For use in Aerial Applications to Corn (all types) [spray volumes of 2 or more gallons per acre]

For distribution and use only in New York.

EPA Reg. No.: 7969-186
EPA SLN No.: NY-080013

This supplemental label expires on December 31, 2008

Active Ingredient:*
pyraclostrobin (carbamic acid, [2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy][methyl][phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester) ............................................................... 23.6%
Other Ingredients:** ................................................................. 76.4%
Total: ..................................................................................... 100.0%
* Equivalent to 2.09 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.
** Contains petroleum distillates.

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Refer to the Headline® fungicide main label, EPA Reg. No. 7969-186, for complete directions for use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. User must have the full Headline container label when using this supplemental labeling at the time of pesticide application.

General Information
Headline provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and used in a spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action.

Application Information
Instructions for aerial application in corn vary depending on plant growth stage.

- Prior to the VT stage of growth. (The VT stage is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible outside of the whorl). Use a minimum spray solution volume of 5 gallons per acre (gpa). DO NOT use less than 5 gpa prior to the VT stage of growth. This gpa restriction prior to VT stage of growth supersedes the aerial volume instructions on the Headline container label. A compatibility agent, another fungicide or an insecticide may be included in the tank mix, if needed and labeled for use on corn. Other products, including adjuvants or crop oil are prohibited in the tank mix unless specifically recommended on BASF labeling or by BASF technical bulletins. The tank-mix restrictions prior to the VT stage supersede the adjuvant and crop oil instructions on the Headline container label.

- VT stage of growth or later. Applications may be made in water volumes of 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre if corn has reached the VT stage of growth. Include adjuvant or crop oil as described in Recommendations for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn at VT Stage of Growth or Later, and Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn sections below.

Recommendations for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn at VT Stage of Growth or Later
- Spray volumes 2 to <5 gpa:

For optimum results when applying Headline beginning at VT stage of growth, BASF recommends that the spray solution contain crop oil with emulsifier properties at a rate of 0.5 to 1.0 pint/acre. If weather conditions become less conducive to spray droplets reaching the target, air temperature is >85°F or relative humidity is <60%, the higher rate is recommended.

BASF only recommends using an alternate adjuvant system in combination with or in place of crop oil if it meets the following criteria:

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26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
- provides deposition and coverage comparable to crop oil with emulsifier properties
- protects the droplets from evaporation
- is non-phytotoxic to the target crop

Failure to use a recommended adjuvant system may result in reduced disease control or crop phytotoxicity.

- **Spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre:**

For applications with spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre beginning at VT stage of growth, BASF recommends use of an adjuvant to improve spray coverage.

Refer to the adjuvant product label for specific use directions. Select spray nozzles, pumping pressure, and sprayer height to provide medium-to-fine spray droplets that penetrate throughout the crop canopy.

Spray calibration must be conducted to confirm spray droplet sizes. Continue to monitor spray application (including weather conditions) to assure proper droplet size and canopy penetration.

**Restrictions for Use of Adjuvants or Crop Oil in Corn**

An adjuvant may be used with Headline® fungicide only after corn reaches the VT stage. DO NOT use adjuvants or crop oil prior to the VT stage unless specifically recommended on BASF label or by BASF technical bulletins. The adjuvant restriction prior to the VT stage supersedes the adjuvant instructions on the Headline container label. Refer to the adjuvant product label for use directions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Under some environments, tank mixtures of other products (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, adjuvants, and additives) with Headline have resulted in crop injury or arrested ear development when applications were made to corn in the vegetative crop development stage prior to full tassel emergence.

**Additives and General Tank Mixing Information**

Headline can be tank mixed with fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives at the VT stage of growth or later if not specifically prohibited by most restrictive labeling. However, all corn inbreds and hybrids have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations with Headline. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or crop injury may result from mixing Headline with other products.

Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants and additives), test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. Always follow the most restrictive label.

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

**Spray Drift Management**

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

**Aerial Application Methods and Equipment**

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

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 15 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

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 outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 34 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

3. Use D6 nozzle or nozzles that produce coarser droplet size.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information.

**Information on Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**,
Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- **Pressure** - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. In New York, DO NOT apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.

They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., bodies of water or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas.

A 50 foot buffer is required between the edge of the treated area and any adjacent water bodies.
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other express or implied warranty.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's exclusive remedy and BASF's exclusive liability, whether in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be limited to repayment of the purchase price of the product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF and the Seller disclaim any liability for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

Headline is a registered trademark of BASF.

