

Appendix J
Pendimethalin

Summary of Pendimethalin Incidents

Table J-1. Pendimethalin Incident Report Summaries				
Incident #	Organism(s) Affected	Certainty of Involvement	Legality of Use	Description
I005880-019	Raspberry, unknown tree	Probable	Accidental Misuse	This is one of the incidents regarding clomazone that was reported by the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection in 1997. In Waupaca County trees and raspberries were discolored on two sides following an application of Command 3ME, Pursuit, and Prowl 3.3 EC at a distance of less than 300 feet. Also an illegal tank mix was used.
I000689-001	Corn	Highly Probable	Registered use	<p>A soybean crop was planted in 1991 and pesticide was applied according to the label. A corn crop was planted in the same area in 1992 with impunity because the label stated that there was no "carryover" of pesticide from soybean crop to corn crop..."9 and one-half months after application", BUT the corn crop failed. The farmers sued the pesticide Company for mislabelling the product.</p> <p>Judgment in June, 1993 was in favor of the plaintiffs and against "Cyanamid", the defendant Company, which had to pay court costs and interest on decreed amounts.</p>
I014702-053	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Auburn, IL, in

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				which Pendimax damaged 1100 acres because of a carryover problem.
B000621-001	Grass, unknown fruit tree, vegetable	Possible	Registered use	Included in the report from the IL Dept. of Agriculture to Region 5 was an incident that took place in Woodstock, IL. A farmer there applied Command (1 1/3 pts/acre) and Prowl (amt. not stated) to a field of beans that was adjacent to the properties of three homeowners. Some of their plants that were not affected by the spraying were tomatoes, strawberries, and evergreens. But the grass, other vegetables, and fruit trees ended up with bleached and whitened leaves
I010927-005	Corn	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Montfort, WI, that Pendimethalin 3.3LBS DAS damaged an entire 422 acre crop of corn. Dow's explanation was that "Field observations of treated areas versus incidental check strips included stand losses of up to 65%, leaf burn, and stunted plants. It is strongly suspected that cyanazine and cool, wet conditions following application greatly contributed to the observed symptoms."
I012366-015	Corn field	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported a complaint from Alumbank, PA, that PYTHON damaged 93 acres of corn. Here is the Problem Description according to the Dow report: "Yield lag in PYTHON field split with

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				PROWL within the same variety. PYTHON corn stunted early in season."
I013636-051	Corn field	Probable	Registered use	The farmer alleges that crop injury followed hornet herbicide application. Field observations included uneven corn plants, chlorotic new tissue growth in the whorl, and lack of secondary root hair development. Corn in an unintentional check strip was 6" taller, uniform in height and much darker green in color. Settlement \$1,251.63
I014702-049	Corn field	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident that Keystone with Prowl as a tank mix damaged corn. Corn exhibited severe burning and some plants died.
I000663-001	Corn, soybean	Probable	Unknown	Alleged crop damage resulted from crop rotation over several years of corn and soybeans accompanied by pesticide application. The rotational crop pesticide application was as follows: 1989 - Trifluralin, as Treflan*, and imazethapyr, as Pursuit* applied; soybeans were planted. 1990 - Corn planted. 1991 - Treflan* and Pursuit* applied (soil incorporated); soy beans planted. 1992 - Metolachlor, as Dual*, and dicamba salt, as Banvel* applied; corn planted. 1993 - Planted corn was observed to be stunted; it turned brown and perished. During these years several other herbicides were also applied to

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				<p>this crop area. There was pendimethalin, as Prowl*, and trifluralin, as Tri-4*. This rotational crop injury was deemed to be carryover effect and was quite marked by 1991. On 07/01/92 Inspector Paul Kassel, Iowa State Cooperative Extension Service, made his report, including planting schedule above. He observed typical Pursuit* carryover symptoms. Residue analysis revealed a sufficient amount in the soil to cause the observed damage. He also observed some typical dinitroaniline (DNA), (Treflan* is a DNA), carryover symptoms and felt that it probably contributed to the observed stunting damage. According to the report there is no record of a similar occurrence but the product labels caution regarding the use of both Prowl* and Pursuit* with corn and soybean rotation.</p> <p>This event was updated with I000688-001. Soil analysis, 09/01/93, revealed a sufficient amount of pendimethalin, as Prowl*, probably another carryover, to cause crop damage. The residue amount was not given.</p>
I015748-018	Cotton	Probable	Registered use	<p>To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Somerville, TN, in which Pendimax + 3.3 EC Herbicide damaged a field (acreage not stated) of cotton. The report from the Dow</p>

