

352-765

2/7/2008

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<p align="center">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505C) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p align="center"><b>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	<p><b>EPA Reg. Number:</b> 352-765</p>	<p><b>Date of Issuance:</b> FEB -7 2008</p>
	<p><b>Term of Issuance:</b> Conditional</p>	
	<p><b>Name of Pesticide Product:</b> DuPont Lineage HWC Herbicide</p>	
<p><b>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):</b> E.I. DuPont De Nemours and Company DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center P.O. Box 30 Newark, DE 19714-0030</p>		
<p><b>Note:</b> Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit the results of the one year storage stability (830.6317) and corrosion characteristics (830.6320) when they are available.</li> <li>2. Submit a copy of the validated enforcement analytical method (830.1800) to the EPA Analytical Laboratory at the following address.</li> </ol> <p>EPA Analytical Laboratory 701 Mapes Road Fort Meade, MD 20755-5350 USA</p>		
<p><b>Signature of Approving Official:</b>  James A. Tompkins, Product Manager (25) Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)</p>	<p><b>Date:</b> 2/7/08</p>	

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3. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
4. Add the phrase, "EPA Registration No. 352- 765" to your label before you release the product for shipment.
5. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

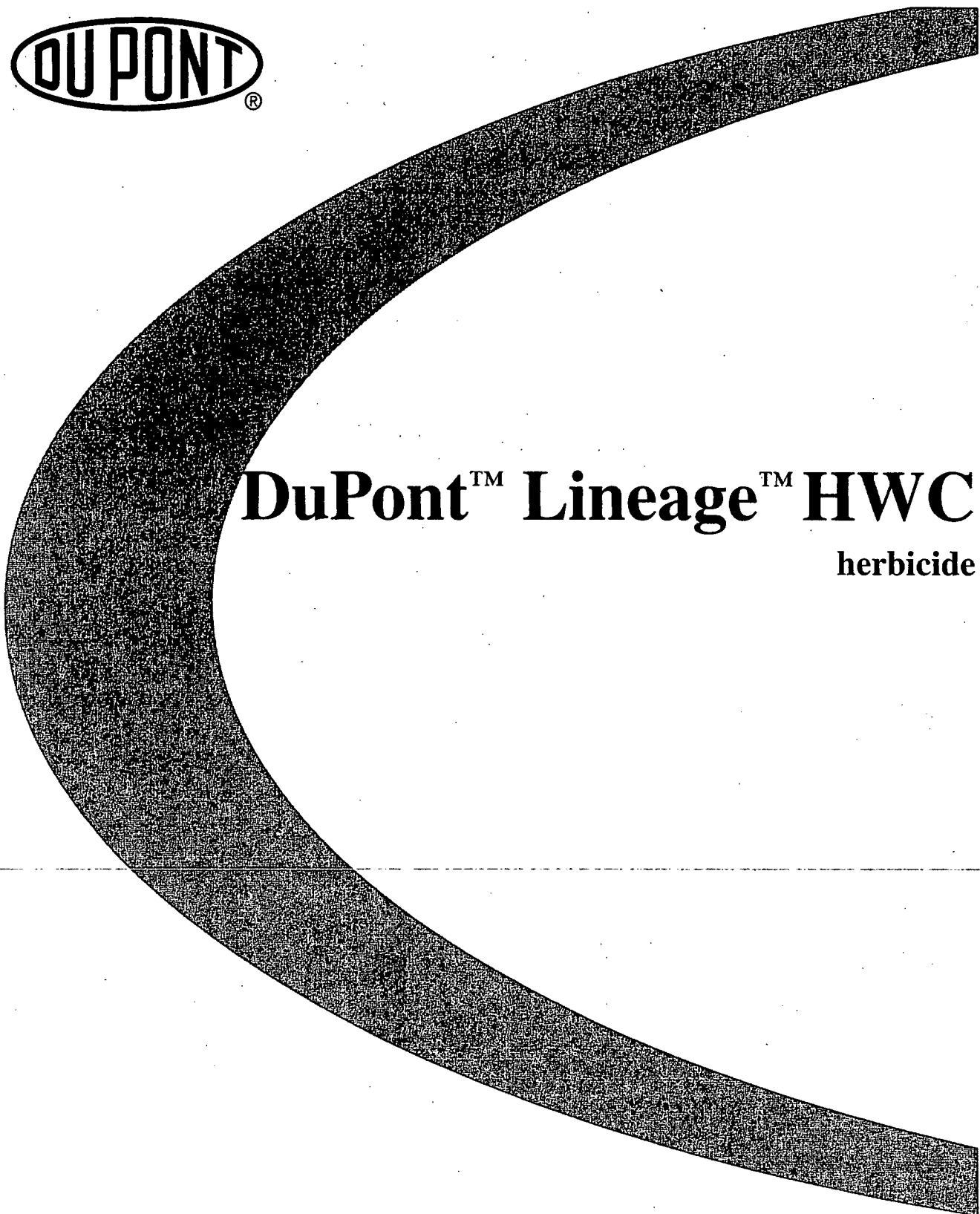
A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Enclosure

