2.25" (width - each column)

STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO. 9346.393

15.75" (front)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

11"

Westar®

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

See inside leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

Net Weight
15 Pounds
84079731
A01781584 150622AV1

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

EPA Reg. No. 432-1558

Nonrefillable Container

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER
PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER!
CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. 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.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.

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.

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

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 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. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Exposure to Westar® Herbicide can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Westar® Herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in separately published Bayer CropScience LP instructions.

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

Do not apply 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 (0.281 pounds 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.

Westar® Herbicide contains hexazinone. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone: (1) For forestry use, do not apply more than 5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year (2) For non-crop use, do not apply more than 8 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Westar® Herbicide may be used for weed control in terrestrial non-crop sites and for the control of certain weeds in conifers grown for forestry and Christmas tree production.

Westar® Herbicide is an effective herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual and perennial weeds.

Westar® Herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree and non-crop sites. Read and follow the Directions for Use for both products.

Westar® Herbicide is non-corrosive to spray or mixing equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Westar® Herbicide is absorbed through roots and foliage. Once absorbed, Westar® Herbicide controls susceptible weeds by two different mechanisms. The sulfometuron methyl component inhibits the biosynthesis of the essential amino acids valine and isoleucine. The hexazinone component inhibits photosynthesis. Several factors influence the effectiveness and duration of weed control, including use rates, weed spectrum and size, degree of weed infestation, soil pH and organic matter content, precipitation, and growing conditions during and following herbicide treatment.

Moisture is required to activate Westar® Herbicide in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4 to 1/2 inch of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Herbicidal activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80 °F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Herbicidal activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress(e.g. temperature or moisture).

Herbicidal activity will usually appear within 2 weeks after application to susceptible weeds under warm, humid conditions; while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when susceptible weeds are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate Westar® Herbicide in the soil, weeds may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

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

Before applying Westar® Herbicide the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

FORESTRY

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide controls or suppresses many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites where Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock are to be established. Westar® Herbicide may be applied prior to planting Douglas Fir or over the top of dormant seedlings of conifer species listed on this label.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply Westar® Herbicide at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Western Red Cedar is very sensitive to Westar® Herbicide. If Westar® Herbicide is used on Western Red Cedar, severe injury may occur.

With no prior use experience, test a small area of plantings for conifer safety prior to treating larger areas, or make no application of Westar® Herbicide in these areas. For conifer species not listed, either site preparation or conifer release treatments may be done if the user has prior experience with Westar® Herbicide.

In areas where other conifer species may be mixed in with the above listed conifer species, Westar® Herbicide may be applied if the user has prior experience with Westar® Herbicide on the other conifer specie(s).

Apply by ground or helicopter only.

GROUND

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Use 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when applying Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast application. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Use a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Use 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre when applying Westar® Herbicide. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

Westar® Herbicide controls or suppresses the following weeds when applied at 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per acre. When applied at the lower rate, Westar® Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil types, make the rate selection based on the soil type with the coarsest texture -- low rate for coarse textured soils and the higher rates for fine textured soils.

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

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FORESTRY

- The stress (loss of vigor) to conifers from insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, etc., may increase conifer sensitivity and the potential for injury from applications of Westar® Herbicide. Conifer injury may also occur when Westar® Herbicide is used in conifers planted in gravelly or rocky soils.
- Do not use a surfactant in applications made over the tops of conifers. Using a surfactant with Westar® Herbicide and allowing the spray to contact conifer foliage may injure or kill the trees.
- When applying Westar® Herbicide after transplanting conifers, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of the seedlings before making the treatment.

CHRISTMAS TREES (ID, OR, WA)

Westar® Herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in conifers grown for Christmas tree production.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is labeled for weed control in plantings of Douglas Fir, Fraser Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Nordman Fir and Turkish Fir. Other species of conifers grown for Christmas tree production may be treated providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Westar® Herbicide.

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

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply Westar® Herbicide at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Westar® Herbicide may be applied by ground equipment and where appropriate, aerial equipment (helicopter only).

For best results, apply either preemergence to weeds or early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing.

Westar® Herbicide may be used on other conifer species where adequate conifer tolerance has been determined. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil textures, use rates based on the soil type with the coarsest texture.

