**NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:**

- Registration
- X Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

**EPA Registration Number:**

352-626

**Date of Issuance:**

MAY 23 2013

**Term of Issuance:**

Unconditional

**Name of Pesticide Product:**

DuPont Westar Herbicide

**Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):**

E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

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On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted on November 29, 2011. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for sulfometuron methyl have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped “Accepted” is enclosed for your records. Products released for shipment after twelve (12) months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

**Signature of Approving Official:**

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

**Date:**

MAY 23 2013

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EPA Form 8570-6
**DuPont**

**Westar®**

**herbicide**

**Dispersible Granules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>By Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexazinone</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione]</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfometuron methyl</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ingredients</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EPA Reg. No. 352-626

Nonrefillable Container

Net: ____________

OR

Refillable Container

Net: ____________

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**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que le 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.

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**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 (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

**All mixers, loaders, 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.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

**Engineering Control Statement:** Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. 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.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Exposure to WESTAR® can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

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.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DuPont™ WESTAR® must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in separately published DuPont instructions.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by the label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces (0.375 pounds active) active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 3.18 ounces active ingredient (0.199 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to an Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.281 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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.

Precaution must 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 permissible 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 listed 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.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by
eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

**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.

**PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations**

Understanding the risks associated with the application of DuPont™ WESTAR® is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using WESTAR®.

This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of WESTAR® is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply WESTAR®.

Before applying WESTAR® the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.

**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® controls or suppresses 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 DuPont™ 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, test a small area of plantings 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 species.

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.

Use 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when applying WESTAR® as a broadcast 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)

Use 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre when applying WESTAR®. 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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asteraceae spp.</th>
<th>Asteraceae spp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brackenfern*</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Groundsel</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common lambsquarters</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
<td>Digitaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Agrostis stolonifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentgrass</td>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy brome</td>
<td>Festuca spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Erigeron annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
<td>Lolium multiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania smartweed</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td>Amaranthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Rubus idaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattail fescue</td>
<td>Vulpia myuros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedges</td>
<td>Carex spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth catsear</td>
<td>Hypericum glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted catsear</td>
<td>Hypericum radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johnswort**</td>
<td>Hypericum perforatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Controlled by postemergent reductions.
** 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 AND RESTRICTIONS

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 labeled 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, treat a small area 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 DuPont™ 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 new growth foliage.

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

APPLICATION RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Coarse Textured Soil</th>
<th>Fine Textured Soil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seedling Grand Fir</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling Douglas Fir</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.25</td>
<td>1.25 to 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser Fir, Noble Fir, Nordman Fir and Turkish Fir</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.25 to 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling established for at least one growing season</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.25</td>
<td>1.25 to 1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEDS CONTROLLED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asteraceae spp.</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackenfern*</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot, wild</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catsear, smooth**</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catsear, spotted**</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue*</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, common</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquakers, common</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry *</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, Italian**</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Additional weeds suppressed at 1 pound per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES

EASTERN STATES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

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, treat a small area 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 only.

APPLICATION TIMING

To minimize potential injury to conifers, make all applications during the dormant stage of growth (prior to bud break). 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.

NOTE: Treat only Christmas trees that have been established in the field for at least one year. These trees should be at least 4 years old at time of treatment. For example, trees have been in the nursery seedbed for one
year, the nursery transplant bed for 2 years and in the field for one year].

**APPLICATION RATES**
DuPont™ 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***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum, hoary</td>
<td>Berteroa incana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress, hairy</td>
<td>Cardamine hirsute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry/bramble**</td>
<td>Rubus fruticosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot, wild</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion, common</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail species</td>
<td>Setaria spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed/marestail</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia elatior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge, yellow**</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicle, fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>Agropyron repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel, red**</td>
<td>Rumex acetosella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodsorrel, yellow**</td>
<td>Oxalis stricta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

**USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

**CHRISTMAS TREES**

- Do not apply with air-blast spray equipment.
- Do not use 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 advised. 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.

**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 worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.
NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DuPont™ WESTAR® is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites—outdoor (including 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.

2 TO 3 POUNDS/ACRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue vervain</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouncingbet</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf signalgrass</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn plantain</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphorweed</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchweed bedstraw</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinquefoil*</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast sandbur</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common barnyardgrass</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common dandelion</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sorrel*</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sunflower</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropseedgrass*</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly dock</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog fennel</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy brome</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida pusley</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsemustard</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little barley</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many-flowered aster</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly lettuce</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clover</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red sorrel*</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot pigweed</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smutgrass</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern sandbur</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish needles</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny amaranth</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia pepperweed</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western saltbush</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clover</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild barley</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild lettuce</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooly croton</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>2 to 3 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 TO 4 POUNDS/ACRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbena hastata</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponaria officinalis</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyotum platyphylla</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterotheca subaxillaris</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium aparine</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla spp.</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus erectus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex acetosella</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicotyledonous aerugineum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron annuus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium perfoliatum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue mistflower</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum pusillum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster ericoides</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium pratense</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex acetosella</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporobolus poiretii</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus echinatus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus echinatus</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium repens</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum leporinum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca spp.</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codiaeum variegatum</td>
<td>3 to 4 pounds/acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

NON-CROP

- Do not tank mix WESTAR® with DuPont™ HYVAR® XL.
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS
PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS
FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-
AGRICULTURAL USES

• 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.
• Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for
  DuPont™ WESTAR® movement by soil erosion due to
  wind or water.
• Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow or
  standing 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.
• Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind
  erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to
  occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are
  subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to
  very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also
  tend to be prone to wind erosion.
• 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.
• If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, follow the
  directions for determining compatibility with tank mix
  partners prior to tank mixing them. Follow instructions for
  determining compatibility given under MIXING WITH
  OTHER HERBICIDES in the SPRAY PREPARATION
  section of this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS
WESTAR® may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or
adjuvants registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree, and non-
agricultural sites.

Refer to the tank mixture partner label and the specific site use
instructions for this product for any additional tank mixture
instructions or restrictions. Follow the most restrictive directions
for the intended combination.

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.

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.

8
The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the capability of the applicator.

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American environmental conditions.

Larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

factors determines the potential for spray drift. The 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.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD’s and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND TECHNIQUES

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT) AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft’s wingspan or a helicopter’s rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the
exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND
Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. 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 minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS
Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive’s label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT
When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS
- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
  - 75 feet - All aerial applications.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites
(including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.

- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable “Nonrefillable Container” or “Refillable Container” designation.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ WESTAR® containing sulfometuron methyl and hexazinone only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

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