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Acceptance stamp on p. 4

Dennis G. Lade, Ph.D.
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

NOV 24 1999

Dear Dr. Lade:

Subject: Stinger®
EPA Registration No. 62719-73.
Application and Letter Dated November 15, 1999, Request to Amend Registration to Add Aerial Application, Supplemental Labeling with Current Spray Drift Management Instructions

The proposed amendment to the subject EPA registration of the subject pesticide product has been reviewed and found acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, provided that you:

- Submit one (1) copy of the subject final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment under the subject supplemental labeling.

If this condition is not complied with, the registraion will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(a). Your release for shipment of this product under this label constitutes acceptance of this condition.

A stamped copy of the supplemental label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Susan B. Miller
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

BWilson:Diskette:Flumetsulam:11-24-99

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Supplemental Labeling

Dow AgroSciences

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Stinger*

EPA Reg. No. 62719-73

Aerial Broadcast Application of Stinger

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Stinger before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Except as described in this supplemental labeling, use of Stinger is subject to all other use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Stinger.

Directions for Use

Stinger* herbicide may be aerially applied as indicated in crop-specific supplemental labeling or product bulletins provided by Dow AgroSciences which may be obtained at point of purchase, by visiting our web site at www.dowagro.com, or from your local Dow AgroSciences representative.

Aerial Application: Apply the recommended rate of Stinger in 5 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre when weeds are at the recommend stage of growth for control. Refer to the product label for Stinger for specific weeds controlled, application rates and recommended tank mixes. When tank mixing with a companion herbicide, read and follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Note: *Before aerially applying this product, read and understand Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory information below. Also, read and understand information in the "General Use Precautions" section of the product label for Stinger.*

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. 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 downwards 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 following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**:

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:
Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows product larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards 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., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A2A / Stinger / Sec 3 Suppl - Aerial Applic / 10-20-99
EPA-accepted__/__/__
Initial printing.

Stinger*

EPA Reg. No. 62719-73

Proposed Section 3 supplemental labeling for aerial broadcast application of Stinger. This labeling to be used in conjunction with crop-specific supplemental labeling or product bulletins.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

NOV 24 1999

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

62719-73