UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 24, 2021

Annette M. Bloomberg, Ph.D.
Regulatory Affairs Manager
Bayer CropScience
5000 CentreGreen Way
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sulfometuron-methyl and Hexazinone
Product Name: WESTAR HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 432-1558
Application Dates: November 9, 2017; May 15, 2019
Decision Numbers: 556589; 556637

Dear Dr. Bloomberg:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sulfonylurea and Hexazinone Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Marisa Wright by phone at (703) 347-0463, or via email at wright.marisa@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

HEXAZINONE	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
SULFOMETURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

WESTAR® HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

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

EPA Reg. No. 432-1558

ACCEPTED
Feb 24, 2021
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 432-1558

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

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

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

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 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All handlers must wear a minimum of: long sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks and protective eyewear. Additional required PPE for specific activities/crops are included in the application instructions for each crop.

Non-Crop Uses (forestry, Christmas trees, pasture/rangeland, bermudagrass/bahiagrass, and uncultivated areas including rights of way)

In addition, mixers and loaders supporting application to all non-crop sites must wear a minimum of a half face NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R or P filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved respirators for particulates that contain oil that offer more protection such as: Full-face respirator with any N, R or P filter (TC-84A); or Powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter (TC-21 C).

For all use sites

In addition, all applications using aerial equipment must use an enclosed cab that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.305] for inhalation protection.

Uncultivated Areas

In addition, when applying to uncultivated areas (including rights-of- way) using aerial application equipment, mixers and loaders must use closed mixing and loading systems that meet the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170 .607(d)(2)(i) &(ii)] for inhalation protection.

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 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 where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

Groundwater Advisory

Sulfometuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of sulfometuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

WESTAR® HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in separately published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP instructions.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP 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 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION
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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

WESTAR® HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE is an effective herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual and perennial weeds.

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

WESTAR® HERBICIDE is absorbed through roots and foliage. Once absorbed, WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
WESTAR® HERBICIDE contains the active ingredients sulfometuron-methyl which is a Group 2 Herbicide and hexazinone which is a Group 5 Herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. 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.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

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 WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE.

Before applying WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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 1-800-331-2867.

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

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.

FORESTRY

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE may be applied prior to planting Douglas Fir or over the top of dormant seedlings of conifer species listed on this label.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply WESTAR® HERBICIDE at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds (0.69 to 86 pounds hexazinone and 0.065 to 0.082 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl) per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Western Red Cedar is very sensitive to WESTAR® HERBICIDE. If WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE.

GROUND

WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE. 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE controls or suppresses the following weeds when applied at 1.5 to 2 pounds (1.03 to 1.37 pounds hexazinone and 0.098 to 0.13 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) per acre per year. When applied at the lower rate, WESTAR® HERBICIDE provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil types, make the rate selection based on the soil type with the coarsest texture -- low rate for coarse textured soils and the higher rates for fine textured soils.

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

**Controlled by postemergent applications.*

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR FORESTRY

- DO NOT use a surfactant in applications made over the tops of conifers. Using a surfactant with WESTAR® HERBICIDE and allowing the spray to contact conifer foliage may injure or kill the trees.
- DO NOT use more than 1.63 pounds of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per gallon (1.12 pounds hexazinone per gallon) when using mechanically pressurized handgun equipment. Does not apply to backpack sprayer applications.
- For all forestry uses, application by fixed-wing aircraft is prohibited.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.0 pounds (1.37 pounds hexazinone and 0.13 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.0 pounds (1.37 pounds hexazinone and 0.13 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than one application per year of WESTAR® HERBICIDE.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds hexazinone per acre per year when applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre in a single application when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR 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® HERBICIDE. Conifer injury may also occur when WESTAR® HERBICIDE is used in conifers planted in gravelly or rocky soils.
- When applying WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE.

Without prior use experience, treat a small area with WESTAR® HERBICIDE to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury to any conifer species not listed on this label may occur.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply WESTAR® HERBICIDE at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds (0.67 to 0.86 pounds hexazinone and 0.065 to 0.081 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) 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® HERBICIDE may be used on other conifer species where adequate conifer tolerance has been determined. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil textures, use rates based on the soil type with the coarsest texture.