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				inspector was as follows: "Grower applied Pendimax behind a cotton planter while planting cotton. Cotton came up to 2-leaf stage and received a heavy rain causing dirt which contained Pendimax to be splashed onto the leaf surface causing damage to the cotton. Grower followed all label directions and amounts used per acre within the label."
I013884-037	Unknown tree	Probable	Unknown	This is from the 1999 Annual Report from the Washington State Department of Health Pesticide Incident Reporting and Tracking Review Panel, November 2000, from the 1998 PIRT Data. A driveway was treated with a herbicide and a 100 year old black walnut, plus several other plants showed symptoms of herbicide application. Analysis of foliage was found positive for Pendimethalin. No analysis results was given.
I004869-001	Azelea	Probable	Registered use	A greenhouse floor in Sylmar was treated with the pesticide Pendulum, causing tinting and wilting of azaleas in the greenhouse. The damage progressed, making 172,637 azaleas unmarketable. Property loss was claimed to be \$600,000.
I009262-054	Grass	Probable	Registered use	As part of its reporting of August, 1999, incidents, Scotts Co. included a complaint from a homeowner in Edison, N.J.. She had used one 15M bag of Turf Builder with Halts and one bag of Turf Builder with Weed

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				Control; the first application was in the spring and the second in the fall, and both times the lawn was completely burned out. The customer was to be given a refund.
I013587-052	Corn	Probable	Unknown	In the 2000-2001 Annual Report of the Pesticide Incident Reporting and Tracking (PIRT) Review Panel of Washington State there is an incident that took place in Benton County, July 23, 1999. The herbicide mentioned is Pendimethalin. It was, evidently, the cause of an earlier event related to a herbicide application made in 1998. Large limbs in trees were dying, and there was damage to ornamentals. This is a notice of correction to CASE# 40Y-98
I010837-069	Grass	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 regulations Novartis reported a complaint from Caledonia, NY, that BICEP LITE II Magnum damaged all of a corn crop. There is a discrepancy in the Novartis report; on the front page, the Treated Acres is said to be 130, but the "Plant A" Crop Damage report shows that 65 acres were treated and 65 acres were affected. In each case, the report says that 100% of the crop was affected. PROWL was said to be involved also but no details were given of its involvement. Here is the report of the Novartis inspector: "Corn showed severe stunting and twisting but thought it would grow out of these symptoms. It

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				appeared that grower was satisfied until harvest of silage. A \$4,000 settlement is required now before more yield is determined."
I012094-001	Unknown tree	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Scotts Co. reported a complaint from a golf course in Fort Worth, TX, that Ronstar had damaged 30 acres of TifSport Bermuda fairways. Here is Scotts Co.'s report: "30 Acres of TifSport Bermuda fairways, Ronstar Burn. Made first observation on Saturday 8/25 after being alerted to damage by DSR. TifSport fairways had severe turf burn in the overlap areas. The common Bermuda rough areas were undamaged. The decision was made by Duane and myself to let the turf recover and take another look on Wednesday, 8/29. Damage still severe in some areas. Turf is alive, just recovering slowly." Evidently there was no damage settlement made on the claim.
I011838-106	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Wakefield, VA, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 6 acres and the other 36. PROWL and DUAL were also applied at 0.5 pt/acre. The damage symptoms were described as: "Phytotoxicity: Heavy damage to leaves & petioles."
I011838-085	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a

