



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 28, 2017

Leanne Pruett
Agent
Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting
4110 136th St. CT, NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Lowering the PHI on high bush blueberries
Product Name: Velpar L CU
EPA Registration Number: 61842-47
Application Date: 11/14/2016
Decision Number: 523623

Dear Leanne Pruett:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

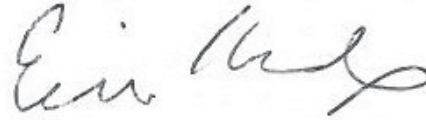
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded 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.

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

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Nathan Mellor by phone at 703-347-8562, or via email at mellor.nathan@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Erik" being more legible than the last name "Kraft".

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Velpar[®] L CU

Agricultural Herbicide

Water Dispersible Liquid

Contains 2 Lbs Active Ingredient Per Gallon

Active Ingredient **By Weight**

Hexazinone
[3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)
-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione] 25%

Other Ingredients 75%

TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 61842-47 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.)

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 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 by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN:

- 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

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 1-866-374-1975 for medical emergencies involving this product.

ACCEPTED

08/28/2017

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 61842-47

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Wear protective eyewear including goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Shoes plus socks

Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product and as soon as possible wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

VELPAR® L CU must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in supplemental publications.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VELPAR L CU herbicide is a water-dispersible liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in certain crops.

VELPAR L CU is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual, biennial and perennial weeds and woody plants.

VELPAR L CU is noncorrosive to equipment.

Care must be exercised when applying VELPAR L CU near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb VELPAR L CU through roots extending into treated areas.

This product may be applied on agricultural sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present.

Restriction:

- DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

VELPAR L CU is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate VELPAR L CU in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4–1/2 inches of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply VELPAR L CU preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Foliar activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80 °F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Foliar activity may be reduced when vegetation is

dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress. On herbaceous plants, symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate VELPAR L CU in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

On woody plants, symptoms usually appear within 3–6 weeks after sufficient rainfall has carried the herbicide into the root zone during periods of active growth. Defoliation and refoliation may occur, but susceptible plants are killed.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Use the lower levels of the dosage range on coarse-textured soils and/or on soils low in organic matter. Refer to specific uses for rate ranges.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L CU may be applied by ground equipment and, where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for the various uses.

Dispose of the equipment washwater by applying it to a use-site listed on this label or in accordance with directions given in the “Storage and Disposal” section of this label.

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated.

TANK MIXTURES

VELPAR L CU herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for the crops specified in the label.

It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. 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. If other label instructions conflict with this label do not tank mix the herbicide and/or adjuvant with VELPAR L CU herbicide.

NOTE: When the air temperature is around 32°F, tank mixtures of paraquat dichloride plus VELPAR L CU may form a hard sludge in the spray tank. This effect is most likely to occur when the tank mixture comes into contact with aluminum.

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 instructions 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.

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 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.

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 waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

ALFALFA

VELPAR L CU is labeled for control of certain weeds in established alfalfa grown for hay or seed production.

Restrictions (Alfalfa):

- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- Do not exceed 6 pints per acre per application.
- Do not exceed 6 pints (1.5 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

In the following states, make a single application of VELPAR L CU during the winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth.

Arizona	Montana	Oklahoma	Washington
California	Nebraska	Oregon	Wyoming
Colorado	Nevada	South Dakota	
Idaho	New Mexico	Texas	
Kansas	North Dakota	Utah	

In the following states, make a single application of VELPAR L CU either in the spring before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height or to alfalfa stubble after cutting, following hay removal and before regrowth exceeds 2 inches in height.

Arkansas	Maine	New Jersey	Vermont
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	North Carolina	West Virginia
Illinois	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Indiana	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	
Iowa	Missouri	Rhode Island	
Kentucky	New Hampshire	Tennessee	

NOTE: Severe alfalfa injury may result following application, if after cutting the regrowth is more than 2 inches high, or there is significant stubble left after cutting or grazing, or the air temperature is above 90 °F.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L CU after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

USE RATES

Use higher rates on hard-to-control species, (see **Weeds Controlled** section below) fine textured soils, soils containing greater than 5% organic matter, or under adverse

environmental conditions such as temperature extremes or when weeds are stressed due to low rainfall.

