352-626 12/17/2007 1/13

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Anna M. Stoops
US Product Registration Manager
DuPont Crop Protection
Stine Haskell Research Center
1090 Elkton Road, P.O. Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

12-17-07

Dear Ms. Stoops:

Subject: DuPont™ Westar® herbicide
EPA Registration No. 352-626
Application and Letter Dated October 19, 2007
Request To Amend Registration of DuPont ™ Westar® Herbicide
as Described in Your Application and Letter Dated October 19, 2007

The labeling submitted with your application has been reviewed and found acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, provided that you:

- Submit one copy of the final printed labeling prior to shipping under the revised labeling.

If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, section 6(e). Your release for shipment of this product under the revised labeling constitutes acceptance of this condition. A stamped copy of the accepted labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Kathryn V. Montague
Acting Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

2/13

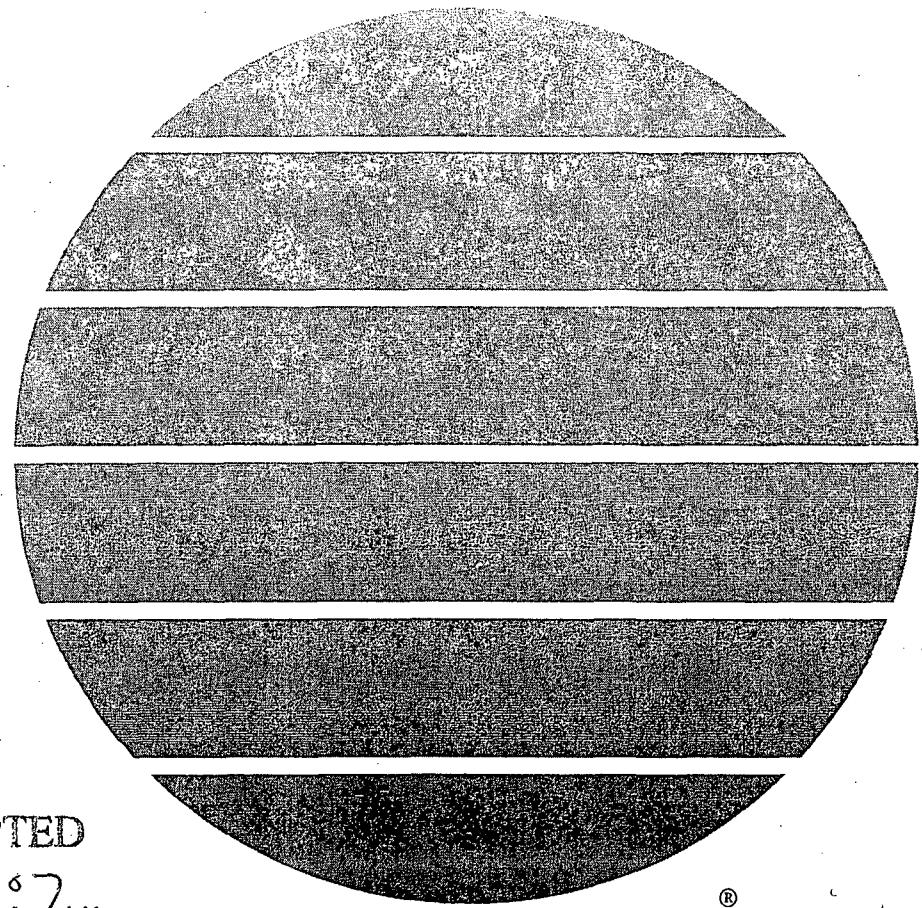
H -

DUPONT®

DuPont™ Westar®

herbicide

DRAFT LABEL



ACCEPTED
12-17-07
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
352-626

"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

3/13

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4/13

DUPONT®

DuPont™ Westar®

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Hexazinone [3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino) -1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione]	68.6%
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	6.5%
Inert Ingredients	24.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 352-626

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4- 6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

The active ingredient, hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

5/13

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ WESTAR® herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. WESTAR® may be used for weed control in terrestrial non-crop sites and for the control of certain weeds in conifers grown for forestry and Christmas tree production.

WESTAR® is an effective herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual and perennial weeds.

WESTAR® can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree and non-crop sites. Read and follow the Directions for Use for both products.

WESTAR® is non-corrosive to spray or mixing equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

Caution should be exercised when applying WESTAR® near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb WESTAR® through roots extending into treated areas.

This product may be applied on forestry, Christmas tree and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissable to treat intermittently flooded low lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as in seasonally dry flood deltas.

