OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 11, 2025

Dennese Grimm
Registration Specialist
Canyon Group LLC
370 S. Main St., Yuma, AZ 85364

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Increase lower application rate for Grasses grown for seed. Label updates and change of primary brand name to PERMIT.
Product Name: PERMIT
EPA Registration Number: 81880-2
Application Dates: 02/02/2023; 12/06/2022; 06/29/2024
Case Numbers: 00481347; 00482090; 00619870

Dear Dennese Grimm:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or

claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Francisco Llarena-Arias at llarena-arias.francisco@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Boukedes

Digitally signed by Alexandra Boukedes
Date: 2025.09.11 16:06:57 -04'00'

Alexandra Boukedes, Acting Senior Advisor
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

HALOSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Permit®
Herbicide

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

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

Contains 0.75 lb active ingredient per lb of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call toll free 1-888-478-0798	

[See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.]

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
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 thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SECTION OF PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

NET CONTENTS _____ OZ

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

Produced For:
Canyon Group LLC.
C/O Gowan Company, LLC
PO Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

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

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

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

Contact 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, LLC at 1-800-883-1844.

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APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom - Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft - Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
SHIELDED SPRAYERS - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.
WIND - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sensitive areas:
Pesticides must 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 Herbicide. 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 must be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

ADJUVANTS

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

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

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

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

TANK MIXES

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

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

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (containing 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

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

USE PRECAUTIONS

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

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

FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

The level of weed control following PERMIT Herbicide application is dependent upon application rate, method, weed species, size and infestation intensity at application time, and growing conditions. Soon after PERMIT Herbicide 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.**

- Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air.
- **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 Herbicide with irrigation (1/4 - 1/2 inch maximum).
  - Preemergence applications of PERMIT Herbicide when weed coverage prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.
- **For postemergence applications:**
  - Treat young actively growing broadleaf weeds 1 - 3 inches in height. Larger weeds may not be adequately controlled.
  - Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3 - 5 leaf stage.
  - Wait to overhead sprinkler irrigate for 2 - 3 days after a postemergence application.
  - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
  - Use of PERMIT Herbicide without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PERMIT ALONE

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

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

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

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 2/3 OZ/A	WEED HEIGHT (IN) 1 to 1 1/3 OZ/A
Yellowcress, creeping	*Rorippa sylvestris*	C	C	1 to 2	1 to 4