For dormant alfalfa, use a surfactant approved for crops at the rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Select the appropriate rate for soil texture and organic matter content as follows:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR L CU (Pints/Acre) Percent Organic Matter in Soil		
	<1%	1-5%	>5%
Coarse			
Loamy sand, sandyloam	2-3	2-3	4-6
Medium			
Loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	2-3	3-6	4-6
Fine			
Silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3-6	3-6	4-6

NOTE:

- In the states of MT, ND, SD, and WY, do not exceed a use rate of 4 pints per acre on medium and fine textured soils.
- In the state of Montana (MT), do not apply to soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.
- In the state of Wyoming (WY):
Do not apply to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter.
Apply to irrigated alfalfa only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L CU, when applied preemergence or early postemergence at the following rates, will control these weed species in alfalfa:

1 - 2 PINTS/ACRE

Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
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2 - 4 PINTS/ACRE

Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Catchfly, English	<i>Silene gallica</i>
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Fiddleneck, tarweed	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium sp.</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit*	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lettuce, Miner's	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Orchardgrass (seedling)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Rocket, common yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon spp.</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>

4 - 6 PINTS/ACRE

Alfalfa* (seedling)	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Barley, foxtail (seedling)	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Bluegrass, perennial* (spring only)	<i>Poa spp</i>
Cockle, white*	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Dandelion, common*	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Foxtail*	<i>Setaria spp</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, prickly*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Quackgrass*	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Speedwell, ivyleaf	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>
Tea, Mexican*	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>

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

VELPAR L CU, when applied to alfalfa in late spring or after cutting at the following rates, will control these species listed below:

2 - 6 PINTS/ACRE

Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp</i>
Fleabane	<i>Conyza spp</i>
Foxtail	<i>Setaria spp.</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

SEED ALFALFA (CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA)

VELPAR L CU may be used for general broadleaf weed and grass control in established alfalfa grown for seed.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L CU after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L CU during the winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Refer to the Alfalfa - Weeds Controlled section for specific use rates and weeds controlled.

Restrictions (Seed Alfalfa – CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA):

- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not exceed 2 pints per acre on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having 1-2% organic matter.
- Do not exceed 2 pints per acre on seed alfalfa that has been established for only one growing season.

SEED ALFALFA WALLA WALLA COUNTY, WASHINGTON

VELPAR L CU Herbicide may be used for the suppression of prickly lettuce and quackgrass and control of Canada thistle (seedling), kochia, and certain other weeds in established alfalfa grown for seed.

Use Rates: 4 to 6 pints per acre

Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lettuce, prickly*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Quackgrass*	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>

* Suppression

Restrictions (Seed Alfalfa – Walla Walla County, WA):

- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- Do not exceed 6 pints VELPAR L CU herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not exceed 6 pints (1.5 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR L CU using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment.

For ground applications apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre and by air in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Use at least 5 pints of water per each 1 pint of VELPAR L CU.

CHEMIGATION

ALFALFA

Apply this product only through center pivot or linear-move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

Severe alfalfa injury may result following application after cutting if either the regrowth is more than 2" high or significant stubble is left after alfalfa cutting.

If you have questions about calibration, you may contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments when needed.

DORMANT APPLICATIONS

Select the appropriate rate, see **Use Rate** section, for soil texture and organic matter content using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

APPLICATION AFTER CUTTING

Apply VELPAR L CU at 1 pint per acre to stubble after cutting, following hay removal, and before regrowth

exceeds 2" in height. Apply VELPAR L CU using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

NOTE: Making an application when daily temperatures are forecast to be in the mid-to-high 90 degree temperature range within 3 to 5 days after treatment may increase the potential for crop injury.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the supply tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of VELPAR L CU and continue agitation.
3. Once the VELPAR L CU is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
4. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired). Follow use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
5. After thorough mixing, the agitation system can be stopped to prevent excessive foaming in the tank. Once thoroughly mixed the solution in the supply tank does not require additional agitation unless specified on the companion products label. If foaming occurs in the injection supply tank, a defoaming agent (defoamer) may be added.
6. Apply VELPAR L CU spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

Restrictions (Chemigation):

- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

- Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the labeled rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements.

