CLETHODIM	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE

FIFRA SECTION 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) LABEL

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

INTENSITY POST EMERGENCE GRASS HERBICIDE®

EPA REG. NO. 34704-864 EPA SLN NO. WA-180004

CRANBERRY – APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION FOR CONTROL OF VELVET GRASS, SWEET VERNAL GRASS AND CERTAIN OTHER GRASS WEEDS

This label for Intensity Post Emergence Grass Herbicide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2027.

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This SLN label and the federal label for this product must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standards requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.

WSDA Aquatic Advisory

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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 following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CRANBERRY – APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION FOR CONTROL OF GRASS WEEDS

Intensity Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide may be applied in cranberries at a rate of 6.0 to 8.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.09375 – 0.125 lb. ai/acre). Add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at a rate of 1.0 to 4.0 pints per acre.

Apply this product in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water either at the end of a regular irrigation set or as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation, using the least amount of water that provides proper distribution and coverage. Application of more than labeled quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness. Use a metering device to inject this product into the irrigation water at a

constant flow. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of herbicide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

It is not recommended that Intensity Post-Emergence Grass Herbicide be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

1. Apply this product only through solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact your State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.
5. A person knowledgeable of chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
6. 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.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. 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.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

WSDA CHEMIGATION GUIDANCE:

- Application off-site is prohibited. The chemigation application must be continuously observed

whenever sensitive areas as defined in WAC 16-202-1002(44) (including but not limited to schools, parks, dwellings, occupied buildings or structures, public roadways, and waters of the state) are at risk of being exposed to drift, runoff, or overspray. In order to minimize the potential for application off-site, WSDA recommends that the product only be applied through low pressure irrigation systems (defined as 5 to 30 pounds/square inch measured at the nozzle) with a nozzle release height no higher than 3 feet above the target crop, and that end guns be disabled throughout the application.

- Venturi systems can be used as an alternative metering and injection system, provided that safety devices and performance requirements are adhered to as specified in the Washington State Chemigation Rule.
- An inspection port or a direct access point is required, and it must be positioned immediately upstream of the irrigation mainline check valve and be of sufficient size to allow visual and manual inspection of the check valve and low pressure drain. The inspection port or access point must have a minimum diameter of four inches, unless an alternative access system is approved by WSDA (WAC 16-202-1012[1]).
- The chemigation application tank cannot be placed within 20 feet of and must be down gradient from wellhead or other sensitive areas. Mixing or loading activities cannot occur within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas (WAC 16-202-1008[1]).
- The operator of the chemigation system must read and understand the WA State Chemigation Rules (WAC 16-202-1001 through WAC 16-202-1024) prior to conducting a chemigation application and must adhere to the requirements contained therein. The rules can be accessed from the Washington State Legislature website (apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx).

RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.125 lb. ai/acre) of this product in a single application.
- For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces of this product (0.5 lb. AI) per acre per season.
- Do not apply between the “hook” stage and full fruit set.
- The Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 30 days.

WSDA CONTAINER DISPOSAL GUIDANCE:

Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA website under the Waste Pesticide Program. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

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