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
ARTICHOKE	1 – 2	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply as a directed application either side of the row and winter ditches while avoiding crop foliage. • **Row Middle -** Apply PERMIT between rows of perennial artichokes for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Applications must be made when oxalis is in full bloom. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. To maximize nutsedge control, apply when plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage.
	PRECAUTIONS: • For best results, use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution). • Use rates are broadcast per acre. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. • PERMIT may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of artichokes if sprayed directly. This product is available to the end-user /grower solely to the extent that the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the end-user/grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** apply by air. • Minimum of 14 days between applications. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 5 days of harvest.	
BEANS, DRY	1/2 – 2/3	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre. **Preplant or At Planting:** **Incorporation -** Apply and incorporate 1/2 to 2/3 oz/A PERMIT with EPTAM® 7E (EPA Reg. No. 10163-283, EPTC) at a depth of approximately 2 inches just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM 7-E (EPTC) label for specific incorporation directions. **Direct-seeded:** • **Preemergence -** Apply PERMIT after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Postemergence -** Apply PERMIT when plants have 1 to 3 trifoliate leaves, but before flowering. Applications with a weed size of 6 inches or below will allow for the greatest control. Make only one broadcast post-application per year. **Tank Mixtures for Dry Beans:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. • Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control can be added. • Tank mixtures for postemergent grass control, including but not limited to TARGA® (EPA Reg No. 33906-9-81880, Quizalofop-P-Ethyl) or other graminicides can be added.
	Preplant or At Planting, Direct Seeded, Preemergence, and Postemergence applications: **PRECAUTIONS:** • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. • Not all varieties have been tested for resistance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality. • Use of COC or MSO adjuvant may cause temporary crop response when plants are under stress. **RESTRICTIONS:** • COC or MSO adjuvants can only be used in the states of CO, MN, NE, ND, and SD. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 2/3 oz/A (0.031 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A of (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. (Includes all applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
[BEANS, DRY (*Cont'd*)]	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.
	Row Middle/Furrow application: **PRECAUTIONS:** • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. (Includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). • Minimum of 14 days between applications. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 30 days of harvest.	
[13-07A CANEBERRY SUBGROUP (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)**]**	[3/4 – 2]	[Apply PERMIT uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. • Apply as a broadcast application to the ground on either side of the row. Applications of PERMIT should must be made pre-emergence up to and including primocane burndown. **DO NOT** apply to developing primocanes in season until hardened off. Stunting of the canes is possible following applications. • **Preemergence and Postemergence directed application for control of labeled weeds:** Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control. • **Postemergence directed application for control of nutsedge:** Apply a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage.]
	[PRECAUTIONS: • Contact of PERMIT with the caneberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves. • For best results, use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution).Use rates are broadcast per acre. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. • Use a shielded boom is recommended. **RESTRICTIONS:** • For preemergence control, **DO NOT** apply PERMIT if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • **DO NOT** apply to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. • **DO NOT** contact foliage or green wood renewal canes with SANDEA. Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green canes will result in plant injury. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of PERMIT per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** apply by air. • **DO NOT** apply to plants established less than one year or to plants under stress. • **DO NOT** apply to developing primocanes in season until hardened off. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 14 days of harvest.]	
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground and apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air. **Postemergence -** Apply PERMIT over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike-through layby stage of field corn. **<u>Tank Mixtures for Corn:</u>** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles. Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, topramezone, atrazine, bromoxynil octanoate, mesotrione, dicamba, tembotrione or YUKON® (EPA Reg. No. 81880-6-10163, Halosulfuron-methyl and Sodium salt of dicamba) can be added.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (*Cont'd*)		Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to nicosulfuron, Beacon® (EPA Reg. No. 10163-376, primisulfuron-methyl), or nicosulfuron and rimsulfuron can be added. Tank mixtures for additional post emerge grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Roundup® brands or glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or glufosinate and glufosinate-resistant trait hybrids only can be added. Tank mixtures for residual control of foxtails and other grasses, including but not limited to, alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor, dimethenamid, and pyroxasulfone can be added.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** allow grazing of domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage for 30 days following application to foliage.Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
CORN, SWEET AND POPCORN	2/3 - 1	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air. Apply PERMIT over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of the corn. If necessary, a sequential treatment of this product at 2/3 oz/A may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT**.** • Not all varieties have been tested for resistance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A) per year when using reduced application rates. • **DO NOT** use PERMIT on "Jubilee" sweet corn. • **DO NOT** apply COC or MSO based adjuvants with postemergent applications. • **DO NOT** allow grazing of domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage for 30 days following application to foliage. • **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
COTTON	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 any time after cotton emergence until row closure inhibits use of hooded spray equipment. The applicator is responsible for maintaining proper spray speed and equipment position so spray mist does not contact cotton plants.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A) per year when using reduced application rates. • Minimum of 14 days between applications. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 28 days of harvest.	
FALLOW GROUND	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground with specified surfactant to fallow ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
MILLET, PROSO	1/2 - 2/3	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air. Millet Growth Stage: PERMIT, alone, can be applied from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence). Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of PERMIT Herbicide if the proso millet is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. Applications must be made after weed emergence and actively growing. If adding a tank mix, refer to the tank mix section of this label.

<table>
<tr><th>CROP</th><th>OZ/ACRE</th><th>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>Tank Mixtures for Millets:</u>
It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.

Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, and dicamba can be added.
Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT.
Listed day intervals following an application of PERMIT.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Crop</th><th colspan="3">All Animals (Lactating and Non-lactating)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)</th><th>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)</th><th>Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Millet Forage</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Millet Grain</td><td>N/A</td><td>50</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Millet Straw</td><td>N/A</td><td>50</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Millet Hay</td><td>N/A</td><td>37</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT.
• There is no pregrazing interval for ALL animals (lactating and non-lactating) for grass forage.
RESTRICTIONS:
• DO NOT exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 2/3 oz/A (0.031 lb ai/A).
• DO NOT make more than 1 application.
• DO NOT apply more than 2/3 oz/A (0.031 lb ai/A) per year.
• DO NOT apply within 0 days of harvesting millet forage.
• DO NOT apply within 50 days of millet grain and millet straw harvest.
• DO NOT apply within 37 days of millet hay harvest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CROP GROUP 17 PASTURE, RANGELAND, CRP AND FORAGE GRASSES/HAY</td><td>2/3 – 1 1/3</td><td>Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air.
<u>Established Fields</u>
• Postemergence Broadcast – Apply PERMIT as a broadcast application to established Pasture, Rangeland, CRP & Forage Grasses/Hay. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants. It is advised to make an application as soon as possible after removal of hay or before weeds exceed label height restriction. Wait for at least 48 hours after application before irrigation.
• Postemergence Spot Treatment – Apply PERMIT as a spot treatment application to established Pasture, Rangeland, CRP or Forage Grasses/Hay. Spot treatments will be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast field rates and not exceeding the maximum application rate. Water volume must 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/A</th><th>1 oz/A</th><th>1 1/3 oz/A</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>
Postemergence followed by Postemergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Applications rate must not exceed 3/4 oz/A in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants.