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English.
- Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER".
- Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

REPLANTING (FOLLOWING ALFALFA)

- Corn may be planted 12 months after the last treatment in areas of moderate to high rainfall (greater than 20 inches), provided the use rate did not exceed 3 pints per acre.
- Root crops such as potatoes, sugarbeets, radish and carrots may be planted 12 months after last treatment, provided the use rate does not exceed 2 pints per acre. Sites with use rates higher than 2 pints per acre must not be replanted to any root crop within 2 years after application of VELPAR L CU, or unacceptable crop injury may result.

- In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.
- Sugarcane may be planted any time following treatment.

Restrictions (Replanting following Alfalfa):

- Do not replant treated areas to any crop except corn, root crops or sugarcane within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result
- In California, do not replant seed alfalfa areas to any crop within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.

CROP ROTATION

Field Bioassay

In arid climates (10 inches of rainfall or less per year) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals listed above to be extended.

A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip must cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located.

In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.

ALFALFA - IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA)

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with VELPAR L CU for application to established alfalfa. All instructions and precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation, as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to the alfalfa to avoid crop injury and/or poor weed control.

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with VELPAR L CU, except potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. Do not use VELPAR L CU on limestone.

Use a minimum of 250 lb dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lb per acre. To impregnate or coat the dry bulk fertilizer with VELPAR L CU, direct the nozzles to deliver a fine spray of this suspension toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Uniform impregnation of VELPAR L CU to dry bulk fertilizer will vary, and if the absorptivity is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. "Microcel E" is the absorbent powder of choice. When another herbicide is used with VELPAR L CU, mix and impregnate the fertilizer immediately.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance.

Select the rate of VELPAR L CU to apply per acre from the appropriate section of this label. Then refer to the rate chart below to determine the amount of VELPAR L CU that is to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer, based on the amount of fertilizer to be distributed in one acre.

Rate Chart for Impregnating Fertilizer with VELPAR L CU

Fertilizer Rate/Acre	VELPAR L CU Rate Per Acre			
	2 Pints	3 Pints	4 Pints	6 Pints
250 pounds	16 pts/ton	24 pts/ton	32 pts/ton	48 pts/ton
300 pounds	13.4 pts/ton	20 pts/ton	26.8 pts/ton	40.2 pts/ton
350 pounds	11.4 pts/ton	17.2 pts/ton	22.8 pts/ton	34.2 pts/ton
400 pounds	10 pts/ton	15 pts/ton	20 pts/ton	30 pts/ton
450 pounds	8.8 pts/ton	13.2 pts/ton	17.6 pts/ton	26.4 pts/ton

For rates other than those listed, use the following formula to calculate the amounts of VELPAR L CU to be impregnated per ton of dry fertilizer.

$$\frac{\text{Pints VELPAR L CU}}{\text{Per Acre}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Ton}}{\text{Fertilizer}} = \frac{\text{Pints VELPAR L CU}}{\text{Ton of Fertilizer}}$$

APPLICATION

Uniform application of VELPAR L CU-impregnated dry fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the surface. The customary method of application is to apply 1/2 the labeled rate and overlap 50%. This results in the best distribution pattern.

Use Precautions (Alfalfa):

- Best results are obtained when 1/2–1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within two weeks after application, when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation after application may result in crop injury or poor performance of the herbicide.
- On soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%), the effectiveness of VELPAR L CU can be significantly reduced and weed control may be unsatisfactory.
- Avoid overlapping of spray swaths and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or crop injury may result.
- Crop injury, including mortality, may result in fields with restricted root growth due to nonuniform soil profiles such as gravel bases and clay lenses.
- Crop injury may result if hot weather, mid-to-high 90 degree range or higher, occurs within a few days after application.
- Crop injury to alfalfa can be influenced by several factors including alfalfa variety, soil conditions, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, etc., if no prior use history for the site or variety, treat only a small area when first using VELPAR L CU.
- If abnormally dry conditions exist following application, restrict the first irrigation to no more than 1/2 acre inch of water.
- Temporary yellowing of alfalfa may occur

following VELPAR L CU applications.

