

82070-2

09-30-2010

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

SEP 30 2010

Robert G. Butz, Ph.D.
Carter Ledyard & Milburn, LLP
Agent for USA AG Chemicals, Inc.
701 8th, Street, N.W., Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 2001-3893

SUBJECT: Application for Pesticide Notification (PRN 98-10)
Request Direction for Use and General Label Changes (typographical errors)
EPA Reg. No. 82070-2
Application Dated September 15, 2010

Dear Dr. Butz:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated 09/15/10 for the above product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on non-refillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.


If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-5335 or Owen F. Beeder of my staff at 703-308-8899.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Mastradone, Ph.D., Acting
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form

Form Approved, OMB No. 2070-0060, Approval expires 5-31-98

	United States	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration	OPP Identifier Number
	Environmental Protection Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amendment	
	Washington, DC 20460	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number 82070-2	2. EPA Product Manager Shaja Joyner	3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) USA AG Chemicals, Inc. / Mepit™	PM # 22	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) USA AG Chemicals, Inc. P.O. Box 19059 Natchez, MS 39122 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. 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

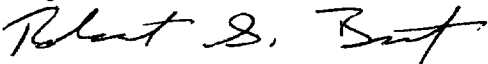
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment – Explain below	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____	NOTIFICATION SEP 3 0 2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification – Explain below	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Explain below	

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
 Notification of correction to label errors per PR Notice 98-10. 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 sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.
 Label Code: EPA Notif20100527 Notif Subm 20100915; #6661444v2

Section III

1. Material This Product Will be Packaged in:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastic
*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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container 2.5 gal., 30 gal		5. Location of label directions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Label accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product			<input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper glued		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled		

Section IV

1. Contact Person (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)					
Name Robert G. Butz		Title Authorized Agent, Staff Scientist Carter Ledyard & Milburn LLP		Telephone No. (Include Area Code) 202-623-5710	
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 knowingly 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 Authorized Agent, Staff Scientist Carter Ledyard & Milburn LLP		
4. Typed Name Robert G. Butz			5. Date September 15, 2010		

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[Bracketed statements may be removed on final printed label]

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), 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**.

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

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

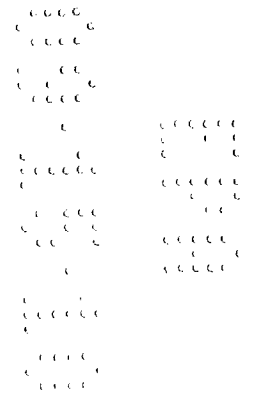
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F or above 100°F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Waste resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact the State Agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

[Rigid, nonrefillable containers, equal to or less than 5 gallons:] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and Local Authorities. **[AND/OR]**

[Rigid nonrefillable containers, greater than 5 gallons:] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and Local Authorities.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

*Mepit*TM is a foliar applied plant regulator which modifies the cotton plant in several beneficial ways. It allows the grower to manage the cotton plant for short-season production leading to reduced risk of yield and quality loss due to delayed and prolonged harvest. The use of *Mepit*TM will also result in several or all of the following:

- Height reduction and more open canopy
- Better early boll retention and/or larger bolls
- Less boll rot
- Improved defoliation
- Reduced trash and lower ginning costs
- Better harvest efficiency
- Darker green leaf color

Most of these effects often favorably influence the yield potential of the cotton plant. The pink color of *Mepit*TM may fade under some conditions; however, effectiveness is not related to color of spray solution or the color of *Mepit*TM.

Spray Coverage

Under most circumstances, water is the recommended diluent; however, oil is permitted in the following states for ultra low volume (ULV) aerial applications: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Refer to Air and Ground Application sections for spray volumes. Regardless of method or gallonage of application, thorough coverage of the cotton foliage is required.

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Cleaning Application Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure crops was used.

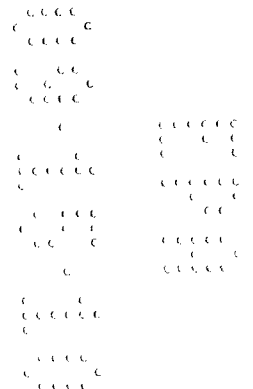
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