A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's recommended rate in the application of WESTAR®.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

WESTAR® is absorbed through roots and foliage. Once absorbed, WESTAR® controls susceptible weeds by two different mechanisms. The sulfometuron methyl component inhibits the biosynthesis of the essential amino acids valine and isoleucine. The hexazinone component inhibits photosynthesis. Several factors influence the effectiveness and duration of weed control, including use rates, weed spectrum and size, degree of weed infestation, soil pH and organic matter content, precipitation, and growing conditions during and following herbicide treatment.

Moisture is required to activate WESTAR® in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4 to 1/2 inch of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply WESTAR® preemergence or early postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Herbicidal activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80 °F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Herbicidal activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress(e.g. temperature or moisture).

Herbicidal activity will usually appear within 2 weeks after application to susceptible weeds under warm, humid conditions; while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when susceptible weeds are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate WESTAR® in the soil, weeds may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area

TANK MIXES

WESTAR® herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in forestry, non-crop and Christmas trees sites.

Refer to the tank mixture partner label for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

WESTAR® should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

DuPont™ WESTAR® contains sulfometuron methyl. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing sulfometuron methyl, do not apply more than 6 ounces of active *ingredient per acre per year.*

WESTAR® contains hexazinone. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone: (1) For forestry use, do not apply more than 5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year (2) For non-crop use, do not apply more than 8 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The correct use rates by crop and geographical area, specified on the label, and proper mixing/loading site considerations and application procedures must be followed to minimize potential for hexazinone movement into ground water. Users are encouraged to consult with their state Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, or other pesticide lead agency for information regarding soil permeability, aquifer vulnerability, and best management practices for their area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 48 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 water proof material.

Shoes plus socks

Protective eyewear

FORESTRY

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WESTAR® is recommended for the control or suppression of many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites where *Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Sitka* Spruce, and Western Hemlock are to be established. WESTAR® may be applied prior to planting Douglas Fir or over the top of dormant seedlings of conifer species listed on this label.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply WESTAR® at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Western Red Cedar is very sensitive to WESTAR®. If WESTAR® is used on Western Red Cedar, severe injury may occur.

With no prior use experience, it is recommended that either a small area of plantings be tested for conifer safety prior to treating larger areas, or make no application of WESTAR® in these areas.

For conifer species not listed, either site preparation or conifer release treatments may be done if the user has prior experience with WESTAR®.

In areas where other conifer species may be mixed in with the above listed conifer species, WESTAR® may be applied if the user has prior experience with WESTAR® on the other conifer specie(s).

Apply by ground or helicopter only.

GROUND

WESTAR® applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Use a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning *or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.*

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply WESTAR® preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

DuPont™ WESTAR® controls or suppresses the following weeds when applied at 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per acre. When applied at the lower rate, WESTAR® provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil types, make the rate selection based on the soil type with the coarsest texture -- low rate for coarse textured soils and the higher rates for fine textured soils.

Asters	*Asteraceae spp.*
Brackenfern*	*Pteridium aquilinium*
Common chickweed	*Stellaria media*
Common Groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*
Common lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp.*
Creeping bentgrass	*Agrostis stolonifera*
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*
Fescue	*Festuca spp.*
Fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*
Italian ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Pennsylvania smartweed	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Pigweeds	*Amaranthus spp.*
Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*
Rattail fescue	*Vulpia myuros*
Sedges	*Carex spp.*
Smooth catsear	*Hypochoeris glabra*
Spotted catsear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
St. Johnswort**	*Hypericum perforatum*
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Yarrow	*Achillea spp.*

* Controlled by postemergent applications.

** Suppression - a visual reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

USE PRECAUTIONS
FORESTRY

- The stress (loss of vigor) to conifers from insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, etc., may increase conifer sensitivity and the potential for injury from applications of WESTAR®. Conifer injury may also occur when WESTAR® is used in conifers planted in gravelly or rocky soils.
- Do not use a surfactant in applications made over the tops of conifers. Using a surfactant with WESTAR® and allowing the spray to contact conifer foliage may injure or kill the trees.
- When applying WESTAR® after transplanting conifers, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of the seedlings before making the treatment.

CHRISTMAS TREES (ID, OR, WA)

WESTAR® herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in conifers grown for Christmas tree production.

Application Information

WESTAR® is recommended for weed control in plantings of Douglas Fir, Fraser Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Nordman Fir and Turkish Fir. Other species of conifers grown for Christmas tree production may be treated providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to WESTAR®.

Without prior use experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with WESTAR® to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury to any conifer species not listed on this label may occur.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply WESTAR® at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

WESTAR® herbicide may be applied by ground equipment and where appropriate, aerial equipment (helicopter only).

For best results, apply either preemergence to weeds or early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing.

WESTAR® may be used on other conifer species where adequate conifer tolerance has been determined. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil textures, use rates based on the soil type with the coarsest texture.

