and bioassay populations of the key target pests *Ostrinia nubilalis* (European corn borer; ECB), *Diatraea grandiosella* (Southwestern corn borer; SWCB), and *Helicoverpa zea* (corn earworm; CEW). Sampling for the target pests will be focused in areas identified as those with the highest risk of resistance development (e.g., where lepidopteran-active *Bt* hybrids are planted on a high proportion of the corn acres, and where the insect species are regarded as key pests of corn). Bioassay methods must be appropriate for the goal of detecting field-relevant shifts in population response to lepidopteran resistant *Bt* corn and/or changes in resistance allele frequency in response to the use of *Bt* corn and, as far as possible, should be consistent across sampling years to enable comparisons with historical data.

The number of populations to be collected shall reflect the regional importance of the insect species as a pest, and specific collection regions will be identified for each pest. For ECB, a minimum of 12 populations across the sampling region will be targeted for collection at each annual sampling. For SWCB, the target will be a minimum of six populations. For CEW, the target will be a minimum of 10 populations. Pest populations should be collected from multiple corn-growing states reflective of different geographies and agronomic conditions. To obtain sufficient sensitivity to detect resistance alleles before they become common enough to cause measurable field damage, each population collection shall attempt to target 400 insect genomes (egg masses, larvae, mated females, and/or mixed-sex adults), but a successful population collection will contain a minimum of 100 genomes. It is recognized that it may not be possible to collect the target number of insect populations or genomes due to factors such as natural fluctuations in pest density, environmental conditions, and area-wide pest suppression.

The sampling program and geographic range of collections may be modified as appropriate based on changes in pest importance and for the adoption levels of lepidopteran-resistant *Bt* corn. The Agency shall be consulted prior to the implementation of such modifications.

Pioneer will report to the Agency before August 31 each year the results of the population sampling and bioassay monitoring program.

Any incidence of unusually low sensitivity to the *Bt* protein in bioassays shall be investigated as soon as possible to understand any field relevance of such a finding. Such investigations shall proceed in a stepwise manner until the field relevance can be either confirmed or refuted, and results of these shall be reported to the Agency annually before August 31. The investigative steps will include:

1. Re-test progeny of the collected population to determine whether the unusual bioassay response is reproducible and heritable. If it is not reproducible and heritable, no further action is required.
2. If the unusual response is reproducible and heritable, progeny of insects that survive the diagnostic concentration will be tested using methods that are representative of exposure to *Bt* corn hybrids under field conditions. If progeny do not survive to adulthood, any suspected resistance is not field relevant and no further action is required.
3. If insects survive steps 1 and 2, resistance is confirmed, and further steps will be taken to evaluate the resistance. These steps may include:

- determining the nature of the resistance (*i.e.*, recessive or dominant, and the level of functional dominance);
- estimating the resistance-allele frequency in the original population;
- determining whether the resistance-allele frequency is increasing by analyzing field collections in subsequent years sampled from the same site where the resistance allele(s) was originally collected;
- determining the geographic distribution of the resistance allele by analyzing field collections in subsequent years from sites surrounding the site where the resistance allele(s) was originally collected.

Should field-relevant resistance be confirmed, and the resistance appears to be increasing or spreading, Pioneer will consult with the Agency to develop and implement a case-specific resistance management action plan.

(2) Investigation of Reports of Unexpected Levels of Damage by the Target Pests:

Pioneer will follow up on grower, extension specialist or consultant reports of unexpected levels of damage by the lepidopteran pests listed on the pesticide label. Pioneer will instruct its customers to contact them if such incidents occur. Pioneer will investigate all legitimate reports submitted to the company or the company's representatives.

If reports of unexpected levels of damage lead to the suspicion of resistance in any of the key target pests (ECB, SWCB, and CEW), Pioneer will implement the actions described below, based on the following definitions of *suspected resistance* and *confirmed resistance*.

Suspected resistance

EPA defines *suspected resistance* to mean field reports of unexpected levels of insect feeding damage for which:

- the corn in question has been confirmed to be lepidopteran-active *Bt* corn;
- the seed used had the proper percentage of corn expressing *Bt* protein;
- the relevant plant tissues are expressing the expected level of *Bt* protein; and
- it has been ruled out that species not susceptible to the protein could be responsible for the damage, that no climatic or cultural reasons could be responsible for the damage, and that there could be no other reasonable causes for the damage.