<u>Tank Mixtures for Pasture Rangeland & CRP:</u>
It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.

Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, dicamba, and picloram can be added.
Labeled insecticides, and labeled fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT.

Listed day intervals following an application of PERMIT.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">CROP</th><th colspan="3">Lactating and Non-lactating Animals</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)</th><th>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)</th><th>Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay</td><td>0</td><td>37</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
		PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. • There is no pregrazing interval for lactating and non-lactating animals. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A) per year. • Minimum of 14 days between applications**.** • For spot application, **DO NOT** exceed 0.031 oz/1000 ft^2. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 37 days of harvest.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
[11-10 POME FRUIT GROUP **(West of the Rockies)** (Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)]	[3/4 - 2]	[Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre • **Postemergence application for control of nutsedge:** Apply PERMIT as a single broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row when nutsedge is fully emerged (early – midsummer) Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, apply PERMIT later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, do not apply if nutsedge has exceeded 12 inches in height. • **Preemergence and Postemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:** Apply PERMIT as a single or sequential broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a postemergence broad spectrum type herbicide. Preemergence applications of PERMIT when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.]
		[PRECAUTIONS: • For best results, use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution). • Avoid spray contact with tree foliage and fruit with spray or drift. • Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F at the time of application. • **DO NOT** concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • **DO NOT** apply to trees established in a permanent orchard less than one calendar year. • **DO NOT** apply to nursery stock. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 14 days of harvest.]
[11-10 POME FRUIT GROUP **(East of the Rockies)** Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties,	[1/2 – 1]	[Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. • **Postemergence application for control of nutsedge:** Apply PERMIT as a single broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, apply PERMIT when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of PERMIT. • **Preemergence and Postemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:** Apply PERMIT as a single or sequential broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row based on weed pressure. For best results, apply to bare ground. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide. Preemergence applications of PERMIT when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.]

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
and/or hybrids of these]	**[PRECAUTIONS:** • For best results, use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution). • Avoid spray or drift contact with tree foliage and fruit. • Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F at the time of application. • **DO NOT** concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • **DO NOT** apply to trees established in a permanent orchard less than one calendar year. • **DO NOT** apply to nursery stock. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 14 days of harvest.]	
HAZELNUTS	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre. Apply PERMIT as a directed spray to established hazelnut trees. Established trees are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a period of at least 12 months, and where the soil has firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. • Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing PERMIT with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, or severe damage or death may result. • Labeled rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications reduce the broadcast rate of PERMIT in proportion to the area actually sprayed. For all applications, adjust the rate of PERMIT to account for high volume output nozzles, such as off-center nozzles, and overlaps in the spray pattern. Use of controlled droplet application, spot application, irrigation, or chemigation equipment for application of this product is not recommended due to variations in the actual application rate. Excessive application rates can result in severe tree injury or death. • Use a maximum of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A) of PERMIT per acre on coarse textured soils classified as sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter. **DO NOT** apply to gravely soils. For the best results apply PERMIT in the spring when nutsedge is not drought stressed and maximize the interval between application and subsequent irrigation. • Mechanical cultivation or mowing may be required to control weed species not on the PERMIT label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil. • If PERMIT is applied to trees that have been weakened by or recovering from stress caused by, but not limited to, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, winter injury, soil pan of any type, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage, severe injury or death may result. Application of PERMIT to weakened or stressed trees as described, especially in soils with less than 1% organic matter, significantly increases the probability of severe injury or death. • PERMIT may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for control of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of PERMIT per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year, on coarse-textured soils classified as sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year, on soils with less than 1% organic matter. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 1 day of harvest. • **DO NOT** apply to gravely soils.	

