



STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture

ACCEPTED

LICENSE NO. **8282.13**



GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

A Nonselective Contact Herbicide for Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen-ethyl: Acetic acid, [2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]-ethyl ester 2.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 98.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.17 lb pyraflufen-ethyl per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 71711-25

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

*See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
and Directions for Use*

NET CONTENTS: 1 quart

550508
10/15

**NICHINO
AMERICA®**

Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, you may call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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.



ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.





AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks



NONAGRICULTURAL 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, or greenhouses. For other uses, including interiorscapes and other nonagricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

VENUE[®] herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires thorough coverage for complete broadleaf weed control.

VENUE herbicide must be tank mixed with another foliar active broadleaf herbicide for complete control of most broadleaf weeds. Do not apply **VENUE** herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

VENUE herbicide is rainfast one hour after application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Corn Cotton Grape Olive Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) Pomegranate Potato Soybean Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12) Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) Plus Pistachio Triticale, Wheat	0 days following application

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS (continued)

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3) Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15) except corn, wheat, and triticale; see 0-day plantback interval above Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5) Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8) except cucurbits Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4) except brassica vegetables Legume Vegetables, succulent or dried (Crop Group 6) Oilseed Group (Crop Group 20) Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1) except potato; see 0-day plantback interval above Sugarcane	1 day following preplant burndown application
All Other Rotational Crops	Do not plant for 30 days following the last application of VENUE herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf weed species can be controlled or suppressed up to 4 inches in height or less or rosettes of 3 inches in diameter or less. Tank mixtures of **VENUE** herbicide with other labeled broadleaf herbicides may be needed for control of some weed species. Control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4 inches in height or 3 inches in diameter.

Alkaliweed*	Dandelion, common	Malva spp.
Amaranth, Palmer*	Dock, curly	Marestail*
Bedstraw	Dollarweed	Milkthistle
Beggartick, hairy	Eclipta	Morningglory species
Beggarweed, Florida	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Mustard, wild*
Bindweed, field	Fleabane*	Nettle, stinging
Buckwheat, wild	Geranium, Carolina	Nightshade, black
Canola	Henbit	Nightshade, silverleaf
Carpetweed	Horsenettle*	Panicle willowweed
Celery, wild	Kochia	Pigweed, redroot
Chickweed	Ladysthumb	Pigweed, smooth
Clover, white	Lambsquarters, common	Pineapple-weed
Cocklebur	Lettuce, prickly	Poinsettia, wild
Cotton, volunteer (conventional, GMO varieties)	Mallow, common	Poison-ivy
		Potato, volunteer
		Prickly sida (teaweed)

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Purslane, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Thistle, Russian
Radish, wild	Smellmelon	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Ragweed, common	Sowthistle, annual	Velvetleaf
Ragweed, giant	Spurge, leafy	Virginia-creeper
Redmaid	Sunflower, common	Waterhemp, common
Rocket, London	Tansymustard, Western	Waterhemp, tall
Sesbania, hemp	Thistle, Canada	
Shepherd's-purse		
*suppression		

WEED RESISTANCE

Pyraflufen-ethyl, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 14 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local

company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

TANK MIXTURES

VENUE herbicide may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides in the application.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **VENUE** herbicide in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

VENUE Herbicide Alone: Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and then turn on agitation. Pour the specified amount of product on the surface of the water in the spray tank. Add the remaining water volume to the spray tank with agitation running. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

VENUE Herbicide in Tank Mixtures: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ amount of water. Add the recommended amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

- 1) products in water-soluble packets
- 2) wettable powders
- 3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders

- 4) flowable liquids (including **VENUE** herbicide)
- 5) emulsifiable concentrates
- 6) adjuvants and/or oils
- 7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Always follow the labeled mixing instructions of any partner products. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to pH 7.5 or less if using **VENUE** herbicide in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source BEFORE adding **VENUE** herbicide to the spray tank.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal

residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation in the form of leaf yellowing and defoliation. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Droplet size, boom height, temperature inversions, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Maintenance of Nozzles – Periodic inspection and subsequent replacement of nozzles to ensure proper chemical application is recommended.



Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and



often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with VENUE herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately

following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of **VENUE** herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom, and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity, and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

Nonbearing Only - Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed a combined total of 2 applications per season for these uses.
	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	
Bearing and Nonbearing - Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 3 applications per season for this use.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)***Bearing and Nonbearing - Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon**

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 2 applications per season for this use.

Directions for Use

- Do not apply by air for this use.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are recommended though other adjuvants may be used.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

**Bearing and Nonbearing - Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit;
Mango; Persimmon**

Directions for Use

- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all in-season applications combined.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and tree/vine trunks, growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees or vines established less than one year unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees as damage will occur.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing - Grape, Olive, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; Asian pear; quince; Chinese quince; Japanese quince; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these, **Pomegranate, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12)** apricot; sweet cherry; tart cherry; nectarine; peach; plum; Chickasaw plum; Damson plum; Japanese plum; plumcot; prune (fresh), **Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 Plus Pistachio)** almond, beechnut, black walnut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, English walnut, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut, pecan

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 3 applications per season for this use.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing - Grape, Olive, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), Pomegranate, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 Plus Pistachio)			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 2 applications per season for this use.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)***Bearing and Nonbearing - Grape, Olive, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), Pomegranate, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 Plus Pistachio)**

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed a combined total of 2 applications per season for these uses.
	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing - Grape, Olive, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), Pomegranate, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 Plus Pistachio)

Directions for Use

- Do not apply by air for this use.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are recommended though other adjuvants may be used.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all in-season applications combined.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing - Grape, Olive, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), Pomegranate, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 Plus Pistachio)

Directions for Use *(continued)*

- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and vine trunks, growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees or vines established less than one year unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees as damage will occur.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

(continued)



SPOT TREATMENT

For spot treatment to listed broadleaf weeds or for sucker management, refer to the information below to determine the amount of **VENUE** herbicide to add to a tank. Spray using a pressure (pump-up) sprayer (or similar application equipment) until wet but prior to runoff. Use information for rates, concentrations, water volumes, and timing and frequency of application can be found in the **Rate/Acre** and **Directions for Use** columns in the **Application and Dosage** tables. Please refer to and follow all precautions and restrictions under **Directions for Use** for the crop to be treated.



Fluid Oz of VENUE Herbicide to Add to Sprayer Tank			
Sprayer tank capacity (gallons)	Spray volume (gallons/A)	fluid oz VENUE herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 1.0 fl oz/A	fluid oz VENUE herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 4.0 fl oz/A
1	20	0.05	0.20
	30	0.03	0.13
	40	0.03	0.10
3	20	0.15	0.60
	30	0.10	0.40
	40	0.08	0.30
5	20	0.25	1.00
	30	0.17	0.67
	40	0.13	0.50
10	20	0.50	2.00
	30	0.33	1.33
	40	0.25	1.00

(continued)

Fluid Oz of VENUE Herbicide to Add to Sprayer Tank (continued)

Formula

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
$$\frac{\text{Application Rate} \times \text{Sprayer Tank Capacity}}{\text{Spray Volume}}$$

Example Calculation for 1 gallon sprayer tank capacity

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
$$\frac{4.0 \text{ fl oz/A} \times 1 \text{ gallon}}{40 \text{ gallons/A}} = 0.10 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4.0 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 1 gallon
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

Example Calculation for 5 gallon sprayer tank capacity

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
$$\frac{4.0 \text{ fl oz/A} \times 5 \text{ gallons}}{40 \text{ gallons/A}} = 0.50 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4.0 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 5 gallons
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container, and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place.

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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, 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.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT THE ELECTION OF NICHINO AMERICA, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Nichino America, Inc.

