CASE SUMMARY

Case #2011/1249

Complainant:	Karen Brewer Walgreens 1000 US 52 West West Lafayette, IN 47906 765-497-2300	Store manager
Applicator:	Christopher Knight Tippecanoe Lawn Care 4400 State Road 25 North Lafayette, IN 47905 765-589-8251	Certified Applicator Licensed Business

1. On July 22, 2011, I, Agent Beth Carter of the Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) performed an investigation at the complainant's property in response to a claim of injury/damage to non-target trees possibly resulting from exposure to the herbicide Imprelis. A Notice of Inspection was issued to Karen Brewer, the store manager. I observed the following on approximately seven honey locust trees during my on-site investigation:
   a) Yellowing and browning of the leaves (see figure 3 & 5).
   b) Defoliation of the trees (see figure 1 & 2).
   c) Curling of the leaves and pods (see figure 3 & 4).

2. I took the following photos depicting injured/damaged vegetation:

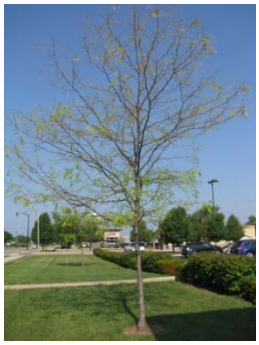

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

3. I collected a vegetation sample from a visibly impacted honey locust tree as described in paragraph #1 for examination by the Purdue Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory (PPDL).

4. I also collected a vegetation sample from a honey locust tree for chemical analysis by the OISC Residue Laboratory.

5. The report from the PPDL stated in part, "*No infectious disease was found to be associated with the yellow leaves on the locust branch sample submitted. Premature yellowing of tree foliage can be caused by a number of different stresses including site, environmental, cultural and chemical factors. I have forwarded the sample to Entomology for appraisal of the presence of any mite or insect injury.*
Although mites and mite eggs were noted on some of the green leaves they were not significant enough in quantity to cause the yellowing and browning observed on the samples submitted. In addition, no insect injury was found to be associated with the discolored foliage."

6. According to the report from the OISC Residue Lab, the following levels of aminocyclopyrachlor (active ingredient in Imprelis Herbicide) were found in the samples referenced in item #4:

Vegetation sample – honey locust	minimum active ingredient detected 50.0 PPB*

PPB=parts per billion
* Laboratory fortified control vegetations samples showed recoveries around 30 %. Hence results reported is the minimum residue found in the samples.

7. According to the application information collected from the applicator, Imprelis Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 352-793) was applied on April 17, 2011, and June 2, 2011, at a rate of 4.5 fluid ounces per acre with hose and reel sprayer.

Elizabeth Carter

Elizabeth C. Carter Date: September 20, 2011
Pesticide Investigator

Disposition: No violation of the Indiana Pesticide Use and Application Law was documented against the pesticide applicator. Effective September 15, 2011, the Indiana registration for Imprelis Herbicide, EPA Reg. #352-793, was cancelled because it was determined by OISC that the product is "misbranded" (it bears label directions that are inadequate to prevent unreasonable adverse effects to non-target vegetation).

George N. Saxton Final Date: October 14, 2011
Compliance Officer