APPLICATION TIMING

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

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of WESTAR® HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a WESTAR® HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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

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

*1 pound of WESTAR® HERBICIDE contains 1.03 pounds of hexazinne and 0.098 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

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

***Additional weeds suppressed at 1 pound per acre.*

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES IN ID, OR, AND WA

- DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds (1.03 pounds hexazinone and 0.098 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds (1.03 pounds hexazinone and 0.098 pounds sulfometuron-methyl)of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than one application per year of WESTAR® HERBICIDE.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds hexazinone per acre per year when applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre in a single application when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

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® HERBICIDE treatments. Without prior use experience, treat a small area with WESTAR® HERBICIDE to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before any large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury may occur.

WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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

WESTAR® HERBICIDE application rate is 0.038 to 0.75 pounds (0.026 to 0.51 pounds hexazinone and 0.0025 to 0.049 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) 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*

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

**WESTAR® HERBICIDE applied at 6 ounces (0.26 pounds hexazinone and 0.024 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) 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® HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a WESTAR® HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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 RESTRICTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES IN EASTERN STATES

- DO NOT apply with air-blast spray equipment.
- DO NOT use WESTAR® HERBICIDE in Christmas tree seed beds or transplant nurseries.
- DO NOT apply WESTAR® HERBICIDE within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide (such as chlorpyrifos) application as injury to conifers may occur.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.75 pounds (0.51 pounds hexazinone and 0.049 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.75 pounds (0.51 pounds hexazinone and 0.049 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than one application per year WESTAR® HERBICIDE.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds hexazinone per acre per year when applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone
- Do not apply more than 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- Do NOT apply more than 0.281 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre in a single application when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES

- 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE is higher than 1.25 pound (0.86 pounds hexazinone and 0.081 pounds sulfometuron-methyl) 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® HERBICIDE, 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® HERBICIDE applied after planting.

NON-CROP USES

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training for non-WPS Uses
Using a program that conforms to OSHA 's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910. 134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.
- Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE
WESTAR® HERBICIDE controls the following weeds when applied at the indicated rates. When applied at the lower rate, WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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/ARCE (1.37 to 2.06 pounds hexazinone and 0.13 to 0.195 pounds sulfometuron-methyl)

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

3 TO 4 POUNDS/ACRE (2.06 to 2.74 pounds hexazinone and 0.195 to 0.26 pounds sulfometuron-methyl)

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

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

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR NON-CROP

- Do not tank mix WESTAR® HERBICIDE with HYVAR® XL HERBICIDE (EPA Reg. No. 5481-634).

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-CROP USES

- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT use in nurseries, seed beds or ornamental plantings.
- 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.
- DO NOT apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow or standing water.
- DO NOT use WESTAR® HERBICIDE on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or residential or recreational areas.
- 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.
- For forestry use, do not use more than 1.63 pounds of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per gallon (1.12 pounds hexazinone per gallon) when using mechanically pressurized handgun equipment. Does not apply to backpack sprayer applications.
- For all forestry uses, application by fixed-wing aircraft is prohibited.
- DO NOT use on food or feed crops.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 pounds (2.74 pounds of hexazinone and 0.26 pounds of sulfomethuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a 12-month period for non-crop sites.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 pounds (2.74 pounds of hexazinone and 0.26 pounds of sulfomethuron-methyl) of WESTAR® HERBICIDE per acre in a single application for non-crop sites.
- DO NOT make more than two application per year of WESTAR® HERBICIDE for non-crop sites when using reduced rates. Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- DO NOT apply more than 8 pounds hexazinone per acre per year when applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.281 pounds sulfometuron-methyl per acre in a single application when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-CROP USES

- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to saturated soil and rain occurs within 24 hours.
- 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 WESTAR® HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to WESTAR® HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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.
- 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE or any other herbicide which could have an adverse effect on the crop.
- 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® HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree, and nonagricultural sites.

Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Low rates of WESTAR® HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a WESTAR® HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE. If using a companion product add the recommended amount.
3. Add the remaining water.
4. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE as follows:
1. Put 1 pint water in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons of WESTAR® HERBICIDE 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® HERBICIDE mixture prepared in Step 2.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP
Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of WESTAR® HERBICIDE as follows:
1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES
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. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

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 rinsate 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 WESTAR® HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl and hexazinone only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with WESTAR® HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl and hexazinone only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP 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 rinsate 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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PRODUCED FOR

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WEBSTAR HERBICIDE (PENDING) 10/30/2017, 11/6/2017, 4/23/2018, 05/03/2018, 05/15/2018, 05/16/2018, 05/21/2018, 05/15/2019, 05/16/2019, 10/03/2019, 12/10/2020, 01/04/2021