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				complaint from Carnegie, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 48 acres and one of 58. Other products used were PROWL and TEMIK but no details were given of their application rates. The symptom was described as "Phytotoxicity: Brown, dead peanuts."
I011838-011	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Pelham, GA, that VALOR damaged 10 acres of a 224-acre crop of peanuts. The symptoms were "desiccation of stems, petioles, leaves." PROWL was in the tank mix but no details were given about its concentration.
I011838-074	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Fort Cobb, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 110 acres and one of 90. Also applied was PROWL at 2.4 pints/acre. The symptom of damage was noted as "Phytotoxicity: Slow growing, severe stunting."
I011838-060	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Hydro, OK, that VALOR damaged 58 acres of peanuts. PROWL and ORTHENE IFS were also involved but no details of their use were given. The symptoms were described as "Leaves unfolded & matted to ground, terminals burnt out."
I011838-062	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a

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				complaint from Lookeba, OK, that VALOR damaged 160 acres of peanuts. PROWL PPI was another product applied but no details were given of its use. The symptoms were described as "Dry leaves @ cracking." (sic)
I011838-061	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Hydro, OK, that VALOR damaged two peanut sites, one of 124 acres and the other 93. PROWL and TEMIK were also applied but no details were given of their use. The symptoms were described as "Burnt terminals & foliage brown."
I011838-065	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Hydro, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanut crops, one of 109 acres and one of 98. PROWL was also used at the time of application but no details were given. The symptoms of the damaged crop were "Burnt plants, not growing."
I011838-064	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Hydro, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanut crops, one of 190 acres and the other 120. Other products used at the time of application were PROWL, DUAL, and SPREADER but no details were given of their use. The symptoms of the affected plants were described as "Burnt plants, not growing."

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I011838-088	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Ft. Cobb, OK, that VALOR damaged two peanut sites, one of 99 acres and one of 28. PROWL and THIMET were also applied but their application rates were not given. The symptom of damage was given as "Phytotoxicity: Burnt tops, stunting."
I011838-079	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Fort Cobb, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 32 acres and the other 28. PROWL was also applied at 2.5 pts/acre. The damage symptom was described as "Phytotoxicity: Burned leaves, stunted."
I011838-056	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Windsor, NC, that VALOR damaged 80 acres of peanuts. Other products used at application were OUTLOOK, PURSUIT, VAPAM, and PROWL but no details were given. The symptoms listed were "Burnt leafes, petioles" (sic).
I011838-069	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Gracemont, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 243 acres and the other 126. PROWL was also applied at 2.4 pints/acre. The symptoms of the plants were described simply as "Phytotoxicity."
I011838-	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2

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058				requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Fort Cobb, OK, that VALOR damaged to sites of peanuts, one of 37 acres and one of 34. PROWL and SUPER BIO were also involved but no details werer given of their use. The symptoms were described as "Burnt leaves, stunting, slow growing."
I011838-089	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Sayre, OK, that VALOR damaged all 122 acres of one peanut site, and 40 acres of another 210 acre plot. PROWL was also applied but no details of its use were given. The symptom was described as "Phytotoxicity: Burnt leaves, plants look dead."
I011838-098	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Milburn, OK, that VALOR damaged 255 acres of peanuts at one site and 40 acres at another. PROWL was also applied but no details of its use were given. The damage symptom was reported as: "Phytotoxicity: Burnt spots, reduced stand."
I011838-090	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Erick, OK, that VALOR damaged 100 acres of a 125-acre peanut crop. PROWL was also applied but no details of its use were given. The damage symptom was described as "Phytotoxicity: Burnt leaves."
I011838-	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2

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091				requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Holdenville, OK, that VALOR damaged two sites of peanuts, one of 60 acres and one of 20. Other products applied were PROWL and CYCLONE but no details of their use were given. The symptoms of damage were described as: "Phytotoxicity: Burnt peanuts, dead plants."
I011838-109	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Windsor, VA, that VALOR damaged 55 acres of peanuts. Also applied were DUAL at 1.3 pt and PROWL at 1.5 pt/acre. The damage symptoms were described as: "Phytotoxicity: Slow emerge w/burned leaves & petioles."
I011838-071	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Lookeba, OK, that VALOR damaged 52 acres of peanuts. PROWL was also applied, at 1 quart/acre. The symptoms of damage were "Phytotoxicity: Initial leaves burned."
I011838-111	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Girade, GA, that VALOR damaged 26 acres of peanuts. PROWL, BRAVO, and STRONGARM were also applied but the application rates were not given. The damage symptoms were reported as: "Phytotoxicity: Burnt lower leaves."
I011942-002	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a

