HALOSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

PERMIT

HERBICIDE

PERMIT is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Halosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl) -1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate)	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	25.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se las explique a usted en detaile.
(If you do not understand the 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 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye • Call poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call poison control center or physician 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call toll free 1-888-478-0798	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SECTION OF PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Halosulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

NET CONTENTS

EPA Reg. No. 81880-2-10163
EPA Est. No.

Gowan
The Go To Company

Distributed By:
Gowan Company,LLC
PO Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85364

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of halosulfuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

PERMIT has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying PERMIT if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with water. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

•Coveralls
•Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
•Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PERMIT is a Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and nutsedges in selected crops. PERMIT is effective both preemergence and postemergence. PERMIT can be absorbed through roots, shoots and foliage and is translocated within the plant. The level of weed control following PERMIT application is dependent upon application rate, weed species, size at application time, and growing conditions. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. Where allowed, sequential applications may be required to control later weed flushes. Soon after PERMIT is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing points begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 - 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

PERMIT contains a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by PERMIT or other Group 2 herbicides.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of PERMIT or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
    - Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
    - Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Gowan Company at 1-800-883-1844.
PERMIT.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications may be made by ground or aerial equipment to healthy, actively growing weeds. For best results, avoid applications when weeds are under stress due to weather, disease, insect damage, or combinations of these factors. PERMIT is rainfast after 4 hours; rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application.

Thoroughly clean application equipment prior to mixing PERMIT Herbicide spray solutions, after PERMIT Herbicide use, and prior to spraying a crop other than those listed on the label. Refer to the "SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT" section of the label for more detailed information.

Ground Applications:

Apply PERMIT as a broadcast or band application with properly calibrated ground equipment in 15 or more gallons of water per acre unless otherwise directed in the "Application Instructions" section. For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed. Do not concentrate the band. Consult the "Application Instructions" section of this label for the rates and procedures that are appropriate for your growing region.

PERMIT Aerial Applications:

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES:

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of droplet size:

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom - Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft - Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sensitive areas:

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

PERMIT MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of PERMIT. Add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence:

1. Water soluble bags
2. Dry flowables
3. Emulsifiable concentrates
4. Drift control additive
5. Water soluble liquids
6. Adjuvants (NIS, COC, MSO)

Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

ADJUVANTS

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) is required in the PERMIT spray solution. Use an NIS which is approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contains at least 80% active ingredient. Use NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Crop oil concentrate (COC) can be used with PERMIT instead of NIS. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. Add COC to the spray mixture at 1% v/v concentration (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use only an EPA approved, high quality petroleum or vegetable-based COC which contains at least 14% emulsifiers. Refer to the specific crop use direction and restrictions before adding COC adjuvants to the spray mixture.

Methylated Seed Oils (MSO) and MSO based adjuvants can be used with PERMIT instead of NIS. Do not use both NIS and MSO in the spray mixture. Add MSO to the spray mixture at 1% v/v concentration (1 gallon per 100 gallon of spray solution). Use only an EPA approved high quality MSO. Refer to the specific crop use direction and restrictions before adding MSO or MSO based adjuvants to the spray mixture.

Nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray solution for post-emergent applications to improve the control of certain species. Apply a high quality, granular spray grade ammonium sulfate at a rate of 2 to 4 lb/A. Use of liquid AMS solution is allowed as long as the use rate selected equates to the amount of actual nitrogen applied in 2 to 4 lb of granular AMS. Another option would be to use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution (e.g. 28-0-0) at a rate of 2 to 4 quarts/A. Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier for post-emergence applications or excessive crop injury may occur.

TANK MIXES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Unless stated in the "Application Instructions" section or allowed by supplemental labeling, tank mix combinations have not been evaluated and are the user's responsibility. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (For Example: First aid from one product, spray drift management from another). It is recommended that tank mixtures should be evaluated for miscibility and crop safety on a small test area prior to use. Tank mixtures should not be applied when the plants are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of PERMIT as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (containing 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons 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 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after a preemergent application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.
- Within 4 hours of a PERMIT Herbicide application, avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigations or making applications when conditions favor rainfall.
- PERMIT can cause injury or crop failure under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth. Be especially cautious during the first planting of the season when these conditions are likely to occur.
- Use of soil or foliar-applied systemic organophosphate insecticides on PERMIT treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- PERMIT may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these) and used according to labeled directions. Not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to PERMIT. For untested varieties, a small amount of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after PERMIT use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following PERMIT applications.
- Under certain environmental conditions, PERMIT applied over-the-top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.
  PERMIT

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply PERMIT using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply PERMIT if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.
- Do not make more than the maximum number of applications per year for each crop.

FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

The level of weed control following PERMIT application is dependent upon application rate, method, weed species, size and infestation intensity at application time, and growing conditions. Soon after PERMIT is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and they are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 - 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

- **Follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvants.**
- **For preemergence applications:**
  - If susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use a surfactant as directed in the "Adjuvants" section.
  - Activating soil moisture is necessary for optimum preemergent weed control.
  - Preemergent weed control may be improved by incorporating PERMIT with irrigation (1/4 - 1/2 inch maximum).
  - Preemergence applications of PERMIT when weed coverage prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.

- **For postemergence applications:**
  - Treat young actively growing broadleaf weeds 1 - 3 inches in height. Larger weeds may not be adequately controlled.
  - Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3 - 5 leaf stage.
  - Wait to overhead sprinkler irrigate for 2 - 3 days after a postemergence application.
  - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
  - Use of PERMIT without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PERMIT ALONE

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2/3 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 11/3 OZ/ACRE
Amaranth, spiny[2]	*Amaranth spinosus*	C[2]	C[2]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 12
California arrowhead[3]	*Sagittaria montevidensis*	NA	C[3]	1 to 2	1 to 4
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	NA	----	----
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 14
Corn spurry	*Spergula arvensis*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Dayflower	*Commelina erecta*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	NA	----	----
Devils Claw	*Proboscidea louisianica*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Eclipta	*Ecilpta prostrata*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Flatsedge, rice[2]	*Cyperus iria*	S[2]	C[2]	1 to 9	1 to 12
Fleabane, Philadelphia	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Golden crownbeard	*Verbesina encelioides*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	NA	----	----
Horseweed/Marestail[2]	*Erigeron canadensis*	C[2]	NA	----	----
Horsetail	*Equisetum*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	NA	----	----
Jointvetch	*Aeschynomene virginica*	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Kochia[2]	*Kochia scoparia*	C[2]	S[2]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Lambsquarter, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	NA	----	----
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	C	NA	----	----
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	C	NA	----	----
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 12
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel)	*Anthemis cotula*	C	NA	----	----

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2/3 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 11/3 OZ/ACRE
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*	NA	S	1 to 5	1 to 12
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 6
Morningglory, ivyleaf[3]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	NA	S[3]	----	1 to 3
Morningglory, tall[3]	*Ipomoea purpurea*	NA	S[3]	----	1 to 3
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Nutsedge, yellow[1]	*Cyperus esculentus*	S	C[1]	3 to 6	3 to 12
Nutsedge, purple[1]	*Cyperus rotundus*	S	C[1]	3 to 6	3 to 12
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnata*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot[2]	*Amarunthus retrofiexus*	C[2]	C[2]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, smooth[2]	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C[2]	C[2]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Plantain	*Plantago major*	C	NA	----	----
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca Americana*	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*	S	NA	----	----
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ragweed, common[2]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C[2]	C[2]	1 to 9	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant[2]	*Ambrosia trifida*	NA	C[2]	1 to 3	1 to 6
Redstem[3]	*Ammania auriculata*	NA	C[3]	1 to 2	1 to 4
Ricefield Bulrush[2]	*Scirpus mucronatus*	NA	C[2]	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smallflower Umbrella sedge[2]	*Cyperus difformis*	NA	C[2]	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sunflower	*Helianthus*	C	C	1 to 12	1 to 15
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 12
Willowherb	*Epilobium ciliatum*	C	NA	----	----
Yellowcress, creeping	*Rorippa sylvestris*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4

1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, can be used alone or in tank mixtures with PERMIT to control these biotypes.
3. Use maximum label rates for best results. In rice fields the addition of MSO/MSO based adjuvants will improve level of control.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

The required days between last application and harvest (PHI) are given in ( ) after each crop name.