On both short-staple and Pima cotton, the grower has the option of low-rate multiple applications, (see Table 1.) or higher, less frequent dosages (see Table 2.) which greatly facilitates management flexibility. The multiple application option gives the grower the ability to discontinue usage of *Mepit*TM if any significant stresses occur after an earlier application. In such a case, the total quantity of *Mepit*TM used over a season may be reduced. If stress is relieved, the grower has the option of continuing treatments with *Mepit*TM. In addition, the rate and timing ranges indicated in the Application Rates and Timing tables allow the grower to tailor usage of *Mepit*TM to the degree of vegetative vigor in a given field. In areas where insecticides, miticides or foliar fertilizers are frequently applied, the timings are such that tank mixing is often possible. (See section "General Restrictions and Limitations")

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Fields should be carefully scouted and *Mepit*TM should not be applied if plants are under severe stress from weather factors, mite, insect or nematode damage, disease stress, herbicide injury, or fertility stress. In the absence of these stresses, up to five low-rate multiple applications can be made each season. After the first application (at match head square and in the absence of stress), the rate and timing of subsequent applications will depend on vegetative vigor. Under good growing

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conditions, additional treatments should be made at 7 to 14 day intervals. However, if new growth at any time is excessive, higher rates of *Mepit*TM should be used. If significant loss of squares or young bolls has occurred earlier due to insect pressure or other stresses, but now these stresses have been alleviated, the need for *Mepit*TM is increased since excess vegetative growth is likely due to the poor fruit load.

Late Season Cutout Application

Late application of *Mepit*TM (approximately during the fourth to sixth week of blooming) can provide certain benefits to cotton. However, it should not and does not substitute for early season use—the time of the greatest benefit from the use of *Mepit*TM.

Late season application can lead to one or more of the following:

- Reduction in late season vegetative growth or regrowth after cutout or defoliation;
- More complete and manageable cutout;
- Better defoliation;
- Earlier maturity;
- Reduction in trash; and
- Lower ginning costs.

Some of these effects may favorably influence the yield potential and fiber quality. A late season application of *Mepit*TM should be applied only if fields are not drought or nutrient stressed; that is, those fields likely to experience additional vegetative growth or regrowth. However, fields that are very rank and extremely vigorous due to a combination of poor boll load and excellent growing conditions may not respond as much as desired to late season applications at the suggested rates.

Timing for Late Season Applications

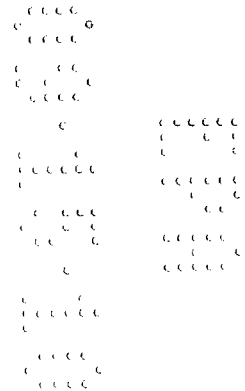
1. On fields where cotton cuts out and then starts regrowth: Apply when regrowth begins, as evidenced by new leaves in the terminal and stem elongation. This application time is often, but not always, 5 to 6 weeks after the first bloom.

2. On fields where cotton never completely cuts out: Apply *Mepit*TM when there are 4 to 6 nodes above the white flower (NAWF). Measure NAWF by counting the number of mainstem nodes from the first position white bloom (the one closest to the mainstem) to the terminal. Count the node with the first position white bloom as zero and the last node in the terminal, which is counted, should have leaf at least the size of a quarter. Generally, the NAWF first reaches 4 to 6 nodes during the fourth to sixth week of bloom. During this time, the NAWF should be decreasing about one node every 5 to 6 days—if its rate of decrease is less, the plant is not cutting out soon enough (the crop is too vigorous). If the fifth week of bloom arrives and NAWF is still above 5 to 6, apply *Mepit*TM.

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Use Rate for Late Season Application

Apply 8 to 24 fluid ounces of *Mepit*TM per acre. Use the lower rate on cotton with only moderate additional growth potential, and the higher rate on fields likely to continue vigorous growth.



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Spray Volume
Ground Application

Water as Diluent: Use a minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

Air Application

Water as Diluent: Use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

Oil as Diluent: Use a minimum of 1 quart of oil per acre. When using oil as a diluent, the oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Be successful in local experience

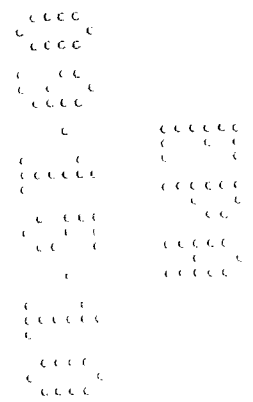
The exact composition of suitable products will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. If the oil does not contain an emulsifier, one must be added during mixing at a volume equal to 3% of the final volume of the mixing tank. Do not apply *Mepit*TM without using emulsifiers. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see "Compatibility Test for Mix Components".

Table 1.