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**DuPont™ Lineage™ HWC**

herbicide

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**DRAFT LABEL**



# DuPont™ Lineage™ HWC

## herbicide

*Dispersible Granules*

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)	37.5%
Sulfometuron methyl {Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	28.1%
Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	7.5%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	26.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 352-XXX

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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 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 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 swallowed:** 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 to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

**If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 information.

ACCEPTED

FEB -7 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-765

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### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION!** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin, swallowed, or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, 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 cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift.

#### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of LINEAGE™ HWC should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers. Do not mix, store, or apply LINEAGE™ HWC or spray solutions of LINEAGE™ HWC in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC should be used only in accordance with recommendations on the label.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

LINEAGE™ HWC is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants with accumulations occurring in the growing points of the plant. Growth of treated plants stop soon after treatment. Within one to three weeks after application, the leaves begin to turn yellow (chlorosis) and then gradually become necrotic. Death of the plants may require several more weeks. LINEAGE™ HWC is rain-fast at one hour after application.

### TANK MIXTURES

LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and /or adjuvants registered for the uses specified in the product label. Refer to the label of the tank mix partner (s) for any additional instructions or use restrictions. Tank mixing with 2,4 -D or products which contain 2,4-D have resulted in reduced performance of LINEAGE™ HWC. An anti-foaming agent, spray pattern indicator or drift reducing agent may be applied at the product labeled rate if needed or desired.

### ADJUVANTS

**Non-ionic Surfactants:** Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) of 12 to 17.

**Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oils:** Under temperature or moisture stress conditions, a methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of LINEAGE™ HWC. For spray volumes of less than 30 gallons per acre use a rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. For higher volume applications, spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

**Silicone Based Surfactants:** Silicone based adjuvants reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing better coverage of the leaf surface compared to some nonionic surfactants. In some cases, the silicone adjuvant may dry to quickly limiting uptake. Refer to the manufacturers recommendations for use rates.

## 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.

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## 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 12 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

### GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide is a water soluble granule to be mixed with water and generally applied as a postemergent spray for the control of many broadleaf weeds, annual and perennial grasses, brush, vines and brambles in conifer plantations (site preparation and release) and wildlife management areas. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best performance, an adjuvant should be added to the spray solution (see Adjuvants section for specific recommendations).

LINEAGE™ HWC may be applied by ground spray equipment (boom sprayers, backpack sprayers, tree injection, etc.) and by aerial spray equipment. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply LINEAGE™ HWC, however, do not make applications by fixed wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as a helicopter equipped with a "Microfoil" boom, "Thru-Valve" boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a "Microfoil" boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended rate.

