



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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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 detalle.
(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 MEDICAL 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 HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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 _____ OUNCES

Gowan
The Go To Company

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

Produced For:
Canyon Group
C/O Gowan Company
PO Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85364

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 dry flowable 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, foliage, and is translocated within the plant.

WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Weeds can develop resistance to herbicides. Some weed biotypes have inherent resistance to certain herbicides. Also, repeated use of herbicides with similar modes of action can result in the development of resistance in weed populations. PERMIT, a member of the sulfonylurea family, is an ALS enzyme inhibiting herbicide. To minimize the potential for resistance development and/or to control resistant weed biotypes, use a variety of cultural, mechanical, and chemical weed control tactics. Rotate with herbicides having different modes of action (e.g. non-ALS/AHAS materials). Contact your professional crop advisor, local cooperative extension specialist, or Gowan Company representative for additional information.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Applications:

PERMIT can be applied as a broadcast or band application. 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.

Apply PERMIT in a spray volume that ensures thorough and uniform coverage. Use of 15 or more gallons of water per acre is labeled unless otherwise directed in the "Application Instructions" section. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage to the target weed at the appropriate pressure (psi). Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Follow the clean-up procedures on the labels of applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the "Sprayer Tank Cleanout" section below.

Aerial Applications:

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Spray Drift Management:

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues, or other undesirable results may occur. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The following drift management requirements should be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The importance of spray droplet size:

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

Controlling initial droplet size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures labeled for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- **Boom length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height** - Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Application speed** - Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- **Swath adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase with increasing drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

Key environmental factors:

- **Wind** - Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- **Temperature and humidity** - When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature inversions** - Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive areas:

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, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of PERMIT. Prepare a tank cleaning solution that consists of a 1 percent solution of household ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of PERMIT. 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. Add nonionic surfactant and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank. 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 gallons 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 postemergent applications to improve the control of certain species. Apply a high quality, granular spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at a rate of 2 - 4 pounds per acre. Use of liquid AMS solution is allowed as long as the use rate selected equates to the amount of actual nitrogen applied in 2 - 4 lbs. 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 per acre. Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier for postemergence applications or excessive crop injury may occur.

TANK MIXES

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. Refer to the companion product label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. 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 ammonia¹ (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 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.
- Avoid spray drift outside of targeted area.
- PERMIT may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these), however the user assumes responsibility for such use. 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. Any plant injury arising from the use of PERMIT is the responsibility of the user.
- 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.

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.

FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

The level of weed control following PERMIT application is dependent upon application rate, method, weed species, size, 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 - to 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.
 - Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
 - A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum labeled size at application, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not on the PERMIT label. For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7 - 10 days after a postemergence application of PERMIT unless specified otherwise.
 - Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of PERMIT.