APPLICATION TIMING

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

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

Ground

Apply Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that provides a uniform spray pattern to help ensure thorough coverage. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping treated areas and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to conifers.

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Air (Helicopter Only)

Aerial application of Westar® Herbicide is permitted where Christmas Trees are grown in a forestry-like setting. Where Christmas Trees are grown in close proximity to other crops, other desirable species, or residential areas, take extreme precautions to avoid drift or apply by ground. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

APPLICATION RATES

Pound per Acre

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

* Suppression - a visual reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
** Additional weeds suppressed at 1 pound per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES EASTERN STATES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide applications may be made in conifers, such as, Fraser fir, Douglas fir, Colorado blue spruce, Scotch pine and White pine, grown for Christmas tree production in the eastern US. Not all Christmas trees varieties have been evaluated with Westar® Herbicide treatments. Without prior use experience, treat a small area with Westar® Herbicide to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before any large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury may occur.

Westar® Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in Christmas tree production. Refer to the tank mixture partner product label for any further use restrictions or precautions.

Make applications of Westar® Herbicide using ground spray equipment only.

APPLICATION TIMING

To minimize potential injury to conifers, make all applications during the dormant stage of growth (prior to bud break). Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

NOTE: Treat only Christmas trees that have been established in the field for at least one year. These trees should be at least 4 years old at time of treatment [for example, trees have been in the nursery seedbed for one year, the nursery transplant bed for 2 years and in the field for one year].

APPLICATION RATES

Westar® Herbicide application rate is 6 to 12 ounces per acre. For best results, apply either preemergence or early postemergence to weeds that are small and actively growing. A surfactant (0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant) may be included when making dormant (prior to bud-break) applications.

Use the lower rate range for newly planted trees, coarse and low organic matter soils. Use the higher rate range for heavier soils, soils high in organic matter, harder to control weed species or extended weed control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED*

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

* Westar® Herbicide applied at 6 ounces per acre may only provide suppression of the above weed species.
** Suppression - a visual reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

Ground

Apply Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that provides a uniform spray pattern to help ensure thorough coverage. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping treated areas and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to conifers.

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CHRISTMAS TREES

- Do not apply with air-blast spray equipment.
- Do not use Westar® Herbicide in Christmas tree seed beds or transplant nurseries.
- Do not apply Westar® Herbicide within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide (such as, chlorpyrifos) application as injury to conifers may occur.
- On tracts of land where various soil types occur and rate selection is difficult, Christmas tree damage or reduced weed control may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to soils already saturated and rain occurs while soils are still saturated.
- Christmas tree injury may occur when Westar® Herbicide is used on trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, poor planting conditions, over or under fertilization, previous agricultural practices or other stresses. Injury may also occur to Christmas trees growing on gravelly or rocky soils.
- Injury to Christmas trees may occur where drought or poor planting conditions cause the soil to crack and expose roots to air.
- Grand Fir seedlings may be injured (poor color or increased mortality) if transplant stock is small or use rate of Westar® Herbicide is higher than 1.25 pound per acre.
- The use of a surfactant in applications made over-the-top of non-dormant Christmas trees is not advised. If a surfactant is used with Westar® Herbicide, allowing the spray to contact Christmas tree foliage may injure or kill the trees. The user assumes all responsibility for Christmas tree injury if a surfactant is used with Westar® Herbicide applied after planting.

NON-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 for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on noncrop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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

15.75" (back)

2.25" (width - each column)

11"

NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated non-agricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

Westar® Herbicide is not labeled for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply by ground equipment or helicopter only.

GROUND

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. To help maintain the correct application rate within the treated site, avoid over-spraying treated areas and turn off spray boom (or spray boom section) when turning, slowing or stopping.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

Westar® Herbicide controls the following weeds when applied at the indicated rates. When applied at the lower rate, Westar® Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils and the higher rate on soils high in organic matter or on fine textured soils. For best control, use the higher rate on weeds identified (*) as hard to control in the weed list.

2 TO 3 POUNDS/ACRE

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

3 TO 4 POUNDS/ACRE

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

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS NON-CROP

- Do not tank mix Westar® Herbicide with Hyvar® XL Herbicide.