<table>
<tr><th>CROP</th><th>OZ/ACRE</th><th>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">BEANS, DRY (30)</td><td>1/2 - 2/3</td><td>Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
Direct-seeded:
• Preemergence - Apply PERMIT after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
• Postemergence - Apply PERMIT when plants have 1 to 3 trifoliate leaves, but before flowering. Applications with a weed size of 6 inches or below will allow for the greatest control. Make only one broadcast application per season
<u>Tank Mixtures for Dry Beans:</u>
It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.
• Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control can be added.
• Tank mixtures for postemergent grass control, including but not limited to TARGA® or other graminicides can be added.
Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.
Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.
Preplant or At Planting:
• Incorporation - Apply and incorporate 1/2 to 2/3 OZ PERMIT with EPTAM® 7E at a depth of approximately 2 inches just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM 7-E label for specific incorporation directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
• Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.
• Use of COC or MSO adjuvant may cause temporary crop response when plants are under stress.
RESTRICTIONS:
• COC or MSO adjuvants can only be used in the states of CO, MN, NE, ND, and SD.
• Do not apply more than 2 applications of 2/3 OZ/A per crop cycle, not to exceed 2 OZ/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1/2 -1</td><td>• Row Middle/Furrow Applications for Dry Beans - Apply PERMIT between crop rows while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
RESTRICTIONS:
• Do not apply more than 2 applications of 1 OZ/A per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 OZ/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows).
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30)</td><td>2/3 - 1 1/3</td><td>Apply foliar ground applications of PERMIT in a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre and based on the weed height chart.
Apply foliar aerial applications of PERMIT in a minimum of 3 to 15 gal of water per acre and based on the weed height chart.
PERMIT Post Field Corn Applications:
• Postemergence - Apply PERMIT over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike-through layby stage of field corn.

<u>Tank Mixtures for Corn:</u>
It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.
Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles.

Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, Armezon®, atrazine, Buctril® , Callisto®, dicamba, Impact®, Laudis® or YUKON® can be added.
Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® can be added.

Tank mixtures for additional post emerge grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Roundup® brands or glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or Ignite® and Liberty® (LibertyLink® hybrids only) can be added.
<u>PERMIT and SOIL RESIDUALS in emerged corn:</u>
Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid may be tank mixed with PERMIT for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.
<u>PERMIT Soil Applications:</u>
When used exclusively with Pioneer IR field corn hybrids, PERMIT may be soil applied at the rate of 1 1/3 to 2 OZ/A (0.062 to 0.094 lb a.i./acre) for residual control of velvetleaf, common cocklebur, common lambsquarter, common ragweed, pigweed, smartweed, sunflower and other difficult to control weeds.

This product is labeled as an early pre-plant surface-applied, pre-plant incorporated, or preemergence treatment. PERMIT offers effective broadleaf control across all tillage systems and is intended for use in tank mixtures with preemergence grass herbicides, including but not limited to: alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid active ingredient materials
Refer to the labels for these products, or any other grass preemergence herbicide used for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
• Refer to “Mixing Instructions” and “Use Rate Guides” sections for detailed information.
RESTRICTIONS:
• Do not apply more than 2 applications or 2 2/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
• Refer to the “Rotational Crop Restrictions” section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions.
• Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CORN, SWEET AND POPCORN (30)</td><td>2/3 - 1</td><td>Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.
Apply PERMIT over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of the corn. If necessary, a sequential treatment of this product at 2/3 OZ per acre may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
• Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.
RESTRICTIONS:
• Do not apply more than 2 applications or 1 OZ/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
• Do not use PERMIT on “Jubilee” sweet corn.
• Do not apply COC or MSO based adjuvants with postemergent applications.
• Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">COTTON (28)</td><td>2/3 - 1 1/3</td><td>Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.
Apply PERMIT as a directed spray in hooded equipment for postemergent weed control in emerged cotton. Applications may be made any time after cotton emergence until row closure inhibits use of hooded spray equipment. The applicator is responsible for maintaining proper spray speed and equipment position so spray mist does not contact cotton plants.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
RESTRICTIONS:
• Refer to the “Rotational Crop Restrictions” section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions.
• Do not apply more than 2 applications or 1 1/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.062 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
</table>

FALLOW GROUND	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications PERMIT apply PERMIT uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water with recommended surfactant to fallow ground.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for weed control directions.
- Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 2 applications or 2 2/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
- Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restriction.
- Minimum of 14 days between applications.