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 1 1/3 OZ./ACRE
Amaranth, spiny ²	<i>Amaranth spinosus</i>	C ²	C ²	1 to 3	1 to 6
Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 12
California arrowhead ³	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	NA	C ³	1 to 2	1 to 4
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	NA	----	----
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 14
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Deadnettle, purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C	NA	----	----
Devils claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Eclipta	<i>Ecilpta prostrata</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Flatsedge, rice ³	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	S ³	C ³	1 to 9	1 to 12
Fleabane, Philadelphia	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Golden crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	NA	----	----
Horseweed/Marestail ²	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	C ²	NA	----	----
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	NA	----	----
Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Kochia ²	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C ²	S ²	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	NA	----	----
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	C	NA	----	----
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	C	NA	----	----
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 12
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	C	NA	----	----
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	NA	S	1 to 5	1 to 12
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	NA	S	1 to 3	1 to 6
Morningglory, ivyleaf ³	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	NA	S ³	----	1 to 3
Morningglory, tall ³	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	NA	S ³	----	1 to 3
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arevensis</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2/3 OZ./ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 1 1/3 OZ./ACRE
Nutsedge, yellow ¹	<i>Cyperus exculentus</i>	S	C ¹	3 to 6	3 to 12
Nutsedge, purple ¹	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	C ¹	3 to 6	3 to 12
Passionflower, maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot ²	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C ²	C ²	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, smooth ²	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C ²	C ²	1 to 3	1 to 6
Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	C	NA	----	----
Pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca Americana</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	S	NA	----	----
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Ragweed, common ²	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C ²	C ²	1 to 9	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant ²	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NA	C ²	1 to 3	1 to 6
Redstem ³	<i>Ammania auriculata</i>	NA	C ³	1 to 2	1 to 4
Ricefield bulrush ²	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	NA	C ²	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smallflower umbrella sedge ²	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	NA	C ²	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C	1 to 12	1 to 15
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C	1 to 9	1 to 12
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	C	NA	----	----
Yellowcress, creeping	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	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.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
BEANS, DRY (30)	1/2 - 2/3	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 - 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. Tank Mixtures for Dry Beans: - Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing, and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications. - 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. - 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. COC or MSO adjuvants can only be used in the states of CO, MN, NE, ND, and SD.
	1/2 - 1	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.
		- Do not apply more than 1 ounce PERMIT per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
	PERMIT @ 1/2 - 2/3 OZ. Plus EPTAM® 7-E @ 3 1/2 - 4 1/2 pts.	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 ounce PERMIT and 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre to 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. Rotary hoe lightly during or shortly after emergence of the beans to break any crust which occurs. - Do not apply more than 2/3 ounce PERMIT per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). - Do not use EPTAM 7-E on Adzuki beans, cowpeas (black-eyed peas, black-eyed beans), Mung beans, or garbanzo beans. Under abnormal weather conditions, stunting may occur on Gratiot, Michilite, Sanilac, Seafarer, and Seaway varieties. Do not exceed 9 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre per crop. - Do not exceed 3 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre on small white beans or green beans grown on coarse textured soils. - Do not exceed 7 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Southwestern and Southeastern regions. Do not exceed 8 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Western Region. Do not exceed 9 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Pacific Northwestern Region. Do not exceed 9 3/4 pints of EPTAM 7-E in the Northern Region. - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. - A tank mix combination of PERMIT plus EPTAM 7-E will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately. Caution: Read both the PERMIT and EPTAM 7-E labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Postemergence - Apply PERMIT over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of field corn. PERMIT Post Field Corn Applications Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT application. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications. Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by NIS or COC. Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects, or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92° F at time of application. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury. Tank Mixtures for Corn: 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.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30) (continued)	2/3 - 1 1/3	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, glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only), Ignite®, and Liberty® (LibertyLink® hybrids only) can be added.
		Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures. PERMIT and SOIL RESIDUALS in emerged corn: Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor, and dimethenamid may be tank mixed with PERMIT for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.
		- PERMIT may be applied up to 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. - Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. - Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions.
		PERMIT Soil Applications: When used exclusively with Pioneer IR field corn hybrids, PERMIT may be soil applied at the rate of 1 1/3 to 2 ounces per acre (0.062 to 0.094 pound of active ingredient per acre) for residual control of velvetleaf, common cocklebur, common lambsquarters, 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.
CORN, SWEET AND POPCORN (30)	2/3 - 1	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 ounce per acre may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.
		- No more than 2 applications of PERMIT may be made per 12-month period in sweet corn or popcorn. - Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. - Do not use PERMIT on "Jubilee" sweet corn. All varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to PERMIT. - Any injury arising from use of PERMIT is the responsibility of the user. - Do not apply COC or MSO based adjuvants with postemergent applications - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
COTTON (28)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply PERMIT as a directed spray in hooded equipment for postemergent weed control in emerged cotton. Applications may be made anytime 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.
		- Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces PERMIT per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 1 1/3 ounces per acre per 12-month period. - Also refer to the "Rotational Crop Information" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
FALLOW GROUND	2/3 - 1 1/3	Applications of PERMIT to fallow ground:
		- PERMIT may be applied up to 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. - Refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for weed control directions. Also refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restriction. - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
MILLET PEARL AND PROSO (0 Millet Forage) (50 Millet Grain and Straw) (37 Millet Hay)	1/2 - 2/3	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 if the proso millet is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 - 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: Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT application.
		Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.
		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.
		- Do not exceed 2/3 oz/A of PERMIT per 12 month period. 0 Day Pre grazing interval for grass forage for ALL animals (lactating and non-lactating). - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS																
17 PASTURE, RANGELAND, CRP AND FORAGE GRASSES/HAY (37)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Established Fields: Post Emergence Broadcast - Apply PERMIT as a broadcast application to established Pasture, Rangeland, CRP & Forage Grasses/Hay. 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. Post Emergence 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. <table><tr><th>GPA</th><th>2/3 OZ./ACRE</th><th>1 OZ./ACRE</th><th>1 1/3 OZ./ACRE</th></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>6/10 tsp.</td><td>9/10 tsp.</td><td>1 2/10 tsp.</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>5/10 tsp.</td><td>7/10 tsp.</td><td>9/10 tsp.</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>3/10 tsp.</td><td>5/10 tsp.</td><td>6/10 tsp.</td></tr></table> Post Emergence followed by Post Emergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second post emergence 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. <u>Tank Mixtures for Pasture Rangeland & CRP:</u> Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT application. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications. Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, dicamba, and Grazon® can be added. Labeled insecticides, including CONFIRM®, and labeled fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT.	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.
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.															
	- Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces of PERMIT per acre per 12 month period 0 Day pre grazing interval for lactating and non-lactating animals. - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.																	
RICE (48)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Pre-plant, at planting, preemergence and postemergence applications to rice: Pre-plant or at planting: Apply PERMIT at 2/3 ounce per acre 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 ounce per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 ounce of product (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. Seed Head Suppression: Apply PERMIT for late season application to rice at 1 to 1 1/3 ounces per acre plus 1% v/v of COC or 1/4% v/v of NIS for seed head suppression of Hemp sesbania and Northern joint vetch. <u>PERMIT Tank Mixtures for Rice:</u> Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on PERMIT application. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications. Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids, and followed by NIS, COC, or MSO. 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.																