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				complaint from Girade, GA, that VALOR damaged an entire peanut crop. There were two sites, one of 26 acres and another of an unspecified area. Other products used at the time of application were Prowl, Bravo, and Strongarm.
I011838-107	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Yale, VA, that VALOR damaged 23 acres of peanuts at one site, and 3 acres at another. PROWL was also applied at 1.4 pt/acre. The damage symptoms were reported as: "Phytotoxicity: Burned and stunted."
I011838-014	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Camilla, GA, that VALOR damaged all 48 acres of a peanut crop. PROWL and THIMET were also applied but no information was given regarding their application rates. The symptoms of the damage were "stunting, reduction."
I011838-035	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Tifton, GA, that VALOR damaged 209.8 acres of peanuts. Other products used at the time of application were PROWL and ROUNDUP but no details were given of their application rates.
I011838-073	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Carnegie, OK, that VALOR damaged 45 acres of peanuts. PROWL was also

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				applied but no details were given of its use. The symptom of the damage was described as "Phytotoxicity: Burn on low leaves."
I011838-039	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Lenox, GA, that VALOR damaged 91.5 acres of peanuts. PROWL was also applied but no details of its use were given. The symptoms shown were "Burnt & stunted plants."
I011838-047	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Tifton, GA, that VALOR damaged two peanut crops, one of 14 acres and the other 26.2 acres. Also involved were PROWL and DUAL although no details were given about them. The symptoms noted were "Burnt & wilted plants."
I011838-041	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Douglas, GA, that VALOR damaged 260 acres of peanuts. there were 60 acres at one site and 200 at another. PROWL was also involved but no details were given of its use. the symptoms noted were "Burnt & wilted plants."
I011838-043	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Douglas, GA, that VALOR damaged all 25 acres of a peanut crop. PROWL was also involved but no details were given of its use.

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				The description fo the symptoms was "Not developing, root strong."
I011838-050	Peanut	Possible	Unknown	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Valent reported a complaint from Wray, GA, that VALOR damaged 29.7 acres of a peanut crop. PROWL was also involved but no details of its use were given. The symptoms cited were "Burnt & wilted plants."
I015278-001	Potato	Probable	Registered use	This 6(a)(2) reported by Griffin LLC is one of the most complete incident I have seen. Gives history of the field from April 1990 to June 2003 when the symptoms appeared. There were several applications of many different herbicides during this period. The first applications were on April 2, 1990 to an asparagus crop. In 2000, there was another application to asparagus. The field was left fallow for 2001 and 2002 with out any herbicides being applied. The field was prepared for potatoes in the spring of 2003 and several more applications of herbicides, April 1, April 25 and May 10. The report from the fieldsman was that the crop emerged normally, but began to show chlorosis before row closure. On June 20, 2003 it became evident that the plants were dying. The fieldsman took composite soil samples for analysis of diuron, linuron, terbacil and simazine. Only diuron was detected at 0.1 ppm.

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				Additional testing show detections of pendimethalin, trifluralin, chlorpyrifos diuron, and DCPMU (primary metabolite of diuron). See report for full history.
I010927-004	Soybean	Probable	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported a complaint from Greenville, MS, that Pendimethalin 3.3LB DAS damaged all 809 acres of a soybean crop. According to Dow's account of the incident, the effect known as Brittle Stem occurs when Pendimax is surface applied at planting, followed by heavy rainfall. As the soybeans emerge the Pendimax forms a "toxic layer" around the stem of the plant at ground level. This make it very brittle and causes it to fall over.
I010927-006	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Litchfield, MI, that Pendimethalin 3.3LBS DAS damaged 150 acres of soybeans (out of a total of 180 acres). This pesticide was tank mixed with Python and FirstRate. Following is the account of the Dow inspector: "Two days after planting, excessive (5") of rainfall occurred. Within 7 days I walked these fields showing stunting and a swollen, brittle, and callused hypocotyl. My references indicated a higher than normal probability of DNA injury. We made the decision to replant into the remaining 55-60% stands. The

