

Supplemental Label



CHATEAU®

HERBICIDE SW

EPA Reg. No. 59639-99

For Use Only in Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming

This supplemental label expires on June 30, 2017 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

CHATEAU® HERBICIDE SW USE IN POTATO INCLUDING CHEMIGATION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR CHATEAU HERBICIDE SW BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF CHATEAU HERBICIDE SW ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR CHATEAU HERBICIDE SW.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of *Chateau* Herbicide SW per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of *Chateau* Herbicide SW per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply to Rill (furrow) irrigated potatoes.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near potato emergence, may result in potato injury in fields treated with *Chateau* Herbicide SW. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. User should assume these risks before using *Chateau* Herbicide SW.

TIMING TO POTATOES

Chateau Herbicide SW may be applied to potatoes after hilling for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table A, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide SW at 1.5 oz/A. Tank mix *Chateau* Herbicide SW with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. A minimum of 2 inches of settled soil must cover the vegetative portion of the potato plant at the time of *Chateau* Herbicide SW application. Application to potatoes with less than 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato may result in crop injury. In areas with historically higher amounts of rainfall during the time of preemergence herbicide applications, such as the Red River Valley, Minnesota and North Dakota, the requirement for 2 inches of settled soil is critical to avoid crop injury. Mechanical incorporation of *Chateau* Herbicide SW will result in decreased weed control and should be avoided. In areas with sprinkler irrigation, *Chateau* Herbicide SW should be incorporated with 0.25 to 0.75 inches of irrigation, after application and before **any** sprouts are within 2 inches of the settled soil surface if a rainfall event has not yet occurred.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Soil Covered Potatoes, Preemergence to Weeds

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide SW to soil covered potatoes for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table A. Harrowing, cultivation or corrugating after *Chateau* Herbicide SW application will reduce weed control.

Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed.

CHEMIGATION

Chateau Herbicide SW may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems in potatoes. Follow all label recommendations for this crop regarding rates, timing of application, special instructions and precautions.

Apply this product only through center pivot systems. End guns must be turned off due to uneven application. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of efficacy or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of *Chateau* Herbicide SW applied corresponds to the recommended rate.

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide SW in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water during the first sprinkler set. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period. Once chemigation has begun, the run must be completed to ensure no product is left in the system.

If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.
4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to the public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled “**Special Precautions for Chemigation**”.

Table A. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of Chateau Herbicide SW at 1.5 oz/A

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	CHATEAU HERBICIDE SW RATE
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 oz/A
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>		
Nightshades			
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>		
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>		
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		
Pigweeds			
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>		
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>		
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		

PLEASE CONTACT VALENT U.S.A. CORPORATION AT 800-6-VALENT (682-5368) TO DETERMINE IF THIS USE IS REGISTERED IN YOUR STATE.

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Manufactured for:

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Made in U.S.A.

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