DuPont™ Lineage® HWC

HERBICIDE

Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII
LICENSED
PERIOD 2014-2016 LIC. NO.
9200.188

Dispersible Granules

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

EPA Reg. No. 352-765 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Shoes plus socks.
Chemical resistant gloves (except for pilots) made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

See Engineering Controls for more requirements.

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4- 6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except for uses under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Exposure to DuPont™ LINEAGE® HWC can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

This product is toxic to plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

LINEAGE® HWC must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published DuPont labeling.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by the label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces (0.375 pounds active) active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year

when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 3.18 ounces active ingredient (0.199 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to an Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.281pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

Do not use on sod farms.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using LINEAGE® HWC. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of LINEAGE® HWC is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply LINEAGE® HWC.

Before applying LINEAGE® HWC the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls
Protective eyewear
Shoes plus socks
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

LINEAGE® HWC may be applied by ground spray equipment (boom sprayers, backpack sprayers, tree injection, etc.) and by helicopter.

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

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

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

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

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

Conifer Species Rate	(ounces per acre)
Loblolly pine*	**5.3 to 8**
Slash pine*	**5.3**

***The use of an adjuvant is not advised.**

In addition to the herbaceous weeds in the **Weeds Controlled** section, LINEAGE® HWC will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses, such as, bermudagrass and johnsongrass. For herbaceous weed control in established seedlings, apply LINEAGE® HWC, at the above rates, as a directed spray, or as banded or broadcast spray over-the-top of the conifer seedlings. Apply by helicopter, ground boom or backpack sprayers for broadcast applications. For best results, make applications to newly emerged weeds. When herbaceous weeds are taller than the conifer seedlings, an adjuvant (non-ionic surfactant) may be included at a maximum of 0.25% v/v for improved weed control.. If applications are made when

conifers are actively growing, minor conifer stunting (growth inhibition) may occur. To help prevent the possibility of conifer injury, do not apply DuPont™ LINEAGE® HWC when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, planting shock, or other stresses that may reduce conifer vigor.

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

SITE PREPARATION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Apply up to 11.3 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Ponderosa Pine and Western Hemlock in the coast range and western slope areas of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. The conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application.

Other conifer species grown in the Pacific Northwest may be planted following a site preparation application with LINEAGE® HWC provided the user has prior experience that indicates acceptable tolerance to soil residues of LINEAGE® HWC. Without prior experience, it is advised that small area conifer plantings be tested for tolerance to LINEAGE® HWC before larger scale conifer plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any tree species not listed above.

For ground boom or backpack spray equipment, apply LINEAGE® HWC in a total spray volume of 5 to 100 gallons per acre. For helicopter applications, use a total spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre. Include a spray adjuvant with all postemergence applications. Use higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed/brush infestations, hard to control species and dense hardwood canopies.

Use the lower rate range for coarse textured soils (i.e. loamy sands, sandy loams) and the higher rate range on fine textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams, silty clay loams).

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

LINEAGE® HWC herbicide may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat management and enhancement within forests as well as terrestrial non-agricultural sites. Applications can be made to control undesirable vegetation (see WEEDS CONTROLLED section) prior to planting desirable vegetation species. Spot spray or directed foliar applications can be made to selectively control unwanted plants for wildlife habitat management and enhancement. For spot spray applications, apply LINEAGE® HWC at 4.5 to 9 ounces per 3 gallons of water. Use the higher spot spray rate to control undesirable brush.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LINEAGE® HWC herbicide is to be mixed with water and a surfactant, unless otherwise directed, and applied as a spray for the control of undesirable vegetation in terrestrial non-agricultural sites and unimproved turf. LINEAGE® HWC herbicide is to be applied as a spray solution for general weed and brush control on private, public and military lands as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas - non-agricultural producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips); industrial sites - outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-agricultural sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. It may also be used to control weeds along the banks of drainage canals or ditches. Only treat up to the outer edge of a drainage ditch or canal when it contains water. Do not apply LINEAGE® HWC on irrigation canals or ditches. Do not apply LINEAGE® HWC on dry irrigation canals or dry irrigation ditches.

LINEAGE® HWC provides preemergence and postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses, vines and brush species found on the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application must be used. For best

performance, an adjuvant must be included in the spray solution (see TANK MIXTURES and ADJUVANTS sections of label). Good spray coverage of the target plant is desired. Excessive wetting which causes the spray to run off target plants must be avoided. DuPont™ LINEAGE® HWC may be applied by either ground or aerial spray equipment.