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				<p>fields were monitored all summer and taken to yield. I was present for harvest, all trucks were weighed and comparison made to other conventional soys planted on similar dates in nearby fields."</p> <p>I called Dow to ask whether any data was available on the yield for this crop as well as others in the area, but they had no such data.</p> <p>To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Schoolcraft, MI, that Pendimethalin 3.3 LB DAS damaged 78 acres of soybeans. This pesticide was tank mixed with Python. The account of the Dow inspector is as follows: "Callus area formed at soil level on many of the plants. In a wind storm in August many plants were knocked down. Plants could be easily snapped off just by walking through them."</p>
I010927-008	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	<p>To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Vicksburg, MI, that a tank mix of Python, Pendimax, and FirstRate damaged 65.8 acres of soybeans. The account of the Dow inspector is as follows: "Pendimax, Python, FirstRate tank mix. Beans emerged, receive a lot of rain and died back to the ground. Especially prevalent where spray boom overlapped. late in the season, beans were very brittle."</p> <p>To comply with 6(a)2</p>

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				<p>regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Cedar, KS, that Python damaged all 180 acres of a soybean crop. The Dow inspector's report is as follows: "Grower used too much active of Python on a high pH soil over 7.9. The grower was emulating the Broadstrik + Dual and the ratios were off contributing to high AE per acre."</p>
I010927-007	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	<p>To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Schoolcraft, MI, that Pendimethalin 3.3 LB DAS damaged 78 acres of soybeans. This pesticide was tank mixed with Python. The account of the Dow inspector is as follows: "Callus area formed at soil level on many of the plants. In a wind storm in August many plants were knocked down. Plants could be easily snapped off just by walking through them."</p> <p>To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, Dow reported a complaint from Vicksburg, MI, that a tank mix of Python, Pendimax, and FirstRate damaged 65.8 acres of soybeans. The account of the Dow inspector is as follows: "Pendimax, Python, FirstRate tank mix. Beans emerged, receive a lot of rain and died back to the ground. Especially prevalent where spray boom overlapped. late in the season, beans were very brittle."</p>

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I014702-057	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Fonda, IA, in which Pendimax and/or Authority, with wet conditions, damaged 251 acres of soybeans. Soybean stems became brittle and broke off at ground level. Settlement for 1.36 bushels per acre at \$7.76/bu, for a total of \$2562.74.
I014702-056	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident that Pendimax and/or Authority, along with extreme wet conditions, caused brittle stems allowing the plant to break off at the ground. Settlement was at \$7.76/bushel for 1 bushel per acre, for a total of \$2187.16. This occurred in Fonda, IA.
I014702-058	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Ayrshire, IA, in which extreme wet weather allowed the herbicides, Pendimax and Python, to stay in continuous contact with the

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				soybeans in a 543 acre crop. This caused stem brittleness at the ground level and then the plants broke off causing a stand and yield reduction. Settled on 4.5 bushels per acre at \$7.66/bu, for a total of \$18,717.21.
I014702-055	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Ruthven, IA, in which 56 acres of soybeans were damaged by Python and Pendimax 3.3. Wet weather contributed to the problem, causing brittle stems and the death of some plants. A total settlement of \$1693.44 was made.
I014702-059	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident that Pendimax and Python, along with extreme wet weather, caused damage to soybeans. Prolonged contact of the herbicides with the soybean stem caused callusing and brittleness.
I014702-061	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in which Pendimax and/or Python, along with extreme wet weather, caused soybean brittle stems and the death of some plants. A total settlement of \$1639.44 was made, based on the reduction in yield.
I015748-046	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Ashton, IA, in which Pendimax 3.3 EC Herbicide damaged an entire 460-acre crop of soybeans. The Dow