In certain natural regeneration conifer sites, it may be used for selective herbaceous and woody weed control. LINEAGE™ HWC can also be used for cut stem and stump treatments, for the control of woody vegetation along forest roads and for establishing and maintaining wildlife openings, except in the state of California. It may also be used to control weeds along the banks of drainage canals or ditches. Only treat up to the outer edge of a drainage ditch or canal when it contains water. Do not apply LINEAGE™

HWC on irrigation canals or ditches. Do not apply LINEAGE™ HWC on dry irrigation canals or dry irrigation ditches.

LINEAGE™ HWC may be applied on conifer plantations and wildlife management areas that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities in these sites, except in the states of California and New York. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage sites, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and low land sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York. Applying or draining or flushing equipment on or near sensitive desirable 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 may cause severe injury or death to these plants. Good spray coverage of the target plant is desired. Excessive wetting which causes the spray to run off target plants should be avoided. LINEAGE™ HWC may be applied by either ground or aerial spray equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses.

**Note:** Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if LINEAGE™ HWC is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

### CONIFER PLANTATIONS

#### HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Use LINEAGE™ HWC for selective weeding in the following conifer species.

<u>Conifer Species Rate</u>	<u>(ounces per acre)</u>
Loblolly pine*	5.3 to 8
Slash pine*	5.3

\*The use of an adjuvant is not recommended.

In addition to the herbaceous weeds in the Weeds Controlled section, LINEAGE™ HWC will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses, such as, bermudagrass and johnsongrass. For herbaceous weed control in established seedlings, apply LINEAGE™ HWC, at the above rates, as a directed spray, or as banded or broadcast spray over-the-top of the conifer seedlings. Apply by helicopter, ground boom or backpack sprayers for broadcast applications. For best results, make applications to newly emerged weeds. When herbaceous weeds are taller than the conifer seedlings, an adjuvant (non-ionic surfactant) may be included at a maximum of 0.25% v/v for improved weed control. If applications are made when conifers are actively growing, minor conifer stunting (growth inhibition) may occur. To help prevent the possibility of conifer injury, do not apply

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DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses that may reduce conifer vigor.

For directed applications around and under loblolly and slash pine seedlings, LINEAGE™ HWC may be applied with hand-held or backpack sprayers for herbaceous weed control. Use a spray solution of LINEAGE™ HWC at 0.6 to 1.6 ounces plus a nonionic surfactant at 0.2 ounce per gallon of water. To help prevent conifer injury, direct the spray to the weeds to reduce the amount of spray solution contacting the conifer foliage. Do not exceed the maximum labeled rate per acre for the various conifer species in the table.

### WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat management and enhancement within forests as well as terrestrial non-crop sites. Applications can be made to control undesirable vegetation (see WEEDS CONTROLLED section) prior to planting desirable vegetation species. Spot, directed foliar and cut stump and stem treatments can be made to selectively control unwanted plants for wildlife habitat management and enhancement.

### 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 (WPS) 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. Terrestrial non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the General Information section of this label for a description of non-crop sites. Do not enter terrestrial/non-crop treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide is to be mixed with water and a surfactant, unless otherwise directed, and applied as a spray for the control of undesirable vegetation in terrestrial non-crop sites and unimproved turf. LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide is to be applied as a spray solution for general weed and brush control on private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas - non-crop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites - outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.). This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crops sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transi-

tional 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 well as seasonally dry flood deltas. It may also be used to control weeds along the banks of drainage canals or ditches. Only treat up to the outer edge of a drainage ditch or canal when it contains water. Do not apply LINEAGE™ HWC on irrigation canals or ditches. Do not apply LINEAGE™ HWC on dry irrigation canals or dry irrigation ditches.

LINEAGE™ HWC provides preemergence and postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses, vines and brush species found on the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best performance, an adjuvant should be included to the spray solution (see Adjuvants section of label). Good spray coverage of the target plant is desired. Excessive wetting which causes the spray to run off target plants should be avoided. LINEAGE™ HWC may be applied by either ground or aerial spray equipment.