MILLET, PROSO

(0 Millet Forage)

(50 Millet Grain and Straw)

(37 Millet Hay)

1/2 - 2/3

Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Millet Growth Stage: PERMIT, alone, can be applied from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).

Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of PERMIT Herbicide if the proso millet is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. Applications should be made after weed emergence and actively growing. If adding a tank mix, refer to the tank mix section of this label.

Tank Mixtures for Millets:

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.

Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, and dicamba can be added.

Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT.

Listed day intervals following an application of PERMIT.

Crop	All Animals (Lactating and Non-lactating)		
	Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)
Millet Forage	0	0	0
Millet Grain	N/A	50	0
Millet Straw	N/A	50	0
Millet Hay	N/A	37	0

PRECAUTIONS:

- Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
- Refer to "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guides" sections for detailed information.

RESTRICTIONS:

- 0 Day Pre grazing interval for grass forage for ALL animals (lactating and non-lactating).
- Do not apply more than 1 application or 2/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.031 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.

17 PASTURE, RANGELAND, CRP AND FORAGE GRASSES/HAY (37)

2/3 – 1 1/3

Established Fields

- **Postemergence Broadcast –** Apply PERMIT as a broadcast application to established Pasture, Rangeland, CRP & Forage Grasses/Hay. Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground applications apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants. It is recommended to make an application as soon as possible after removal of hay or before weeds exceed label height restriction. Wait for at least 48 hours after application before irrigation.
- **Postemergence Spot Treatment –** Apply PERMIT as a spot treatment application to established Pasture, Rangeland, CRP or Forage Grasses/Hay. Spot treatments will be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast field rates and not exceeding the maximum application rate. Water volume should be ample to allow for adequate weed coverage.

Spot treatment table for PERMIT applications per 1 gallon of water (tsp=teaspoon). For applications more than 1 gallon, multiply the tsp listed in the table to attain required product volume rate.

GPA	2/3 OZ/acre	1 OZ/acre	1 1/3 OZ/acre
10	6/10 tsp.	9/10 tsp.	1 2/10 tsp.
15	5/10 tsp.	7/10 tsp.	9/10 tsp.
20	3/10 tsp.	5/10 tsp.	6/10 tsp.

Postemergence followed by Postemergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Applications rate must not exceed 3/4 OZ product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants.

Tank Mixtures for Pasture Rangeland & CRP:

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.

Tankmixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, dicamba and, Grazon® can be added.

Labeled insecticides, including CO®, and labeled fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT Herbicide.

Listed day intervals following an application of PERMIT.

Crop	Lactating and Non-lactating Animals		
	Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)
Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay	0	37	0

PRECAUTIONS:

- Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
- Refer to "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guides" sections for detailed information.

RESTRICTIONS:

- 0 Day pre grazing interval for lactating non-lactating animals.
- Do not apply more than 2 application or 1 1/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.062 lb a.i./acre**)** per 12 month period.
- Minimum of 14 days between applications**.**