- Treat only stands of alfalfa established for one year or for one growing season (except in California), provided:
 - The alfalfa stand has a well developed tap root structure that is at least 10 inches in length (0.25 inch diameter below the crown) throughout the field and the crop is healthy, vigorous, and not under stress from weather conditions, low fertility, insects or disease damage.
 - In areas with shorter growing seasons, such as, higher elevations, adequate alfalfa tap root growth may not occur and especially when alfalfa is grown together with a cover or nurse crop. If an adequate tap root is not present, delay application of VELPAR L CU until the alfalfa has gone through a minimum of two growing seasons.
- In California, fall planted alfalfa may be treated in the following winter months with VELPAR L CU at 1 to 2 pints per acre (use higher rate for fine textured soils) provided:
 - alfalfa root growth exceeds 6 inches in length
 - vegetative top growth of alfalfa has lateral development of secondary growth
 - alfalfa is healthy and vigorous, not growing under stress from insect, disease, winter injury or other types of stress.
 Injury may result to alfalfa plants that fail to meet these growth criterion listed above.

Restrictions (Impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer - Alfalfa):

- Do not apply to snow-covered or frozen ground.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on seedling alfalfa, alfalfa-grass mixtures, or other mixed stands as injury may result to the seedling alfalfa or companion crop.
- Do not add a surfactant to VELPAR L CU when treating non-dormant alfalfa.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, poorly drained soil, or alkali soils.

BLUEBERRY

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELPAR L CU is labeled for control of certain herbaceous and woody weeds in established high bush blueberry fields.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L CU may be applied to high bush blueberries that have been established for 3 or more years. Apply VELPAR L CU in the spring before the lower leaves of the blueberry plant have fully expanded. Avoid contact of the leaves with the spray solution.

Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Use Precautions (High Bush Blueberries):

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of VELPAR L CU on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and

amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

Restrictions (High Bush Blueberries):

- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not exceed 8 pints VELPAR L CU (2 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 50 days of harvest.
- Do not apply to flooded field with standing water.

USE RATES (Pints/Acre)

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

Soil texture	less than or equal to 3% organic matter	greater than 3% organic matter
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4	5
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam		8
Fine silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4 - 6*	8

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%.

LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELPAR L CU may be used for the control of certain weeds in low bush blueberries.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L CU may only be applied to pruned blueberry fields in the spring before leaf emergence. Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Use Precautions (Low Bush Blueberries):

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of VELPAR L CU on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. If excessive leaf drop is observed after treatment, reduce rate in future applications.
- Maintain a 50 foot buffer from any well head or water reservoir.

Restrictions (Low Bush Blueberries):

- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to flooded field with standing water.
- Do not apply within 450 days of harvest.
- Do not exceed 12 pints VELPAR L CU (3 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.
- Do not exceed 8 pints per acre if field has been treated with hexazinone within the past 8 years.

USE RATES (Pints/Acre)

LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES

Soil texture	less than or equal to 3% organic matter	greater than 3% organic matter
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4	5
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam		6
Fine silty clay loam, 12** clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4 - 8*	8 -

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%.

**Use the higher rate for harder to control species.

IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with VELPAR L CU for application to established high bush or low bush blueberries. All instructions and precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation, as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to the alfalfa to avoid crop injury and/or poor weed control.

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with VELPAR L CU, except potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. Do not use VELPAR L CU on limestone.

Use a minimum of 250 lb dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lb per acre. To impregnate or coat the dry bulk fertilizer with VELPAR L CU, direct the nozzles to deliver a fine spray of this suspension toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Uniform impregnation of VELPAR L CU to dry bulk fertilizer will vary, and if the absorptivity is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. "Microcel E" is the absorbent powder of choice. When another herbicide is used with VELPAR L CU, mix and impregnate the fertilizer immediately.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance.

Select the rate of VELPAR L CU to apply per acre from the appropriate section of this label. Then refer to the rate chart below to determine the amount of VELPAR L CU that is to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer, based on the amount of fertilizer to be distributed in one acre.