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

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use in nurseries, seed beds or ornamental plantings.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to saturated soil and rain occurs within 24 hours.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots as injury or loss of desirable trees and other plants may result.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with material such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for Westar® Herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow or standing water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Westar® Herbicide may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply Westar® Herbicide when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Do not use Westar® Herbicide on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or residential or recreational areas.
- If the treated site is to be converted to an agricultural (food, feed or fiber) or horticultural crop, do not plant the treated site(s) for at least one year after the Westar® Herbicide application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of Westar® Herbicide to crop-land, in addition to conducting the above described bioassay, soil samples should be taken and quantitatively analyzed by an analytical laboratory for Westar® Herbicide or any other herbicide which could have an adverse effect on the crop.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, follow the directions for determining compatibility with tank mix partners prior to tank mixing them. Follow instructions for determining compatibility given under MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES in the SPRAY PREPARATION section of this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Westar® Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree, and non-agricultural sites.

Refer to the tank mixture partner label and the specific site use directions on this label for any additional tank mixture instructions or restrictions. Follow the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

SPRAY PREPARATION

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of Westar® Herbicide. If using a companion product add the recommended amount.
3. Add the remaining water.
4. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

Westar® Herbicide spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral and stored at or below 100 degrees F.

MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with Westar® Herbicide as follows:

1. Put 1 pint water in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons of Westar® Herbicide with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to quart jar.
3. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoonful of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to the Westar® Herbicide mixture prepared in Step 2.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of Westar® Herbicide as follows:

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

NOTES:

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

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 TECHNIQUES

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

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

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT) AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the 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 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds 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: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

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

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

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

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Westar® Herbicide containing sulfometuron methyl and hexazinone only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd), Hyvar® and Westar® Herbicide are registered trademarks of Bayer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP.

Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Westar®

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

See inside leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

Net Weight

15 Pounds

84079731

A01781584 150622AV1

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

EPA Reg. No. 432-1558

Nonrefillable Container

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER!

CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinylchloride. 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.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.

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.

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

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 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. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Exposure to Westar® Herbicide can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Westar® Herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in separately published Bayer CropScience LP instructions.

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

Do not apply 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 (0.281 pounds 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.

Westar® Herbicide contains hexazinone. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing hexazinone: (1) For forestry use, do not apply more than 5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year (2) For non-crop use, do not apply more than 8 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Westar® Herbicide may be used for weed control in terrestrial non-crop sites and for the control of certain weeds in conifers grown for forestry and Christmas tree production.

Westar® Herbicide is an effective herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual and perennial weeds.

Westar® Herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree and non-crop sites. Read and follow the Directions for Use for both products.

Westar® Herbicide is non-corrosive to spray or mixing equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Westar® Herbicide is absorbed through roots and foliage. Once absorbed, Westar® Herbicide controls susceptible weeds by two different mechanisms. The sulfometuron methyl component inhibits the biosynthesis of the essential amino acids valine and isoleucine. The hexazinone component inhibits photosynthesis. Several factors influence the effectiveness and duration of weed control, including use rates, weed spectrum and size, degree of weed infestation, soil pH and organic matter content, precipitation, and growing conditions during and following herbicide treatment.

Moisture is required to activate Westar® Herbicide in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4 to 1/2 inch of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Herbicidal activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80 °F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Herbicidal activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress(e.g. temperature or moisture).

Herbicidal activity will usually appear within 2 weeks after application to susceptible weeds under warm, humid conditions; while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when susceptible weeds are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate Westar® Herbicide in the soil, weeds may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

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 Westar® Herbicide is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be

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

Before applying Westar® Herbicide the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

Coveralls
Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material.
Shoes plus socks
Protective eyewear

FORESTRY

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide controls or suppresses many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites where Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock are to be established. Westar® Herbicide may be applied prior to planting Douglas Fir or over the top of dormant seedlings of conifer species listed on this label.

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply Westar® Herbicide at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Western Red Cedar is very sensitive to Westar® Herbicide. If Westar® Herbicide is used on Western Red Cedar, severe injury may occur.

With no prior use experience, test a small area of plantings for conifer safety prior to treating larger areas, or make no application of Westar® Herbicide in these areas. For conifer species not listed, either site preparation or conifer release treatments may be done if the user has prior experience with Westar® Herbicide.

In areas where other conifer species may be mixed in with the above listed conifer species, Westar® Herbicide may be applied if the user has prior experience with Westar® Herbicide on the other conifer specie(s).