Application Timing

For broadcast treatments, apply only when trees are dormant. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees. If trees have broken dormancy, treatments should be made using a directed application to prevent the spray from coming in contact with new growth foliage.

For new plantings, delay application until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of seedling transplants.

Application Rates

Pound per Acre

Species	Coarse Textured Soil	Fine Textured Soil
Seedling Grand Fir	1.0	1.0 to 1.25
Seedling Douglas Fir, Fraser Fir, Noble Fir, Nordman Fir and Turkish Fir	1.0 to 1.25	1.25 to 1.50
Trees established for at least one growing season	1.0 to 1.25	1.25 to 1.50

8/13

Weeds Controlled

Asters	*Asteraceae spp.*
Brackenfern*	*Pteridium aquilinium*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Catsear, smooth**	*Hypochoeris glabra*
Catsear, spotted**	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Fescue*	*Festuca spp.*
Fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*
Foxtail, green	*Seteria viridis*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*
Goosegrass	*Elusine indica*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Raspberry *	*Rubus idaeus*
Ryegrass, Italian**	*Lolium multiflorum*
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*

*Suppression - a visual reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
** Additional weeds suppressed at 1 pound per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES
Eastern US

Application Information

DuPont™ WESTAR® herbicide applications may be made in conifers, such as, Fraser fir, Douglas fir, Colorado blue spruce, Scotch pine and White pine, grown for Christmas tree production in the eastern US. Not all Christmas trees varieties have been evaluated with WESTAR® treatments. Without prior use experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with WESTAR® to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before any large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury may occur.

WESTAR® may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in Christmas tree production. Refer to the tank mixture partner product label for any further use restrictions or precautions.

Make applications of WESTAR® using ground spray equipment and where appropriate, aerial equipment (helicopter only).

Application Timing

Only make postemergence [over-the-top] applications to Christmas trees during the dormant stage of growth (prior to bud-break). To minimize potential injury to conifers, applications made after bud break should be made as a directed application to prevent the spray solution from coming in contact with new growth foliage. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees. For newly planted trees, delay application until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of the transplanted seedlings. Newly planted trees should be at least 3 years old at time of transplanting (example - trees have been in the nursery seedbed one year and the nursery transplant bed for 2 years).

Application Rates

WESTAR® application rate is 6 to 12 ounces per acre. For best results, apply either preemergence or early postemergence to weeds that are small and actively growing. A surfactant (0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant) may be included when making dormant (prior to bud-break) applications.

Use the lower rate range for newly planted trees, coarse and low organic matter soils. Use the higher rate range for heavier soils, soils high in organic matter, harder to control weed species or extended weed control.

Weeds Controlled*

Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*
Foxtail species	*Setaria spp*
Hoary alyssum	*Berteroa incana*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Nutsedge, yellow**	*Cyperus esculentus*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Sorrel, red**	*Rumex acetosella*
Woodsorrel, yellow**	*Oxalis stricta*

* WESTAR™ applied at 6 ounces per acre may only provide suppression of the above weed species.
**Suppression - a visual reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of WESTAR® can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a WESTAR® application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which WESTAR® or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

Ground

Apply WESTAR® as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that provides a uniform spray pattern to help ensure thorough coverage. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping treated areas and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to conifers. WESTAR® applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Air (Helicopter Only)

Aerial application of WESTAR® is recommended where Christmas Trees are grown in a forestry-like setting. Where Christmas Trees are grown in close proximity to other crops, other desireable species, or residential areas, take extreme precautions to avoid drift or apply by ground. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

9/13

USE PRECAUTIONS CHRISTMAS TREES

- Do not apply with air-blast spray equipment.
- Do not use DuPont™ WESTAR® in Christmas tree seed beds or transplant nurseries.
- Do not apply WESTAR® within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide (such as, chlorpyrifos) application as injury to conifers may occur.
- On tracts of land where various soil types occur and rate selection is difficult, Christmas tree damage or reduced weed control may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to soils already saturated and rain occurs while soils are still saturated.
- Christmas tree injury may occur when WESTAR® is used on trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, poor planting conditions, over or under fertilization, previous agricultural practices or other stresses. Injury may also occur to Christmas trees growing on gravelly or rocky soils.
- Injury to Christmas trees may occur where drought or poor planting conditions cause the soil to crack and expose roots to air.
- Grand Fir seedlings may be injured (poor color or increased mortality) if transplant stock is small or use rate of WESTAR® is higher than 1.25 pound per acre.
- The use of a surfactant in applications made over-the-top of non-dormant Christmas trees is not recommended. If a surfactant is used with WESTAR®, allowing the spray to contact Christmas tree foliage may injure or kill the trees. The user assumes all responsibility for Christmas tree injury if a surfactant is used with WESTAR® applied after planting.
- When applying WESTAR® after transplanting Christmas trees, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of the seedlings before making the treatment.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on noncrop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.