**Note:** Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if LINEAGE™ HWC is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

### TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

#### BAREGROUND

LINEAGE™ HWC may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control at rates of 5.3 to 12 ounces per acre. Preemergence or postemergence applications of LINEAGE™ HWC provides control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. It may be used alone or in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled and use restrictions.

Make applications using a spray volume of up to 100 gallons per acre and include an adjuvant. Apply at any time of the year. Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label recommendations. Use the higher rates of LINEAGE™ HWC for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. As above for postemergence applications, the addition of glyphosate or similar products may be added for faster brown-out or burndown of the escaped weeds. For added residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide(s) rate applied, amount of rainfall, the soil texture and other environmental and applications conditions.

# WEEDS CONTROLLED

DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC provides postemergence control and some residual control of the annual weeds in the following tables. The degree of control is both rate and species dependent. Postemergence applications generally provide best control of established biennials and perennial weeds. All rates in the Weeds Controlled table are expressed in the amount of herbicide required for broadcast applications. Review the weed lists and foot notes for additional application information prior to treating. When applied at lower rates, LINEAGE™ HWC provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

## GRASSES

### 5.3 ounces per acre

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bluegrass, annual      | <i>Poa annua</i>                  |
| Bahiagrass             | <i>Paspalum notatum</i>           |
| Barnyardgrass          | <i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i>      |
| Barley, foxtail        | <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>            |
| Barley, little         | <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>           |
| Barley, wild           | <i>Hordeum spp.</i>               |
| Brome, downy           | <i>Bromus tectorum</i>            |
| Brome, red             | <i>Bromus rubens</i>              |
| Brome, ripgut          | <i>Bromus diandrus</i>            |
| Canarygrass, reed      | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>       |
| Fescue                 | <i>Festuca spp.</i>               |
| Foxtail, fescue        | <i>Vulpia megalura</i>            |
| Foxtail, green         | <i>Setaria viridis</i>            |
| Foxtail, yellow        | <i>Setaria pumila</i>             |
| Fescue, red            | <i>Festuca rubra</i>              |
| Goatgrass, jointed     | <i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>        |
| Johnsongrass           | <i>Sorghum halepense</i>          |
| Medusahead             | <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> |
| Oat, wild              | <i>Avena fatua</i>                |
| Rye                    | <i>Secale cereale</i>             |
| Ryegrass, Italian      | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>         |
| Saltgrass, seashore    | <i>Distichlis stricta</i>         |
| Sandbur, field         | <i>Cenchrus incertus</i>          |
| Sandbur, southern      | <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>         |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>     |
| Sprangletop, bearded   | <i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>    |
| Stiltgrass, Japanese   | <i>Microstegium vimineum</i>      |
| Wheat                  | <i>Triticum aestivum</i>          |

### 8 ounces per acre

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arrowgrass, seaside | <i>Triglochin maritimum</i>    |
| Crabgrass           | <i>Digitaria spp.</i>          |
| Foxtail, giant      | <i>Setaria faberi</i>          |
| Panicgrass          | <i>Panicum spp.</i>            |
| Panicum (annual)    | <i>Panicum spp.</i>            |
| Panicum, browntop   | <i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>    |
| Panicum, fall       | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> |
| Panicum, Texas      | <i>Panicum texanum</i>         |