Apply by ground or helicopter only.

GROUND

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Use 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when applying Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast application. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Use a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Use 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre when applying Westar® Herbicide. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

Westar® Herbicide controls or suppresses the following weeds when applied at 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per acre. When applied at the lower rate, Westar® Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil types, make the rate selection based on the soil type with the coarsest texture -- low rate for coarse textured soils and the higher rates for fine textured soils.

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

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FORESTRY

- The stress (loss of vigor) to conifers from insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, etc., may increase conifer sensitivity and the potential for injury from applications of Westar® Herbicide. Conifer injury may also occur when Westar® Herbicide is used in conifers planted in gravelly or rocky soils.
- Do not use a surfactant in applications made over the tops of conifers. Using a surfactant with Westar® Herbicide and allowing the spray to contact conifer foliage may injure or kill the trees.
- When applying Westar® Herbicide after transplanting conifers, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root system of the seedlings before making the treatment.

CHRISTMAS TREES (ID, OR, WA)

Westar® Herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in conifers grown for Christmas tree production.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is labeled for weed control in plantings of Douglas Fir, Fraser Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Nordman Fir and Turkish Fir. Other species of conifers grown for Christmas tree production may be treated providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to Westar® Herbicide.

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

To help ensure safety to Grand Fir, use large transplant stock and apply Westar® Herbicide at 1.0 to 1.25 pounds per acre, or use after trees have been established for at least one growing season.

Westar® Herbicide may be applied by ground equipment and where appropriate, aerial equipment (helicopter only). For best results, apply either preemergence to weeds or early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing.

Westar® Herbicide may be used on other conifer species where adequate conifer tolerance has been determined. For best conifer safety on sites with varying soil textures, use rates based on the soil type with the coarsest texture.

APPLICATION TIMING

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

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the “Sprayer Clean Up” directions on this label.

Ground

Apply Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that provides a uniform spray pattern to help ensure thorough coverage. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping treated areas and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to conifers.

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

Air (Helicopter Only)

Aerial application of Westar® Herbicide is permitted where Christmas Trees are grown in a forestry-like setting. Where Christmas Trees are grown in close proximity to other crops, other desirable species, or residential areas, take extreme precautions to avoid drift or apply by ground. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

APPLICATION RATES

Pound per Acre

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

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

** Additional weeds suppressed at 1 pound per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES EASTERN STATES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide applications may be made in conifers, such as, Fraser fir, Douglas fir, Colorado blue spruce, Scotch pine and White pine, grown for Christmas tree production in the eastern US. Not all Christmas trees varieties have been evaluated with Westar® Herbicide treatments. Without prior use experience, treat a small area with Westar® Herbicide to determine tolerance of specific conifer species before any large-scale treatments are made as unacceptable injury may occur.

Westar® Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in Christmas tree production. Refer to the tank mixture partner product label for any further use restrictions or precautions.

Make applications of Westar® Herbicide using ground spray equipment only.

APPLICATION TIMING

To minimize potential injury to conifers, make all applications during the dormant stage of growth (prior to bud break). Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

NOTE: Treat only Christmas trees that have been established in the field for at least one year. These trees should be at least 4 years old at time of treatment [for example, trees have been in the nursery seedbed for one year, the nursery transplant bed for 2 years and in the field for one year].

APPLICATION RATES

Westar® Herbicide application rate is 6 to 12 ounces per acre. For best results, apply either preemergence or early postemergence to weeds that are small and actively growing. A surfactant (0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant) may be included when making dormant (prior to bud-break) applications.

Use the lower rate range for newly planted trees, coarse and low organic matter soils. Use the higher rate range for heavier soils, soils high in organic matter, harder to control weed species or extended weed control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED*

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

* Westar® Herbicide applied at 6 ounces per acre may only provide suppression of the above weed species.

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the “Sprayer Clean Up” directions on this label.

Ground

Apply Westar® Herbicide as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that provides a uniform spray pattern to help ensure thorough coverage. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping treated areas and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to conifers.