Rate Chart for Impregnating Fertilizer with VELPAR L CU

Fertilizer	VELPAR L CU Rate Per Acre			
Rate/Acre	2 Pints	3 Pints	4 Pints	6 Pints
250 pounds	16 pts/ton	24 pts/ton	32 pts/ton	48 pts/ton
300 pounds	13.4 pts/ton	20 pts/ton	26.8 pts/ton	40.2 pts/ton
350 pounds	11.4 pts/ton	17.2 pts/ton	22.8 pts/ton	34.2 pts/ton
400 pounds	10 pts/ton	15 pts/ton	20 pts/ton	30 pts/ton
450 pounds	8.8 pts/ton	13.2 pts/ton	17.6 pts/ton	26.4 pts/ton

For rates other than those listed, use the following formula to calculate the amounts of VELPAR L CU to be impregnated per ton of dry fertilizer.

$$\frac{\text{Pints VELPAR L CU}}{\text{Per Acre}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Ton}}{\text{Fertilizer}} = \frac{\text{Pints VELPAR L CU}}{\text{Ton of Fertilizer}}$$

APPLICATION

Uniform application of VELPAR L CU-impregnated dry fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the surface. The customary method of application is to apply 1/2 the labeled rate and overlap 50%. This results in the best distribution pattern.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L CU will control or suppress the following weed species in High and Low Bush Blueberry crops:

Aster, heath*	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Blackberry* (briar)	<i>Rubus spp</i>
Bluegrass,	
Kentucky (perennial)*	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Broomsedge*	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Carrot, wild*	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Catchfly, English	<i>Silene gallica</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis</i>
<i>cotula</i> Cherry, wild	<i>Prunus serotia</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria</i>
<i>media</i> Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla spp</i>
Cockle, white*	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Dandelion, common*	<i>Taraxacum</i>

officinale Dandelion, false*
 (spotted catsear)
 Daisy, oxeye
 Dock, curly*
 Dogfennel
 Fescue*
 Fiddleneck, tarweed
 Filaree
 Fireweed*(willowweed)
 Fleabane, flax-leaved
 Flixweed
 Foxtail, yellow
 Goldenrod
 Groundsel, common
 Hawkweed
 Horseweed/marestail
 Jimsonweed
 Lambsquarters, common
 Lettuce, Miner's
 Lettuce, prickly*
 Mustard, blue
 Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)
 Orchardgrass *
 Orchardgrass (seedling)
 Panicgrass (witchgrass)
 Panicum, fall
 Pearly everlasting
 Pennycress, field
 Pigweed, redroot
 Quackgrass
 Radish, wild
 Ragweed, common
 Raspberry* (briar)
 Rocket, London
 Rocket, common yellow
 Ryegrass, Italian (annual)
 Ryegrass, perennial*
 Salsify
 Shepherdspurse
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Sorrel, red
 Sorrel, sheep
 Spurry, corn
 Strawberry, wild
 Tansymustard (pinnate)
 Tea, Mexican*
 Velvetgrass
 Yarrow
8 to 12 Pints/Acre
 Dogbane**
 Meadow-sweet
 Blackberry, trailing
 Laurel, sheep
 Rose, wild**

Hypochaeris radicata
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Rumex crispus
Eupatorium capillifolium
Festuca spp
Amsinckia lycopsoides
Erodium spp
Epilobium angustifolium
Conyza bonariensis
Descurainia Sophia
Setaria lutescens
Solidago spp
Senecio vulgaris
Hieracium spp
Conyza canadensis
Datura stramonium
Chenopodium album
Montia perfoliata
Lactuca scariola
Chorispura tenella
Sisymbrium altissimum
Dactylis glomerata
Dactylis glomerata
Panicum capillare
Panicum dichotomiflorum
Anaphalis margaritacea
Thlaspi arvense
Amaranthus retroflexus
Agropyron repens
Raphanus raphanistrum
Ambrosia elatior
Rubus spp
Sisymbrium irio
Barbarea vulgaris
Lolium multiflorum
Lolium perenne
Tragopogon spp
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Polygonum pensylvanicum
Rumex acetosella
Rumex angiocarpus
Spergula arvensis
Fragaria virginiana
Descurainia pinnata
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Holcus lanatus
Achillea spp

Apocynum spp
Filipendula ulmaria
Rubus ursinus
Kalmia angustifolia
Rosa spp

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

** Harder to control species.

PINEAPPLE

VELPAR L CU is labeled for control of certain weeds in pineapple.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mix the proper amount of VELPAR L CU in water. Add a surfactant at 0.25% by volume of water.

Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils or in areas where rainfall exceeds 65 inches per year. Use the higher rates on fine-textured soils or in areas where rainfall is less than 65 inches per year.

Intercrop period - Apply VELPAR L CU as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints per acre. For aerial application, use at least 10 gallons water per acre.