# BROADLEAF WEEDS

## 5.3 ounces per acre

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aster                   | <i>Aster spp.</i>                  |
| Beebalm                 | <i>Monarda didyma</i>              |
| Beakchervil, bur        | <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>         |
| Beakchervil, woodland   | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>       |
| Blackeyed-susã          | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>             |
| Boneset, late           | <i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>        |
| Bouncingbet             | <i>Saponaria officinalis</i>       |
| Burclover               | <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>         |
| Buttercup, bur          | <i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>     |
| Carrot, wild            | <i>Daucus carota</i>               |
| Catchfly, conical       | <i>Silene conica</i>               |
| Chamomile, false        | <i>Matricaria maritima</i>         |
| Chickweed, common       | <i>Stellaria media</i>             |
| Chickweed, mouseear     | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>          |
| Chicory                 | <i>Cichorium intybu</i>            |
| Clover, hop             | <i>Trifolium procumbens</i>        |
| Clover, sweet           | <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>       |
| Cockle, cow             | <i>Saponaria vaccaria</i>          |
| Cocklebur               | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>         |
| Comcockle, common       | <i>Agrostemma githago</i>          |
| Coreopsis, plains       | <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>         |
| Crazyweed, silky        | <i>Oxytropis sericea</i>           |
| Croton, woolly          | <i>Croton capitatus</i>            |
| Daisy, oxeye            | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>        |
| Dandelion               | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>        |
| Falseflax, smallseed    | <i>Camelina microcarpa</i>         |
| Fiddleneck (tarweed)    | <i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>         |
| Filaree, redstem        | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>          |
| Filaree, whitestem      | <i>Erodium moschatum</i>           |
| Fleabane, rough         | <i>Erigeron strigosus</i>          |
| Flixweed                | <i>Descurainia sophia</i>          |
| Garlic, wild            | <i>Allium vineale</i>              |
| Geranium, Carolina      | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>       |
| Goldenrod               | <i>Solidago spp.</i>               |
| Groundsel, common       | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>            |
| Heliotrope, seaside     | <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>   |
| Hemlock, poison         | <i>Conium maculatum</i>            |
| Horseweed/marestail'    | <i>Conyza Canadensis</i>           |
| Houndstongue            | <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>      |
| Lambsquarters           | <i>Chenopodium album</i>           |
| Lettuce, miners         | <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>        |
| Lettuce, wild           | <i>Lactuca spp.</i>                |
| Mallow, common          | <i>Malva neglecta</i>              |
| Mullein, common         | <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>           |
| Mustard, black          | <i>Brassica nigra</i>              |
| Mustard, blue           | <i>Chorispura tenella</i>          |
| Mustard, treacle        | <i>Erysimum repandum</i>           |
| Mustard, tumble         | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>       |
| Mustard, wild           | <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>            |
| Orach, spreading        | <i>Atriplex patula</i>             |
| Pennycress, field       | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>             |
| Pigweed, redroot        | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>      |
| Pigweed, smooth         | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>         |
| Pigweed, tumble         | <i>Amaranthus albus</i>            |
| Plantain                | <i>Plantago spp.</i>               |
| Pokeweed, common        | <i>Phytolacca Americana</i>        |
| Purslane, common        | <i>Portulaca spp.</i>              |
| Pusley, Florida         | <i>Richardia scabra</i>            |
| Ragweed, common         | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>     |
| Ragwort, tansy          | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>            |
| Salsify                 | <i>Tragopogon spp.</i>             |
| Shepherd's-purse        | <i>Capsela bursa-pastoris</i>      |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>    |
| Sneezeweed, bitter      | <i>Helenium amarum</i>             |
| Snowberry, western      | <i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> |
| Sowthistle, annual      | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>           |
| Speedwell, common       | <i>Veronica officinalis</i>        |
| Sunflower, maximilian   | <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>      |
| Tansy, common           | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>           |
| Tansymustard            | <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>         |
| Vetch, common           | <i>Vicia sativa</i>                |
| Vetch, crown            | <i>Coronilla varia</i>             |
| Vetch, hairy            | <i>Vicia villosa</i>               |
| Wheat                   | <i>Triticum aestivum</i>           |
| Whitetop                | <i>Cardaria draba</i>              |
| Yankeeeweed             | <i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>  |
| Yarrow, common          | <i>Achillea millefolium</i>        |