RICE (48)	2/3 - 1 1/3	**Pre-plant, at planting, preemergence and postemergence applications to rice** Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground equipment applications of PERMIT use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • **Pre-plant or at planting:** Apply PERMIT at 2/3 OZ/A in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. If this product is applied pre-plant burn down, refer to "TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING" table in complete directions for use. • **Preemergence and Postemergence:** Apply PERMIT for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply PERMIT at 2/3 to 1 1/3 OZ/A, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 OZ/A of product (0.062 lb ai/acre) per 12 month period. • **Seed Head Suppression:** Apply PERMIT for late season application to rice at 1 to 1 1/3 OZ/A plus 1% v/v of COC or 1/4 % v/v of NIS for seed head suppression of hemp sesbania and Northern joint vetch • **Post Flood:** Apply PERMIT with dry broadcast applications 2/3 to 1 1/3 OZ /A, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 OZ/A of product (0.062 lb ai/acre) per 12 month period. **PERMIT Tank Mixtures for Rice:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. Refer to "Mixing Instructions" for adding individual formulations into the spray tank. Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury. • **Preemergent & Pre-Plant Applications:** Tank mixtures for additional preemergent weed control, including but not limited to Bolero®, Command® 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin or quinclorac can be added. • **Postemergent Applications:** Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to Grandstand®, propanil and propanil products, Aim®, Facet®, Basagran®, Londax®, Grasp®, Regiment® , NewPath®, Beyond® and 2-4-D can be added. Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Newpath®, Beyond®, propanil, Facet®, Grasp®, and Regiment® can be added. Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT. **Sequential Applications:** PERMIT herbicide may be applied sequentially with Ordram®, Bolero®, Clincher®, Regiment® and Shark®. Read the Ordram, Bolero, Clincher, Regiment and Shark labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.
	PRECAUTIONS: • PERMIT can be applied as a foliar spray or dry broadcast. • Foliar applications of PERMIT can be made at the 3 to 5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 to 4 leaves. Apply dry broadcast applications at 1 to 2 leaf stage of rice when weeds have two leaves or less. • The addition of MSO will enhance control of emerged broadleaf weeds. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guide" sections for detailed information. • For best results apply spray solutions the day they are mixed. • Refer to "Application Equipment and Instructions" section for spray drift management techniques. • Water levels in rice fields and checks should remain static (3 inch to 6 inch depth) following dry broadcast applications of PERMIT. • Rice fields and checks may be irrigated to maintain water level, but this may reduce weed control. • Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70% to 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less. • To ensure product effectiveness avoid using PERMIT on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Do not apply within 48 days of harvest. • Do not exceed more than 2 applications per 12 month period. • Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least five days following dry broadcast applications of PERMIT. • Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of PERMIT. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	

SORGHUM, GRAIN (MILO) (30)	2/3 - 1	Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground application apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. • **Postemergence -** Apply PERMIT from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence). Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of PERMIT if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. **Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to atrazine, Buctril® or 2,4-D.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • Do not apply more than 1 application or 1 OZ/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.	
SUGARCANE (30)	**2/3 - 1 1/3**	Apply foliar and aerial applications of PERMIT using a minimum 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. For ground application apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. When used alone, apply PERMIT prior to planting, prior to emergence or after the emergence of the sugarcane, and until row closure. Mechanical cultivation may be required to control weed species not on the label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil. Apply PERMIT at 2/3 to 1 1/3 OZ by weight per acre (0.031 to 0.062 lb a.i/acre) in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sugarcane. **Tank Mixtures for Sugarcane:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to Asulox®, atrazine , Callisto®, Envoke®, Evik®, glyphosate, or 2,4-D.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions. • Following application to foliage allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • Do not apply more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) with the total use rate not to exceed 2 2/3 OZ/A of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Gowan Company recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. When using PERMIT in tank mixes, refer to the individual product labels being tank mixed. To determine rotational crop restrictions follow the longest rotational limitation of the product being tank mixed.

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	0	
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Broccoli	18	
Cabbage	15	
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, Normal Field and IT Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Pop	3	
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	
Forage Grasses	2	

Lettuce crops	18	
Melons	9	2 months in the southeast and TX
Mint	15	
Oats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas, Field	9	
Peppers	10	3 months in TX
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in the southeast
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	
Rice	0	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	Where soil pH is less than 7.5 the interval is 5 months
Spinach	24	
Squash	9	2 months in the southeast
Strawberries	36	
Sugarbeet (Michigan only)	21	
Sugarbeet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)	36	
Sugarbeet and Red Beet	24	Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required, the time interval is 36 months.
Sugarcane	0	
Sunflowers	18	
Tomato	8	2 months in the northeast, Midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Wheat (winter)	2	

STATE REGISTRATION LIST

Southeast: AR, LA, MS, NC, OK, TN, TX, Puerto Rico

Northeast & Midwest: CO, CT, DE, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, ME, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SD, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120 F). Do not store under moist conditions.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES: If none of the foregoing procedures is permitted by state and local authorities, then contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or your local Hazardous Waste Disposal office, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. To the fullest extent permitted by law, when you buy this product, you agree to accept these risks.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Directions for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, GOWAN COMPANY GROUP'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. AND GOWAN COMPANY DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKING.

Formulated in the United States using Active Ingredient made in Japan.
Manufactured by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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