Westar® Herbicide applications made with backpack or boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the uniformity of application.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CHRISTMAS TREES

- Do not apply with air-blast spray equipment.
- Do not use Westar® Herbicide in Christmas tree seed beds or transplant nurseries.
- Do not apply Westar® Herbicide within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide (such as, chlorpyrifos) application as injury to conifers may occur.
- On tracts of land where various soil types occur and rate selection is difficult, Christmas tree damage or reduced weed control may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to soils already saturated and rain occurs while soils are still saturated.
- Christmas tree injury may occur when Westar® Herbicide is used on trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, poor planting conditions, over or under fertilization, previous agricultural practices or other stresses. Injury may also occur to Christmas trees growing on gravelly or rocky soils.
- Injury to Christmas trees may occur where drought or poor planting conditions cause the soil to crack and expose roots to air.
- Grand Fir seedlings may be injured (poor color or increased mortality) if transplant stock is small or use rate of Westar® Herbicide is higher than 1.25 pound per acre.
- The use of a surfactant in applications made over-the-top of non-dormant Christmas trees is not advised. If a surfactant is used with Westar® Herbicide, allowing the spray to contact Christmas tree foliage may injure or kill the trees. The user assumes all responsibility for Christmas tree injury if a surfactant is used with Westar® Herbicide applied after planting.

NON-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 for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on noncrop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES APPLICATION INFORMATION

Westar® Herbicide is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated non-agricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

Westar® Herbicide is not labeled for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply by ground equipment or helicopter only.

GROUND

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. To help maintain the correct application rate within the treated site, avoid over-spraying treated areas and turn off spray boom (or spray boom section) when turning, slowing or stopping.

AIR (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated prior to use. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough weed coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and shut off spray boom when starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply Westar® Herbicide preemergence or early postemergence (shortly after emergence) to herbaceous weeds (broadleaves and grasses).

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

Westar® Herbicide controls the following weeds when applied at the indicated rates. When applied at the lower rate, Westar® Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed below; when applied at the higher rates, weed control is extended. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils and the higher rate on soils high in organic matter or on fine textured soils. For best control, use the higher rate on weeds identified (*) as hard to control in the weed list.

2 TO 3 POUNDS/ACRE

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

3 TO 4 POUNDS/ACRE

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

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

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS NON-CROP

- Do not tank mix Westar® Herbicide with Hyvar® XL Herbicide.

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

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use in nurseries, seed beds or ornamental plantings.
- Poor weed control may occur when applications are made to saturated soil and rain occurs within 24 hours.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots as injury or loss of desirable trees and other plants may result.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with material such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for Westar® Herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow or standing water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Westar® Herbicide may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply Westar® Herbicide when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.
- Do not use Westar® Herbicide on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or residential or recreational areas.
- If the treated site is to be converted to an agricultural (food, feed or fiber) or horticultural crop, do not plant the treated site(s) for at least one year after the Westar® Herbicide application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of Westar® Herbicide to crop-land, in addition to conducting the above described bioassay, soil samples should be taken and quantitatively analyzed by an analytical laboratory for Westar® Herbicide or any other herbicide which could have an adverse effect on the crop.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, follow the directions for determining compatibility with tank mix partners prior to tank mixing them. Follow instructions for determining compatibility given under MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES in the SPRAY PREPARATION section of this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Westar® Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in forestry, Christmas tree, and non-agricultural sites.

Refer to the tank mixture partner label and the specific site use directions on this label for any additional tank mixture instructions or restrictions. Follow the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of Westar® Herbicide can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a Westar® Herbicide application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which Westar® Herbicide or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment. Alternatively, carefully follow the "Sprayer Clean Up" directions on this label.

SPRAY PREPARATION

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of Westar® Herbicide. If using a companion product add the recommended amount.
3. Add the remaining water.
4. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

Westar® Herbicide spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral and stored at or below 100 degrees F.

MIXING WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with Westar® Herbicide as follows:

1. Put 1 pint water in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons of Westar® Herbicide with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to quart jar.
3. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry materials or 1 teaspoonful of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to the Westar® Herbicide mixture prepared in Step 2.
4. Close jar and shake well.
5. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
6. If mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of Westar® Herbicide as follows:

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

NOTES:

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

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 TECHNIQUES

- **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 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds 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: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

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

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

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

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with Westar® Herbicide containing sulfometuron methyl and hexazinone only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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

Outer Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd), Hyvar® and Westar® Herbicide are registered trademarks of Bayer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP.

Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer