



**PERMIT PLUS is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn, fallow ground, rice (except California) and sulfonylurea-tolerant soybeans.**

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>% BY WT.</b>
Halosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate.....	67.0%
Thifensulfuron-menthyl.....	8.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b> .....	<b>25.0%</b>
	<b>TOTAL 100.0%</b>

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING-AVISO

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	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For Medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-478-0798.	

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber).

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.

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**

EPA Reg. No. 81880-26-10163  
EPA Est. No.



Distributed by:  
Gowan Company  
PO Box 5569  
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product must only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Gowan Company Supplemental 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

PERMIT PLUS is a dry flowable formulation that selectively control certain broadleaf weeds and nutsedges in selected crops. PERMIT PLUS is effective both preemergence and postemergence. PERMIT PLUS can be absorbed through roots, shoots and foliage and is translocated within the plant.

### WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

PERMIT PLUS contains Group 2 herbicides. 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 PLUS or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of PERMIT PLUS 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.
- 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.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

#### Ground Applications:

Apply PERMIT PLUS uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Other common carrier solutions may be used for directed applications as long as spray contact with crop foliage is avoided. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles which provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate pressure (psi). Thoroughly clean application equipment prior to mixing PERMIT PLUS spray solutions, after PERMIT PLUS 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.

#### Aerial Applications:

This product is limited to ground application only in the State of New York. Do not apply by air in this state.

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 - 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 must be observed.

The following spray drift management directions minimize off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom should not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Point nozzles backward parallel with the air stream, never pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of PERMIT PLUS. 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 PLUS 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 - 0.5% v/v concentrations (1 - 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

**Crop oil concentrate (COC)** can be used with PERMIT PLUS 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 PLUS 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 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 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 - 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 - 4 qt/A. 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. 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 PLUS 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.
- Avoid applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 4 hours.
- Avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigation within 4 hours after application of PERMIT PLUS.
- PERMIT PLUS 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.
- Avoid spray drift outside of targeted area.
- PERMIT PLUS 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 PLUS. 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 PLUS use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following PERMIT PLUS applications.
- Under certain environmental conditions, PERMIT PLUS applied over-the-top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.
- Use of PERMIT PLUS without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.
- For best results, applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the heights defined in the "Weeds Controlled Chart" sections of this label.
- For best results Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

### USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply PERMIT PLUS using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply PERMIT PLUS 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 apply within 7 days before or after an organophosphate application. Use of soil or foliar applied systemic organophosphate insecticides on PERMIT PLUS treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.

### FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

Control typically occurs within 7 - 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions. Heavy weed infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. Good coverage with PERMIT PLUS is essential. When applying PERMIT PLUS follow "Weed Controlled Chart" of the label for improved control. When adding approved adjuvant follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvants.

- For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7 to 10 days after a postemergence application of GWN-3061 unless otherwise specified (Cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum labeled size at application, weeds that emerge after application, or weed species not on the GWN-3061 label).
- To maximize control of annual weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of GWN-3061, but do not make more than the maximum number of applications per year for each crop. (Multiple flushes of seedling, or treated perennials may re-grow from underground stems or roots).
- **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 PLUS with irrigation (1/4 - 1/2 inch maximum).
  - Preemergence applications of PERMIT PLUS 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.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PERMIT PLUS ALONE

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

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 3/4 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 1 1/2 OZ/ACRE
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	NA	S	1 to 2	1 to 6
Amaranth, spiny <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 3	1 to 6
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	S	NA	----	----
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 <sup>3</sup>	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	NA	C <sup>3</sup>	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
Cutleaf groundcherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 4
Dayflower	<i>Commelina spp.</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Dayflower, spreading	<i>Commelina diffusa</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
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	NA	C	1 to 2	1 to 2
Eclipta	<i>Ecilpta prostrata</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Flatsedge, rice <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	S <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>	1 to 9	1 to 12
Fleabane, Philadelphia	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 3/4 OZ/ACRE	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 1 1/2 OZ/ACRE
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	----	----
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	NA	----	----
Horseweed/Marestail <sup>2</sup>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	S <sup>2</sup>	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	C <sup>2</sup>	----	----
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 <sup>3</sup>	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	NA	S <sup>3</sup>	----	1 to 3
Morningglory, tail <sup>3</sup>	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	NA	S <sup>3</sup>	----	1 to 3
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Nutsedge, yellow <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cyperus exculentus</i>	S	C <sup>1</sup>	3 to 6	3 to 12
Nutsedge, purple <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	C <sup>1</sup>	3 to 6	3 to 12
Passionflower, maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	S	S	----	----
Pepperweed, field	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	S	S	----	----
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	S	S	----	----
Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 3	1 to 6
Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup>	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 9	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NA	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 3	1 to 6
Redstem <sup>3</sup>	<i>Ammannia auriculata</i>	NA	C <sup>3</sup>	1 to 2	1 to 4
Ricefield Bulrush <sup>2</sup>	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	NA	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	S	C	1 to 3	1 to 6
Shepherd's 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 <sup>2</sup>	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	NA	C <sup>2</sup>	1 to 2	1 to 4
Smartweed, Annual	<i>Polygonum spp.</i>	C	C	1 to 6	1 to 9
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	S	1 to 2	1 to 4
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>	C	C	1 to 12	1 to 15
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	NA	C	1 to 3	1 to 3
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 PLUS to control these biotypes.
3. Use maximum label rates for best results. In rice fields the addition of MSO and MSO based adjuvants will improve level of control.



CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
<b>RICE</b> <b>(NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)</b> <b>(48)</b> <b>(continued)</b>	3/4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Postemergence Applications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to Newpath®, Beyond®, Propanil, Facet®, Grasp®, and Regiment® can be added.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT PLUS.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3/4 oz/A (0.0314 lb halosulfuron and 0.0042 lb thifensulfuron) per application, with the total not to exceed 1 1/2 oz/A (0.0628 lb Halosulfuron and 0.0084 lb thifensulfuron) per 12 month period.</p> <p><b>Sequential Applications:</b></p> <p>PERMIT PLUS can be applied sequentially with other herbicides. Read all tank mix herbicide labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.</p> <p><b>PRECAUTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The addition of MSO can enhance control of emerged broadleaf weeds.</li> <li>• Apply foliar applications of PERMIT PLUS in a minimum 5 -10 gallons of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground equipment. Refer to "Weeds controlled" for specific weed height.</li> <li>• PERMIT PLUS can also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of PERMIT PLUS herbicide at 3/4 oz by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/2 oz product by weight per acre per 12 month period.</li> <li>• Refer to "Application Equipment and Instructions" section for spray drifts management techniques.</li> <li>• To ensure product effectiveness avoid using PERMIT PLUS on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.</li> <li>• Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70% - 80% of the weed foliage is exposed.</li> <li>• Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less.</li> </ul> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not apply more than 2 applications with the total application not to exceed 11/2 oz/A (0.0628 lb Halosulfuron and 0.0084 lb thifensulfuron) per 12 month period.</li> <li>• Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of PERMIT PLUS.</li> <li>• Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>SULFONYLUREA - TOLERANT SOYBEAN (STS) (88)</b>	3/4 – 1 1/2	<p><b>Preemergence or Preplant Spring Application Varieties Tolerant to Sulfonyl-Urea Herbicides (STS)</b></p> <p>Apply PERMIT PLUS at a rate of 3/4 – 1 1/2 oz/A for contact and residual control or suppression of many labeled broadleaf winter and early germinating summer annual weeds. Do not exceed 1 1/2 oz/A (0.0628 lb Halosulfuron and 0.0084 lb Thifensulfuron) per 12 month period. Make applications to actively growing weeds free of visible stresses for best activity to occur.</p> <p><b>Tank Mixtures for (STS) Soybeans:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>For enhanced control of broadleaf winter or early germinating summer annual weeds, PERMIT PLUS can be tank mixed with glyphosate and/or 2,4-D LV ester. Base the use rate of 2,4-D or glyphosate on the label range of the given product and formulation chosen and follow all other use restrictions. If emerged grasses are present, always add glyphosate to control these weeds.</p> <p>To maximize burndown of existing broadleaf weeds, always add a COC (1% v/v) and granular AMS (2 - 4 lb/A) or UAN (1 - 2% v/v) to the mix. In reduced tillage systems, do not make any tillage operation after application of PERMIT PLUS.</p> <p>While no instances of crop injury to sulfonyl-urea tolerant varieties have been seen from spring preplant or preemergence applications in research trials, not all soybeans have been screened for tolerance to PERMIT PLUS. Please consult with local seen agronomists for herbicide tolerance information. Do not apply PERMIT PLUS if plans include planting Adzuki beans as unacceptable crop injury could result.</p> <p>3/4</p> <p><b>Postemergence Applications to Soybean Varieties Tolerant to Sulfonyl-Urea Herbicides (STS)</b></p> <p>Apply PERMIT PLUS at a rate of 3/4 oz/A (0.0314 lb halosulfuron and 0.0042 lb thifensulfuron) for contact and residual control of many broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. Apply PERMIT PLUS once per season as a postemergence treatment to varieties which are sulfonyl-urea tolerant (STS). Apply PERMIT PLUS from V2 through R2 stage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3/4 oz/A (0.0314 lb halosulfuron and 0.0042 lb thifensulfuron) per application. Not to exceed 1 1/2 oz/A (0.0628 lb Halosulfuron and 0.0084 lb thifensulfuron) per 12 month period.</p> <p><b>Tank Mixtures for Soybeans:</b></p> <p>PERMIT PLUS can be tank mixed with glyphosate or glufosinate if the soybean variety has the respective herbicide tolerant trait. Other herbicides can be tank mixed with PERMIT PLUS. Read all tank mix herbicide labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.</p> <p>Always add a NIS (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) or COC (1% v/v) and granular AMS (2 - 4 lb/A) or UAN (1 - 2% v/v) to the mix. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds free of stress for best activity to occur.</p>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
SULFONYLUREA - TOLERANT SOYBEAN (STS) (88) (continued)	3/4	<b>Apply only to Sulfonyl-Urea Herbicides (STS) or severe crop injury will result.</b> Occasional phytotoxicity symptoms may appear on some susceptible sulfonyl-urea tolerant varieties when this product is applied post emergent. Possible symptoms could include stunting (seen as a reduction in leaf size or internode length), yellowing leaves and/or red veins, and necrosis of the leaves and petioles. In varieties evaluated that have exhibited these symptoms, crop has quickly recovered after metabolizing the product. The potential for soybean injury is most pronounced with applications made during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating weather or temperature conditions, or with applications to soybeans under stress.
		<b>PRECAUTIONS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for specific weed control directions.</li> <li>Refer to "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.</li> </ul> <b>RESTRICTIONS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing or feeding of treated soybean forage/silage and hay is prohibited.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 1 1/2 oz (0.0628 lb Halosulfuron and 0.0084 lb thifensulfuoron) per 12 month period.</li> </ul>
FALLOW GROUND (30)	3/4 - 1 1/2	Apply PERMIT PLUS to fallow ground at use rates of 3/4 - 1 1/2 oz of product by weight per acre. <b>Tank Mixtures</b> This product may be applied in combination with other products that are registered for the same application. 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.
		<b>PRECAUTIONS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for specific weed control directions.</li> <li>Refer to Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.</li> </ul> <b>RESTRICTIONS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" for applicable rotational crop information.</li> <li>Do not apply more than 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 3 oz/A (0.126 lb Halosulfuron and 0.017 lb thifensulfuoron) per 12 month period.</li> </ul>