The Agency does not interpret *suspected resistance* to mean grower reports of possible control failures or suspicious results from annual insect monitoring assays, nor does the Agency intend that extensive field studies and testing be undertaken to confirm scientifically the presence of insects resistant to *Bt* corn in commercial production fields before responsive measures are undertaken.

If resistance is *suspected*, Pioneer will instruct growers to do the following:

- Use alternative control measures in the *Bt* corn fields in the affected region to control the target pest during the immediate growing season.
- Destroy *Bt* corn crop residues in the affected region within one month after harvest with a technique appropriate for local production practices to minimize the possibility of resistant insects over-wintering and contributing to the next season's target pest population.

Additionally, if possible, and prior to the application of alternative control measures or destruction of crop residue, Pioneer will collect samples of the insect population in the affected fields for laboratory rearing and testing. Such rearing and testing shall be conducted as expeditiously as practical.

Confirmed resistance

EPA defines *confirmed resistance* to mean, in the case of field reports of unexpected levels of damage from the key target pests, that all the following criteria are met:

- There is >30% insect survival and commensurate insect feeding in a bioassay, initiated with neonate larvae, that uses methods that are representative of exposure to *Bt* corn hybrids under field conditions (ECB and SWCB only).
- In standardized laboratory bioassays using diagnostic concentrations of the *Bt* protein suited to the target pest in question, the pest exhibits resistance that has a genetic basis and the level of survivorship indicates that there may be a resistance allele frequency of ≥ 0.1 in the sampled population.
- In standardized laboratory bioassays, the LC_{50} exceeds the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval of the LC_{50} for susceptible populations surveyed both in the original baselines developed for this pest species and in previous years of field monitoring.

(3) Response to Confirmed Resistance in a Key Target Pest as the Cause of Unexpected Levels of Damage in the Field

When field resistance is *confirmed* (as defined above), the following steps will be taken by the registrant:

- EPA will receive notification within 30 days of resistance confirmation;
- Affected customers and extension agents will be notified about confirmed resistance within 30 days;
- Monitoring will be increased in the affected area and local target pest populations will be sampled annually to determine the extent and impact of resistance;
- If appropriate (depending on the resistant pest species, the extent of resistance, the timing of resistance, the nature of resistance, and the availability of suitable alternative control measures), alternative control measures will be employed to reduce or control target pest populations in the affected area. Alternative control measures may include advising customers and extension agents in the affected area to incorporate crop residues into the soil following harvest to minimize the possibility of over-wintering insects, and/or applications of chemical insecticides;
- Unless otherwise agreed with EPA, stop sale and distribution of the relevant lepidopteran-active *Bt* corn hybrids in the affected area immediately until an effective local mitigation plan approved by EPA has been implemented;
- Pioneer will develop a case-specific resistance management action plan within 90 days according to the characteristics of the resistance event and local agronomic needs. Pioneer will consult with appropriate stakeholders in the development of the action plan, and the details of such a plan shall be approved by EPA prior to implementation;
- Pioneer will notify affected parties (e.g. growers, consultants, extension agents, seed distributors, university cooperators and state/federal authorities as appropriate) in the region of the resistance situation and approved action plan; and

- In subsequent growing seasons, Pioneer will maintain sales suspension and alternative resistance management strategies in the affected region(s) for the *Bt* corn hybrids that are affected by the resistant population until an EPA-approved local resistance management plan is in place to mitigate the resistance.

e) Refuge Assurance Program for OAM Corn

Pioneer must implement a Blended Seed Refuge Assurance Program designed to ensure OAM products are formulated with the appropriate rate of refuge seeds. The program must include the following four elements:

1. Trait purity check on seed lots prior to blending;
2. ISO 9000 Standard Operating Procedures for the blending process;
3. Calibration of blending equipment; and
4. Records and data retention records for seed blend products.
 - Calibration records - Pioneer will retain documentation for a specified period of time on the equipment calibration including the procedure, when it was conducted and the results:
 - Blend proportion records (weight and kernel based) - Pioneer will retain documentation for a specified period of time on the kernel per pound data of the components, the calculations to determine the proportions based on weight and the actual weights that are blended together to make up an OAM product by seed lot.