Post mulch, preplant - Apply VELPAR L CU as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints per acre.

Post plant, before planting material starts active growth - Apply VELPAR L CU as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints per acre. When weed growth has escaped control by other herbicide applications, a post-planting application may be made after the planted cuttings start to grow.

Post-plant crop harvest, prior to forcing first ratoon - Apply VELPAR L CU as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints per acre.

Directed postemergence (pineapple and weeds) inter-space application - Apply VELPAR L CU as a directed spray 3–10 months after planting in 50–200 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) at the rate of 0.9–7 pints per acre (broadcast basis) using a stroller boom or knapsack.

Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses before floral induction - Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50–200 gallons per acre depending on size) with 3.5–7 pints per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment.

Treatments to field edges and roadsides - Apply VELPAR L CU at 7–14.5 pints per acre in 100–400 gallons of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L CU is labeled for the control or suppression of the following weeds in pineapple crops:

Ageratum, tropic	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Balsamapple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Castorbean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp</i>
Crotalaria	<i>Crotolaria spp</i>
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Kao haole*	<i>Leucaena glauca</i>
Moana loa vine*	<i>Canavalia cathartica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea spp</i>
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis spp</i>
Popolo	<i>Solanum sandwicense</i>
Richardsonium	<i>Richardsonia spp</i>
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>

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

Restrictions (Pineapple):

- Do not exceed 1.8 gallons VELPAR L CU (3.6 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.
- Do not apply VELPAR L CU within 181 days of harvest.

SUGARCANE

VELPAR L CU is labeled for selective weed control in sugarcane except in the State of Florida.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply a single treatment of VELPAR L CU per year using a fixed-boom sprayer and a minimum of 25 gallons of spray per acre unless otherwise directed.

HAWAII

Apply VELPAR L CU pre- or postemergence at the following rates for the indicated soil texture:

Soil Texture	VELPAR L CU (Pints/Acre) (Plus surfactant Description 0.25% by volume)
Coarse	
<u>Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam</u>	<u>1.8 – 3.5</u>
Medium	
<u>Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam</u>	<u>1.8 – 7.0</u>
Fine	
<u>Clay, gray hydromorphic clay</u>	<u>7.0 – 14.5</u>

Use the higher levels of the labeled rate ranges on soils high in organic matter. Do not apply more than twice the highest labeled rate for the indicated soil texture per crop (18–24 months).

Add an adjuvant for all uses.

For preemergence use only, VELPAR L CU may be applied with aerial equipment using at least 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Apply VELPAR L CU herbicide as a spot spray application for emerged weeds in sugarcane. Mix 3 to 12 pints of VELPAR L CU per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient volume of spray solution to thoroughly wet weed foliage but do not exceed a use rate of 14.4 pints per acre. Use the lower concentrations on coarse-textured soils that are low in organic matter, and use the higher concentrations on fine-textured soils that are high in organic matter.

Restriction (Sugarcane, HI):

- Do not apply more than 14.4 pints VELPAR L CU (3.6 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

LOUISIANA

Apply 1.8–3.5 pints of VELPAR L CU per acre broadcast in the fall before sugarcane emerges or in the spring before active cane tillering begins. Fall

treatments of 1.8–3 pints per acre may be followed by a spring treatment of 1.8–3 pints per acre. Use the higher levels of the labeled rate range on fine-textured soils.

Restriction (Sugarcane, LA):

- Do not apply more than 6 pints VELPAR L CU (1.5 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per year.

PUERTO RICO

For preemergence treatments, apply 0.9–1.8 pints of VELPAR L CU per acre.

For postemergence treatments, apply 0.9–1.8 pints of VELPAR L CU per acre to weeds after they have emerged. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and the higher rates on fine-textured soils (high in clay or organic matter). Each ratoon may receive up to 1.8 pints of VELPAR L CU per acre.

For spot treatment of emerged weeds, VELPAR L CU may be applied with a knapsack sprayer in concentrations of 0.9–1.8 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient spray volume to wet the weed foliage. Do not exceed 100 gallons of spray per treated acre. Use the lower concentration on coarse-textured soils and the higher concentration on fine-textured soils.

Note: Since it is difficult to calibrate “spot” knapsack applications, extra care must be taken not to exceed the rate equivalent of the maximum of 1.8 pints VELPAR L CU per acre.