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**8 ounces per acre**

- Blackberry
- Caraway, wild
- Clover
- Clover, crimson
- Dewberry
- Dock, curly
- Dogfennel
- Dyer's woad
- Filaree
- Fireweed
- Gaillardia, rose-ring
- Gorse
- Crupina, common
- Gumweed, curlycup
- Henbane, black
- Halogeton
- Henbit
- Honeysuckle
- Knotweed, prostrate
- Lespedeza, sericea
- Mallow, little
- Nutsedge, yellow
- Pepperweed, perennial
- Pigweed, palmer
- Poorjoe (buttonweed)
- Ragweed, western
- Ragweed, giant
- Rocket, yellow
- Rose, wild
- Including: Multiflora rose
- Macartney rose
- Snakeroot, white
- Snakeweed, broom
- Snowberry, common
- Snowberry, western
- Starthistle, purple
- St. John's wort
- Teasel
- Thistle, bull
- Thistle, musk
- Thistle, plumeless
- Thistle, Scotch
- Whitetop, hairy
- Woodsorrel, yellow

- Rubus spp.*
- Carum carvi*
- Trifolium spp.*
- Trifolium incarnatum*
- Rubus trivialis*
- Rumex crispus*
- Eupatorium capillifolium*
- Isatis tinctoria*
- Erodium spp.*
- Epilobium angustifolium*
- Grindelia squarrosa*
- Ulex europaeus*
- Crupina vulgaris*
- Grindelia squarrosa*
- Hyoscyamus niger*
- Halogeton glomeratus*
- Lamium applexicaule*
- Lonicera spp.*
- Polygonum aviculare*
- Lespedeza cuneata*
- Malva parviflora*
- Cyperus esculentus*
- Lepidium latifolium*
- Amaranthus palmeri*
- Diodia teres*
- Ambrosia psilostachya*
- Ambrosia trifida*
- Barbarea vulgaris*
- Rosa spp.*
- Rosa multiflora*
- Rosa bracteata*
- Ageratina altissima*
- Gutierrezia sarothrae*
- Symphoricarpos albus*
- Symphoricarpos occidentalis*
- Centaurea calcitrapa*
- Hypericum perforatum*
- Dipsacus spp.*
- Cirsium vulgare*
- Carduus nutans*
- Carduus acanthoides*
- Onopordum acanthium*
- Lepidium pubescens*
- Oxalis stricta*

**10 to 12 ounces per acre**

- Bindweed, field
- Bindweed, hedge

- Convolvulus arvensis*
- Calystegia sequium*

1 Certain biotypes of Horseweed/marestail are less sensitive to DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC and may be controlled by tank mixtures with herbicides with a different mode of action.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of LINEAGE™ HWC.
3. Continue agitation until the LINEAGE™ HWC is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the LINEAGE™ HWC is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. LINEAGE™ HWC should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. LINEAGE™ HWC spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.
8. If LINEAGE™ HWC and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the LINEAGE™ HWC in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank

mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the LINEAGE™ CLEARSTAND™.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

Low rates of LINEAGE™ HWC can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an LINEAGE™ HWC application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which LINEAGE™ HWC is 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. The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep LINEAGE™ HWC suspended in the spray tank.

Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants. Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP**

Spray equipment must be cleaned before LINEAGE™ HWC is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

**At the End of the Day**

When multiple loads of LINEAGE™ HWC herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
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.
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. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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- \* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

#### Notes:

1. **Attention:** 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 prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

### 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 Surface 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.**
- 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 (aircraft) - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- Boom Height (aircraft) - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom Height (ground) Setting the boom at the lowest height 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 APPLICATIONS DURING 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.

## ADDITIONAL USE PRECAUTIONS

### 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).

### DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

### WIND EROSION

Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Do not store below 10°F. 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 Metal Containers (non aerosol/stainless steel only):** Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal):** This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than DuPont™ LINEAGE™ HWC. Reseal and return the container to any authorized DuPont refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. 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.

**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, wornout 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.

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