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				<p>inspector's report said: "Pendimax applied in mid-April. 3 weeks later, disked in. Soybeans were showing injury/disease more noticeably in overlap areas, but all across field. Problems attributed to planting depth, Pendicamx slowing soybean growth allowing seed to sit in cold, we ground longer. Settled for cost of Pendimax To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Dow reported an incident in Elm Creek, NE, in which Starane Herbicide damaged 46 acres of field corn. The Dow inspectpor's report said: "The corn field being settled on was a Mycogen conventional hybrid (2R773) which is sensitive to PGRs. The evening following chemical application, the wind picked up to 60 mph gusts which snapped off an estimated 60% of the corn. The corn which was still standing showed very clear signs of PGR damage (pictures available). It was then decided to wait until harvest to see how much yield loss would occur. By using county data I calculated that the 2004 yields were on average down 6% in the given area. Therefore, 6% was removed from the field's historical average (derived from the grower's insurance company) in order to create a more accurate estimation of yield loss for this growing season."</p>
I016962-	Soybean	Possible	Registered	Grower applied 3.3 of

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Incident #	Organism(s) Affected	Certainty of Involvement	Legality of Use	Description
001			use	Pendimax with 3-inch soil incorporation. The soybean hypocotyls were swollen and brittle causing stand loss throughout the season and yield loss at harvest.
I015175-001	Soybean	Possible	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, DuPont reported a complaint from a soybean farmer in Arkansas, alleging that DuPont's Authority Herbicide, and Prowl, damaged his 5,000 acre crop. In the next week, DuPont representatives visited many sites having similar symptoms. In the case of the Arkansas man, the products were sprayed at planting with 2 different sprayers. The beans emerged prior to receiving the first rain, after which rainfall had been rather consistent and with occasional great intensity. Soon after the first rain, the beans started showing symptoms that appear to be consistent with those associated with sulfentrazone. There were variations in the soil in these fields, and the greater damage seemed to be related to the lighter soil; the affected plants have a yellowish look. DuPont's report admitted that the symptoms may be consistent with those of sulfentrazone.
I010581-083	Grass	Probable	Accidental Misuse	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Scotts reported a complaint from Chicago, IL, that Turf Builder with Halts damaged about 75% of a lawn.

Table J-1. Pendimethalin Incident Report Summaries

Incident #	Organism(s) Affected	Certainty of Involvement	Legality of Use	Description
				The approximate area of the lawn was 1200 sq ft and the customer applied about half of a 15M bag (which would be an excessive amount). Scotts was to offer a refund.
I010581-092	Grass	Probable	Registered use	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Scotts reported a complaint from Woodbury, NJ, that Turf Builder with Halts damaged a lawn. The customer used the product which he claims to have been lumpy and which evidently did not spread evenly. There are brown patches throughout the lawn and it is estimated that 50% of the lawn was damaged. Scotts offered to provide a refund for the seed and fertilizer.
I010581-082	Grass	Probable	Accidental Misuse	To comply with 6(a)2 requirements, Scotts reported a complaint from New Albany, IN, that Crabgrass Preventer Plus Lawn Fertilizer damaged 90% of a lawn. Three days after the complainant applied the product the grass was dead but the crabgrass was thriving. The Scotts inspector explained that applying the product at this time on existing crabgrass would not work. The complainant used a rotary spreader that had only one setting. The temperature was 65 degrees and the product was watered in.
I007495-001	American robin, rock dove	Possible	Unknown	The State of Kansas Deot. of Wildlife and Parks received a report of a bird kill in Hutchinson in April, 1998. Six American robins and 6 or 7

Table J-1. Pendimethalin Incident Report Summaries				
Incident #	Organism(s) Affected	Certainty of Involvement	Legality of Use	Description
				rock doves were found dead after the application of pendimethalin. The biologist who investigated the incident thought that pendimethalin was responsible for the event but there was no report of a toxicological analysis to confirm this possibility.