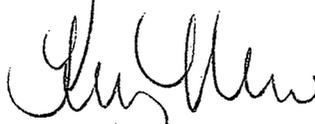
All records must be maintained at the Pioneer blending facility and must be available for the EPA review upon request.

f) Annual Reporting Requirements for OAM Corn

1. Compliance Assurance Program: compliance assurance program activities including IRM Grower Survey results and on-farm assessment results for the prior year and plans for the compliance assurance program for the current year on or before January 31st each year;
2. Insect Resistance Monitoring Results: results of monitoring and investigations of damage reports, on or before August 31st each year.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). A copy of the stamped label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,



Kimberly Nesci, Chief
Microbial Pesticide Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)

Enclosure

Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection
(OECD Unique Identifier: DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6)

Active Ingredients

Bacillus thuringiensis var. aizawai Cry1F protein and the genetic material (PHI8999A)
necessary for its production in corn event DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 ≤0.00056%*

Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki Cry1Ab protein and the genetic material (PV-ZMBK07)
necessary for its production in corn event MON-ØØ81Ø-6 ≤0.0014%*

Inert Ingredient

Phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) marker protein and the genetic material
necessary for its production in corn ≤0.0004%*

*Percentage (wt/wt) on a dry wt. basis for whole plant tissue of 1507xMON810 plants.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

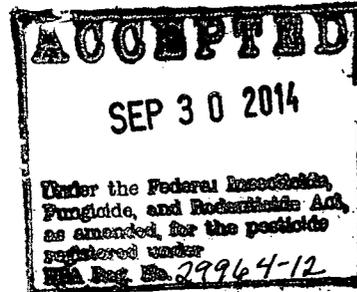
CAUTION

NET CONTENTS _____

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 29964-12

EPA ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER: 029964-IA-001

Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
7300 NW 62 Avenue
Johnston, IA 50131



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

The plant-incorporated protectant must be used as specified in the terms and conditions of the registration.

Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection consists up to 90% 1507xMON810 maize and a minimum of 5% non-Bt seed blended together in a single lot of seed. This product controls above ground Lepidopteran pests of maize and the blended non-Bt plants provide refuge for the Lepidopteran pests.

INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Growers are instructed to read information on insect resistance management.

The following information regarding commercial production must be included in the grower guides for cotton and non-cotton growing areas:

Corn seed bags and bag tags for products containing Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection must include the refuge size requirements in text and graphical format.

Corn-Belt/Non-Cotton Growing Areas

Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection contains a Lepidopteran and corn rootworm refuge that is "in the bag" and is automatically implemented when the grower plants the product. No additional refuge is required when planting this product in non-cotton growing areas of the United States.

Foliar insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, corn earworm, southwestern corn borer, fall armyworm, black cutworm, western bean cutworm, lesser corn stalk borer, southern corn stalk borer, and sugarcane borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. Foliar insecticide treatments are also permitted for control of corn rootworm adults if economic thresholds are reached. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or regional professionals (e.g., Extension Service agents, crop consultants).

Cotton-Growing Region Refuge Requirements

In cotton-growing regions where corn earworm is a significant pest:

- The 20% refuge must be planted with non-Bt corn hybrids.
- Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection and the 20% non-Bt refuge should be sown on the same day, or with the shortest window possible between planting dates
- External refuges must be planted as an in-field or adjacent (e.g., across the road) refuge or as a separate block within 1/2 mile of the Optimum[®] AcreMax[®] Insect Protection corn field.
- In field refuge options include: blocks, perimeter strips (i.e., along the edges or headlands), or in-field strips.
- When planting the refuge in strips across the field, refuges must be at least four (4) rows wide.
- Insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, corn earworm, southwestern corn borer, fall armyworm, black cutworm, western bean cutworm, lesser corn stalk borer, southern corn stalk borer, and sugarcane borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. In addition, the refuge can be protected from CRW damage by an appropriate seed treatment or soil insecticide; however, insecticides labeled for adult CRW control must be avoided in the refuge during the period of CRW adult emergence. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or regional professionals (e.g., Extension Service agents, crop consultants). Microbial *Bt* insecticides must not be applied to non-Bt corn refuge plants.

- Cotton-growing areas include the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Oklahoma (only the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kay, Kiowa, Tillman, Washita), Tennessee (only the counties of Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Franklin, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Madison, Obion, Rutherford, Shelby, and Tipton), Texas (except the counties of Carson, Dallam, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Roberts, and Sherman), Virginia (only the counties of Dinwiddie, Franklin City, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Northampton, Southampton, Suffolk City, Surrey, Sussex) and Missouri (only the counties of Dunklin, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, Stoddard).

Use Pattern

Crop	Pests
Field corn	black cutworm corn earworm European corn borer fall armyworm southwestern corn borer western bean cutworm lesser corn stalk borer southern corn stalk borer stalk borer sugarcane borer