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

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL

BAREGROUND

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

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

GRASSES

5.3 ounces per acre

Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-gali*
Barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*
Barley, wild	*Hordeum spp.*
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Brome, red	*Bromus rubens*
Brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*
Canarygrass, reed	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Fescue	*Festuca spp.*
Foxtail, fescue	*Vulpia megalura*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*
Fescue , red	*Festuca rubra*
Goatgrass, jointed	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
0at, wild	*Avena fatua*
Rye	*Secale cereale*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Saltgrass, seashore	*Distichlis stricta*
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Sandbur, southern	*Cenchrus echinatus*
Signalgass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, bearded	*Leptochloa fascicularis*
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*

8 ounces per acre

Arrowgrass, seaside	*Triglochin maritimum*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp.*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Panicgrass	*Panicum spp.*
Panicum (annual)	*Panicum spp.*
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*

BROADLEAF WEEDS

5.3 ounces per acre

Aster	*Aster spp.*
Beebalm	*Monarda didyma*
Beakchervil, bur	*Anthriscus caucalis*
Beakchervil, woodland	*Anthriscus sylvestris*
Blackeyed-susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Boneset, late	*Eupatorium serotinum*
Bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*
Burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*
Buttercup, bur	*Ranunculus testiculatus*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Catchfly, conical	*Silene conica*
Chamomile, false	*Matricaris maritima*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybu*
Clover, hop	*Trifolium procumbens*
Clover, sweet	*Melilotus officinalis*
Cockle, cow	*Saponaria vaccaria*
Cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
Corncockle, common	*Agrostemma githago*
Coreopsis, plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*
Crazyweed, silky	*Oxytropis sericea*
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Daisy, oxeye	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	*Amsinckia micrantha*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Filaree, whitestem	*Erodium moschatum*
Fleabane, rough	*Erigeron strigosus*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Garlic, wild	*Allium vineale*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Heliotrope, seaside	*Heliotropium curassavicum*
Hemlock, poison	*Conium maculatum*
Horseweed/marestail[1]	*Conyza Canadensis*
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Lambsquarters	*Chenoopodium album*
Lettuce, miners	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Lettuce, wild	*Lactuca spp.*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, treacle	*Erysimum repandum*
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Orach, spreading	*Atriplex patula*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Plantain	*Plantago spp.*
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca Americana*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca spp.*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*
Salsify	*Tragopogon spp.*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsela bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*
Snowberry, western	*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Speedwell, common	*Veronica officinalis*
Sunflower, maximilian	*Helianthus maximiliani*
Tansy, common	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*
Vetch, common	*Vicia sativa*
Vetch, crown	*Coronilla varia*
Vetch, hairy	*Vicia villosa*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Whitetop	*Cardaria draba*
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*

8 ounces per acre

Blackberry	*Rubus spp.*
Caraway, wild	*Carum carvi*
Clover	*Trifolium spp.*
Clover, crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*

Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
Filaree	*Erodium spp.*
Fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Gaillardia, rose-ring	*Grindelia squarrosa*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Crupina, common	*Crupina vulgaris*
Gumweed, curlycup	*Grindelia squarrosa*
Henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Henbit	*Lamium aplexicaule*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera spp.*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lespedeza, sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Mallow, little	*Malva parviflora*
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*
Pepperweed, perennial	*Lepidium latifolium*
Pigweed, palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Poorjoe (buttonweed)	*Diodia teres*
Ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Rocket, yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rose, wild	*Rosa spp.*
Including: Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Macartney rose	*Rosa bractreata*
Snakeroot, white	*Ageratina altissima*
Snakeweed, broom	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
Snowberry, common	*Symphoricarpos albus*
Snowberry, western	*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*
Starthistle, purple	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
St. John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Teasel	*Dipsacus spp.*
Thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
Thistle, plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*
Thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*
Whitetop, hairy	*Lepidium pubescens*
Woodsorrel, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*

<u>10 to 11.3 ounces per acre</u>

Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sequium*

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

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to LINEAGE® HWC may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply LINEAGE® HWC when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of LINEAGE® HWC.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for LINEAGE® HWC movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- If sites treated with LINEAGE® HWC are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least two years after the LINEAGE® HWC application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips.

In the case of suspected off-site movement of DuPont™ LINEAGE® HWC to cropland, soil samples may be quantitatively analyzed for LINEAGE® HWC or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.

TANK MIXTURES

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

ADJUVANTS

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

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

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of LINEAGE® HWC can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an LINEAGE® HWC application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which LINEAGE® HWC is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep LINEAGE® HWC suspended in the spray tank.

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

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

At the End of the Day

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Notes:

1. **Attention**: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When LINEAGE® HWC is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective 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 ADDITIVIES

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

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds less than 3 miles per hour or greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

  75 feet - All aerial applications.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.

  50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

  25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.

  15 feet - All handheld spot treatment applications.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 10°F. Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ LINEAGE® HWC containing sulfometuron methyl, metsulfuron methyl and imazapyr only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

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