#### 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. 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 PLUS 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 (Months after treatment with PERMIT PLUS)

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
IR/IMR Field corn	0	
Soybeans (Sulfonyl-urea Tolerant)	0	
Rice	0	
IT Field corn	1	
Normal Field corn	1	
Dry Beans	1.5	
Sugarcane	1.5	
Barley (winter)	2	
Forage Grasses	2	
Oats	2	
Proso Millet	2	
Rye (winter)	2	
Seed corn	2	
Sorghums	2	
Spring cereal crops	2	
Wheat (winter)	2	
Popcorn, Sweetcorn	3	
Cotton	4	
Peanuts	6	
Tomato (transplant)	8	2 months in the northeast, Midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Alfalfa	9	
Clovers	9	
Field Peas	9	
Peas	9	
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins, Squash	9	2 months in the southeast
Cucumbers	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Soybeans	9	Where pH is less than 7.5 the interval is 2 months
Melons	9	2 months in the southeast and TX



Snap Beans	9	2 months in the northeast, Midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Peppers	10	3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	
Radish	15	
Cabbage	15	
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Mint	18	
Broccoli, Cauliflower, Collards	18	
Leeks, Onions	18	
Lettuce crops	18	
Sunflowers	21	
Sugar beet (Michigan only)	24	
Sugar beet and Red beet	24	Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation required, the interval is 36 months
Spinach	21	
Sugar beet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)*	36	
Strawberries	36	

\*Also includes other regions where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required.

**Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.**

#### STATE REGISTRATION LIST

**Southeast:** AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, Puerto Rico

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

### **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 HANDLING:** 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. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, 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 EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'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.

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