Geographic Area	Time of Application	Fields with Moderate Vegetative Vigor	Fields with High Vegetative Vigor
All States	First application: Pinhead to match head square** stage of growth.	2 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
	Second application: 7 to 14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
	Third application: 7 to 14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2-4 fluid ounces	4-8 fluid ounces
	Fourth application: 7 to 14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2-8 fluid ounces*	4-16 fluid ounces*
	Fifth application (if needed): 7 to 14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	4-8 fluid ounces	4-16 fluid ounces*
	Late season: Refer to "Late Season <u>Cutout Application</u> " in section "APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS".	8-16 fluid ounces	12-24 fluid ounces

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* Use higher rates if previous application was not made or if growing conditions are conducive to vigorous growth.
 ** When the first square of a typical cotton plant is 1/8 to 1/4 inch in diameter. The first application should be made when 50% of the plants have one or more squares.



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Table 2. Application Rates and Timing

Geographic Area	Time of Application	Rate per Acre
AL, AR AZ, CA FL, GA LA, MO MS, NC NM, SC TN, VA	First application: Apply <i>Mepit</i> TM to actively growing cotton that is 20 to 30 inches tall, provided cotton is not more than 7 days beyond early bloom stage (5 to 6 blooms per 25 row feet). If cotton is 24 inches tall and has no blooms, apply <i>Mepit</i> TM . Use 8 fluid ounces per acre on cotton where excessive vegetative growth is not likely to be a problem and 16 fluid ounces per acre in areas tending to have excessive vegetative growth.	8-16 fluid ounces
	Second application for control of excessive vegetative growth: If the cotton field has a history of vigorous growth or if conditions after the first application of <i>Mepit</i> TM favor vigorous growth, make a second application 2 to 3 weeks after the first application.	8-16 fluid ounces
	Third application for control of excessive vegetative growth: If the cotton field has a history of vigorous growth or if conditions continue to favor vigorous growth, make a third application 1 to 2 weeks after the second application.	8-16 fluid ounces
	Late season application: Refer to " Late Season Cutout Application " in section " APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS ".	8-24 fluid ounces
KS, OK, TX (areas where excessive growth is not a problem)	First application: Apply <i>Mepit</i> TM to actively growing cotton in the early bloom stage (5 to 6 blooms per 25 row feet). If no blooms are present and the cotton is 20 inches tall and actively growing, apply <i>Mepit</i> TM .	8 fluid ounces
	Second application: If conditions after the first application of <i>Mepit</i> TM favor vigorous growth, make a second application 2 to 3 weeks after the first application.	8 fluid ounces
	Third application: If conditions after the second application of <i>Mepit</i> TM continue to favor vigorous growth, make a third application 1 to 2 weeks after the second application.	8 fluid ounces
	Late season application: Refer to " Late Season Cutout Application " in section " APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS ".	8 - 24 fluid ounces

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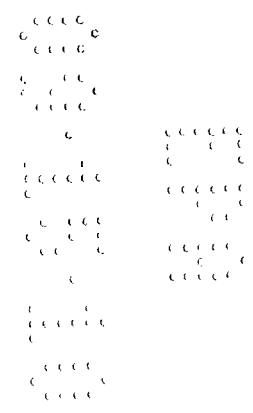
SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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**" sections of this label.



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Controlling Droplet Size: General Techniques

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce 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 A HIGHER_CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size: Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type:** Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length—longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height**—Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

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Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

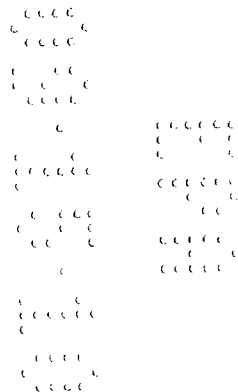
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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



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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.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

ADDITIVES

If rain is expected within 8 hours, use a high-quality EPA-exempt surfactant to make *Mepit*TM rain-safe after 4 hours.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR 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 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- 2) Products in PVA Bags: Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 3) Water-Dispersible Products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 4) Water-Soluble Products (such as *Mepit*TM): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 5) Emulsifiable Concentrates (oil concentrates): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 6) Water-Soluble Additives: Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- 7) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- 8) 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 half full of clean water.
- 2) Products in PVA Bags: Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place the watersoluble PVA bag into the mixing tank. The water-soluble PVA bag will dissolve in water to allow the contents to disperse. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the plant regulator is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing. To prepare spray solution for aerial application, use a mixing tank or mixing vat first to get the product into suspension before transferring suspension to air application equipment.
- 3) Water-Dispersible Products: (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 4) Water-Soluble Products (such as *Mepit*TM).
- 5) Emulsifiable Concentrates.
- 6) Remaining quantity of water.

Only moderate agitation should be used while mixing and transporting.