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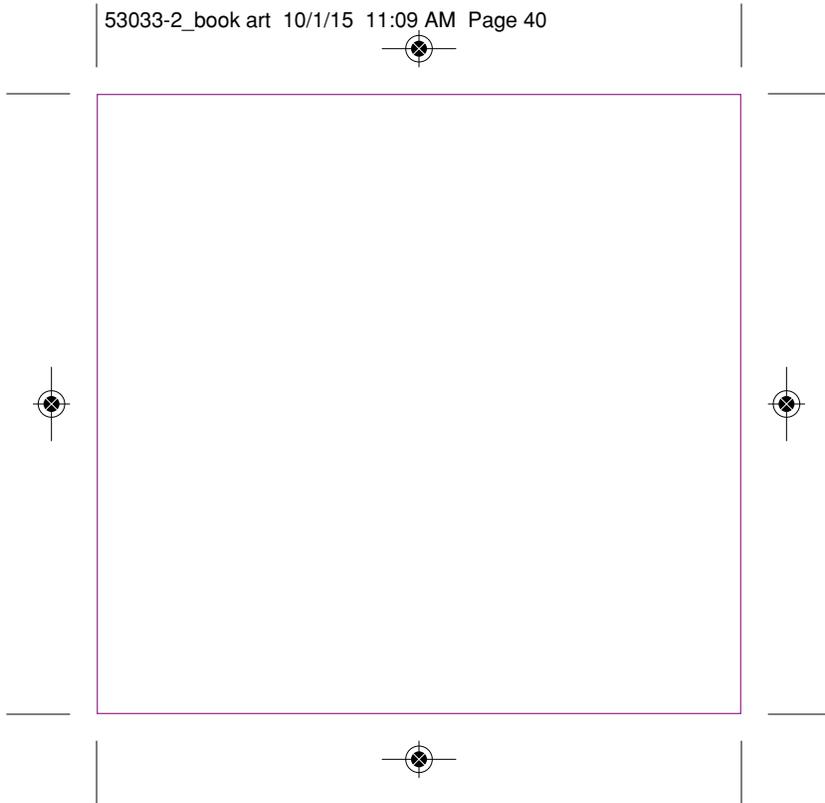
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SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

Venue® Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 71711-25



STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO.

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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8282.13

For Spot Treatment to Listed Broadleaf Weeds or for Sucker Management

This supplemental label expires October 10, 2017 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling and the EPA approved container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Read the label affixed to the container for Venue herbicide before applying. Use of Venue herbicide according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Venue herbicide.

New use directions appear on this supplemental label that may be different from those that appear on the container label.

SPOT TREATMENT

For spot treatment to listed broadleaf weeds or for sucker management, refer to the information below to determine the amount of Venue herbicide to add to a tank. Spray using a pressure (pump-up) sprayer (or similar application equipment) until wet but prior to runoff. Use information for rates, concentrations, water volumes, and timing and frequency of application can be found in the Rate/Acre and Directions for Use columns in the APPLICATION AND DOSAGE tables on the label affixed to the container. Please refer to and follow all precautions and restrictions under Directions for Use for the crop to be treated.

Fluid oz of Venue to add to sprayer tank

Sprayer tank capacity (gallons)	Spray volume (gallons/A)	fluid oz Venue to add per tank for a rate of 1.0 fl oz/A	fluid oz Venue to add per tank for a rate of 4.0 fl oz/A
1	20	0.05	0.20
	30	0.03	0.13
	40	0.03	0.10
3	20	0.15	0.60
	30	0.10	0.40
	40	0.08	0.30
5	20	0.25	1.00
	30	0.17	0.67
	40	0.13	0.50
10	20	0.50	2.00
	30	0.33	1.33
	40	0.25	1.00

Formula

$$\text{Fluid oz Venue to add to sprayer tank} = \frac{\text{Application rate} \times \text{Sprayer tank capacity}}{\text{Spray volume}}$$

Example Calculation for 1 gallon sprayer tank capacity

$$\text{Fluid oz Venue to add to sprayer tank} = \frac{4 \text{ fl oz /A} \times 1 \text{ gallon}}{40 \text{ gallons/A}}$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 1 gallon
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

Example Calculation for 5 gallon sprayer tank capacity

$$\text{Fluid oz Venue to add to sprayer tank} = \frac{4 \text{ fl oz /A} \times 5 \text{ gallons}}{40 \text{ gallons/A}}$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 5 gallons
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

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