Restriction (Sugarcane, PR):

- Do not apply more than 3.6 pints of VELPAR L CU (0.9 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

TEXAS

Apply 1.8–7 pints of VELPAR L CU per acre. On plant cane, apply the herbicide before the cane emerges or as a directed layby treatment. On stubble cane, apply VELPAR L CU preemergence or early postemergence (up to the 3-leaf stage) or as a directed layby treatment. A pre- or early postemergence treatment may be followed by a layby treatment, provided at least 60 days have elapsed and 3 inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation have occurred since the first treatment.

Restriction (Sugarcane, TX):

- Do not apply more than 7 pints of VELPAR L CU (1.75 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

Use the following rates for the soil texture:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR L CU (Pints/Acre)	
	Preemergence	Layby
Coarse*		
Sandy loam	1.8	1.8
Medium		
Loam, silt loam	2.7	2.7
Fine		
Clay loam	3.5	3.5

* With at least 2% organic matter

On dormant cane, a surfactant may be added to the

spray mixture to increase control of emerged weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L CU will control or suppress the following species in sugarcane crops:

Ageratum, tropic*	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Alexandergrass	<i>Brachiaria</i>
<i>plantaginea</i>	
Balsamapple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass*	<i>Cynodon</i>
<i>dactylon</i> Burnweed, American (fireweed)	
<i>Erechtites hieracifolius</i> Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Crotalaria incana</i>
Crotalaria, fuzzy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>
Crotalaria, showy	<i>Cuphea</i>
Cuphea, tarweed	
<i>carthagenensis</i>	
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Fingergrass, radiate	<i>Chloris radiata</i>
Fingergrass, swollen	<i>Chloris barbata</i>
Foxtail, bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium</i>
<i>carolinianum</i>	
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Itchgrass*	<i>Rottboellia</i>
<i>cochinchinensis</i>	
Job’s-tears	<i>Coix lacryma</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum</i>
<i>halepense</i> Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa</i>
<i>colinum</i> Lambsquarters, common	
	<i>Chenopodium</i>
	<i>Panicum</i>
<i>album</i> Millet, Texas	
<i>texanum</i>	
Morningglory, hairy	<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>pentaphylla</i> Morningglory, threelobe	<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>triloba</i> Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis</i>
<i>arvensis</i>	
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis spp</i>
Paintbrush, Flora’s	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Paspalum, ricegrass	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
Paspalum, sour	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus</i>
<i>retroflexus</i> Pigweed, slender (green)	<i>Amaranthus</i>
<i>viridus</i> Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus</i>
<i>chlorostachys</i>	
Popolo	<i>Solanum sandwicense</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp</i>
Sensitive plant (hila hila)	<i>Mimosa spp</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sowthistle, common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, graceful	<i>Chamaesyce</i>
<i>hypericifolia</i>	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp</i>
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Waltheria (hia loa)	<i>Waltheria spp</i>

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

USE PRECAUTIONS - SUGARCANE

- Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Applications during active cane growth must be directed to cover the

weeds and soil while minimizing crop contact.

- Extremely heavy rainfall after application may result in poor weed control and/or crop injury, especially if the application is made to dry soil
- Do not add a surfactant in applications unless otherwise specified or allowed

Restrictions (Sugarcane):

- Do not plant any crop other than sugarcane following an application of VELPAR L CU.
- Do not feed sugarcane forage to livestock.
- Do not apply VELPAR L CU:
 - Within 180 days of harvest in Hawaii.
 - Within 234 days of harvest in Louisiana.
 - Within 288 days of harvest in Puerto Rico.
 - Within 234 days of harvest in Texas.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on cane that shows poor vigor because of insect damage, disease, or winter injury, or shows symptoms of other stress conditions such as drought stress.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or coarse-textured soils (sands to sandy loams) with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not use VELPAR L CU on varieties known to be susceptible to herbicides.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL USES

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of VELPAR L CU from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

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 drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. 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.

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND

APPLICATION

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

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

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER 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 5 Gallons):

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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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 5 Gallons): 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, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with VELPAR L CU containing 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. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. **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, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) 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.

Do not transport if 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 CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

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Manufactured for:
Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
2255 N. 44th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85008 USA
1-800-525-2803
www.novasource.com

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