NON-CROP SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WESTAR® is recommended for general weed control as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as, airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

WESTAR® is not labeled for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply by ground equipment or helicopter only.

GROUND

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. To help maintain the correct application rate within the treated site, avoid over-spraying treated areas and turn off spray boom (or spray boom section) when turning, slowing or stopping.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply WESTAR® preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

WESTAR® controls the following weeds when applied at the indicated rates. When applied at the lower rate, WESTAR® provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils and the higher rate on soils high in organic matter or on fine textured soils. For best control, use the higher rate on weeds identified (*) as hard to control in the weed list.

10/13

2 TO 3 POUNDS/ACRE

Blue vervain	*Verbena hastata*
Bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Buckhorn plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*
Catchweed bedstraw	*Galium aparine*
Cinquefoil*	*Potentilla spp.*
Coast sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*
Common barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crusgali*
Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Common sorrel*	*Rumex acetosella*
Common sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Crowfootgrass*	*Dactylocternium aegyptium*
Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*
Dog fennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*
Fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*
Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*
Goosegrass	*Eluesine indica*
Horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*
Little barley	*Hordeum pusillum*
Many-flowered aster	*Aster ericoides*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*
Red sorrel*	*Rumex acetosella*
Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Smutgrass	*Sporobolus poiretii*
Southern sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Spiny amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*
Virginia pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum*
Western salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White clover	*Trifolium repens*
Wild barley	*Hordeum leporinum*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Wild lettuce	*Lactuca spp.*
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Wooly croton	*Codiaeum capitatus*
Yarrow	*Achillea spp.*

3 TO 4 POUNDS/ACRE

Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Blackberry	*Rubus allegeniensis*
Common lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Dallisgrass*	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*
Feather fingergrass	*Chloris vigata*
Giant foxtail	*Setaria faberi*
Green foxtail	*Setaria viridis*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Johnsongrass*	*Sorghum halepense*
Large crabgrass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Natalgrass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*
Palmer amaranth	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Pitted morningglory	*Ipomea lacunosa*
Smooth crabgrass	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Swollen fingergrass	*Chloris barbata*
Vaseygrass*	*Paspalum urvillei*
White sweetclover	*Melilotus alba*
Wild grape	*Vitis spp.*
Yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*

* Indicates difficult to control. Use higher end of the rate range specified.

USE PRECAUTIONS NON-CROP

- Do not tank mix DuPont™ WESTAR® with DuPont™ HYVAR® XL.

ADDITIONAL USE PRECAUTIONS FORESTRY, CHRISTMAS TREES AND NON-CROP

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use in nurseries, seed beds or ornamental plantings.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to saturated soil and rain occurs within 24 hours.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots as injury or loss of desirable trees and other plants may result.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with material such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to WESTAR® may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply WESTAR® when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Do not use WESTAR® on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or residential or recreational areas.
- If the treated site is to be converted to an agricultural (food, feed or fiber) or horticultural crop, do not plant the treated site(s) for at least one year after the WESTAR® application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of WESTAR® to crop-land, in addition to conducting the above described bioassay, soil samples should be taken and quantitatively analyzed by an analytical laboratory for WESTAR® or any other herbicide which could have an adverse effect on the crop.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

11/13

- If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, follow the directions for determining compatibility with tank mix partners prior to tank mixing them. Follow intructions for determining compatibility given under **Mixing with other herbicides** in the **Spray Preparation** section of this label.

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS FORESTRY, CHRISTMAS TREES AND NON-CROP

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of DuPont™ WESTAR® can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a WESTAR® application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which WESTAR® or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

SPRAY PREPARATION

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of WESTAR®. If using a companion product add the recommended amount.
3. Add the remaining water.
4. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

WESTAR® spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral and stored at or below 100 degrees F.

MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with WESTAR® as follows:

1. Put 1 pint water in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons of WESTAR® with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to quart jar.
3. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoonful of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to the WESTAR® mixture prepared in Step 2.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of WESTAR® as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

NOTES:

1. Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended before performing the above cleanup procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When WESTAR® is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

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.

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.

12/13

- **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 AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (helicopter)** - For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (helicopter)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. 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 variable direction and 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 effect 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface 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.

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).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **For Fiber Sacks:** Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. **For Paper and Plastic Bags:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Disposal for Bulk Containers: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. DO NO REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-441-3637 day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

D - 1259 092507

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF DUPONT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

For product information call: 1-888-6-DUPONT
Internet address: http://cropprotection.dupont.com/