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
RICE (48) (continued)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Pre Emerge & Pre-Plant Applications: Tank mixtures for additional pre emerge weed control, including but not limited to Bolero[®], Command[®] 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin, or quinclorac can be added. Post Emerge 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. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures. Sequential Applications: PERMIT 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.
		- PERMIT can be applied as a foliar spray or dry broadcast. - Foliar applications of PERMIT can be made at the 3 - 5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 - 4 leaves. Dry broadcast applications can be made at the 1 - 2 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 leaves or less. - PERMIT can also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of PERMIT at 1 to 1 1/3 ounce by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 ounce product by weight per acre per use season. - The addition of MSO will enhance control of emerged broadleaf weeds. - With all foliar applications of PERMIT use a minimum 3 -15 gallons of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground equipment. It is best to apply spray solutions the day they are mixed. NOTE: See "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. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least five days 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% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of PERMIT. - Do not apply within 48 days of harvest. CAUTION: To ensure product effectiveness avoid using PERMIT on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.
SORGHUM, GRAIN (MILO) (30)	2/3 - 1	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: Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to atrazine, Buctril, or 2,4-D. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.
		- Only apply PERMIT in a single application with the total application rate not to exceed 1 ounce of product by weight (0.047 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. - Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
SUGARCANE (30)	2/3 - 1 1/3	When used alone, apply PERMIT prior to planting, prior to emergence, 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 ounces by weight per acre (0.031 to 0.062 pound active ingredient per 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: Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to Asulox[®], atrazine, Callisto[®], Envoke[®], Evik[®], glyphosate, or 2,4-D. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.
		- Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions. - No more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) may be made with the total use rate not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per year. - Following application to foliage allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. - Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Apply as directed the following recropping intervals for crop safety. Planting prior to the intervals shown below may result in crop injury when using PERMIT. Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Canyon Group recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. It may be appropriate to use shorter Intervals in areas where local experience has demonstrated safety. In the event of crop failure, labeled crops may be planted back into the treated area at the user's risk for potential phytotoxicity to the subsequent crop. 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	

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

Northeast & Midwest: CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, NY, OH, PA, SD, WI, 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 Canyon Group 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 Canyon Group. To the fullest extent permitted by law, when you buy this product, you agree to accept these risks.

Canyon Group 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. CANYON GROUP MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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