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007969-00186.20080721e.NVA 2008-04-088-0242

24(c) registrant:
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Basf
The Chemical Company
July 28, 2008

DELIVERY CONFIRMATION

Ms. Judy Fersch  
State Registration Manager  
BASF Corporation  
P.O. Box 13528  
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709-3528

Dear Ms. Fersch:

Re: Registration of Special Local Need Labeling for Headline Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-186) Assigned SLN No. NY-080013

The Department has reviewed your application to register Special Local Need (SLN) labeling for Headline Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-186) in New York State. The product contains the active ingredient pyraclostrobin (chemical code 099100). The SLN labeling contains directions for use in aerial applications to corn (all types).

The Department has received letters of support for an SLN to allow the aerial application of Headline Fungicide to corn in New York State for the 2008 season. Gary Bergstrom, Professor, Cornell University Department of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology, and Cornell Cooperative Extension Field Crops Extension Plant Pathologist, stated that there is a dire need for an SLN to allow aerial application of Headline Fungicide to corn. He stated that there has recently been extensive hail damage to field corn in several areas of New York State that has increased the vulnerability of the crop to fungal diseases. In addition, the pattern of frequent rains has produced a higher than average risk of foliar disease (especially northern leaf blight, gray leaf spot, and anthracnose) coming into the critical period when corn is tasseling.

Many of the hardest hit corn fields are in the apple growing regions of western New York State. The fungicide azoxystrobin (in labeled products Quadris and Quilt from Syngenta) should NOT be applied in proximity to apples as it is injurious to apples. The alternative broad spectrum fungicide is pyraclostrobin (Headline) which is labeled for ground application to corn in New York State, but is not labeled for aerial application. There are relatively few available high clearance ground rigs for spraying corn at the tasseling stage. He strongly supports the issuance of an SLN for aerial application of pyraclostrobin in response to this critical situation with hail-damaged corn and high disease risk, especially in the apple producing regions.
Pyraclostrobin products are currently registered in New York State for use in a variety of crops including all types of corn. However, due to concerns regarding risk to aquatic organisms, pyraclostrobin products bear labeling which does not allow aerial application in New York State.

This SLN request has been reviewed by our Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources' Bureau of Habitat (BOH). The BOH stated that they have opposed the aerial application of pyraclostrobin due to its acute toxicity to fish and persistence in water which exceed established New York State guidelines for aerial application of a pesticide. In May 2007, BOH recommended against approving a formal request by the registrant to revoke the prohibition against aerial application of pyraclostrobin.

In February 2007, the registrant submitted a study along with their request for the revocation of the prohibition against aerial application. The study consisted of an assessment of the potential for spray drift to impact waterbodies adjacent to aerially-treated cornfields. The SLN must be consistent with the parameters described in that study, specifically:

- Maximum allowable wind at the time of application: 10 MPH
- Maximum aircraft boom height: 15 feet
- Nozzles: D6 nozzles or nozzles that produce coarser droplet size

In addition, the BOH stated that a 50 foot buffer would be required between the edge of the treated area and any adjacent waterbodies.

If the SLN incorporates these four conditions, then BOH will not object to an SLN that allows aerial application to corn for the 2008 season only.

The SLN label submitted for New York State registration incorporates the four above-mentioned conditions.

Therefore, the Department hereby grants, under the authority of Section 24(c) of FIFRA, a Special Local Need registration for Headline Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-186) for aerial application to corn, only. The Special Local Need labeling is assigned SLN No. NY-080013 and expires as of December 31, 2008.

The Certificate of Pesticide Registration and a copy of the New York State stamped “ACCEPTED” SLN labeling for Headline Fungicide (SLN No. NY-080013) are enclosed for your records.

The SLN labeling specifies the use directions, limitations, and conditions which must be followed in order for Headline Fungicide to be legally applied via aerial application to corn in New York State. All precautionary statements, applicable use directions, use precautions and limitations of the labeling affixed to the Headline Fungicide product container must be followed.

Please be reminded that a copy of the accepted SLN label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
Ms. Judy Fersch

Please contact Ms. Jeanine Broughel, of our Pesticide Product Registration Section, at (518) 402-8768, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Maureen S. Serafini
Director
Bureau of Pesticides Management

Enclosures