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RICE	2/3 - 1 1/3	Use a minimum of 3 to 15 gal of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre for ground equipment. It is best to apply spray solutions the day they are mixed. **Pre-plant, at planting, preemergence and postemergence applications to rice** • **Pre-plant or At planting:** Apply PERMIT at 2/3 oz/A in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. If this product is applied pre-plant burn down, refer to "TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING" table in complete directions for use. • **Preemergence and Postemergence:** Apply PERMIT for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply PERMIT at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 oz/A of product (0.062 lb ai/A) per year. • **Seed Head Suppression:** Apply PERMIT for late season application to rice at 1 to 1 1/3 oz/A plus 1% v/v of COC or 1/4 % v/v of NIS for seed head suppression of hemp sesbania and Northern joint vetch **PERMIT Tank Mixtures for Rice:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Before mixing in the spray tank, test the compatibility mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. Refer to "Mixing Instructions" for adding individual formulations into the spray tank. Tank mixtures must not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury. • **Preemergent & Pre-Plant Applications:** Tankmixtures for additional preemergent weed control, including but not limited to thiobencarb, clomazone, glyphosate, pendimethalin, or quinclorac can be added. • **Postemergent Applications:** Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to triclopyr, triethylamine salt, propanil and propanil products, carfentrazone-ethyl, quinclorac, bentazon, bensulfuron methyl, penoxsulam, bispyribac-sodium, imazethapyr, imazamox, and 2-4-D can be added. • **Sequential Applications:** PERMIT herbicide may be applied sequentially with thiobencarb, cyhalofop, bispyribac-sodium, and carfentrazone-ethyl. Refer to the product labels for application information, restrictions, and precautions. Tank mixtures for post emerge grass control, including but not limited to imazethapyr, imazamox, propanil, quinclorac, penoxsulam, and bispyribac-sodium can be added. Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with PERMIT.
	PRECAUTIONS: • PERMIT can be applied as a foliar spray. • Foliar applications of PERMIT can be made at the 3 to 5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 to 4 leaves. • The addition of MSO will enhance control of emerged broadleaf weeds. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. • For best results apply spray solutions the day they are mixed. • Rice fields and checks may be irrigated to maintain water level, but this may reduce weed control. • Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70% to 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less. • To ensure product effectiveness avoid using PERMIT on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply within 48 days of harvest. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of PERMIT. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
[13-07F SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT **(East of the Rockies)** Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry;	[1/2 – 1]	[Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. • **Preemergence and Postemergence directed application for control of labeled weeds:** Apply PERMIT as a single or sequential directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row. If small weeds are present, tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control. Preemergence applications of PERMIT when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity. • **Postemergence directed application for control of nutsedge:** Apply PERMIT as a single directed spray application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3- leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply PERMIT when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of PERMIT.]

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these]	**[PRECAUTIONS:** • For best results, use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution). • Contact of PERMIT with the grape vines must be avoided. Contact will result in leaf chlorosis and distortion with possible shortening of shoot internodes. • Use of a shielded boom is advised. • PERMIT may not control ALS-resistant weeds. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • **DO NOT** apply to vines established in a permanent vineyard for less than one year or to plants under stress. • **DO NOT** apply to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. • **DO NOT** contact foliage with PERMIT. Uptake via contacted foliage will result in plant injury. • **DO NOT** apply to nursery stock. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 14 days of harvest.]	
SORGHUM, GRAIN (MILO) (30)	2/3 - 1	Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air. **Postemergence -** Apply PERMIT from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence). Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of PERMIT if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. **Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum:** It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to atrazine, bromoxynil octanoate, dicamba and diglycolamine salt, or 2,4-D.
	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.**DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year. • **DO NOT** apply more 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A) per year.	
[SOYBEAN (soybean seed)]	[2/3 – 1 1/3]	[Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air. **Preplant Burndown–Fall Application** Apply PERMIT as a fall burndown herbicide and/or preventative application for control or suppression of many broadleaf winter annual weeds prior to planting soybeans the following spring. If broadleaf weeds are present, always add a high quality COC (1 to 2% v/v) and granular AMS (2 to 4 lb/A) or UAN (1 to 2% v/v) to the mix. Apply PERMIT anytime from after harvest until the ground freezes. **DO NOT** apply PERMIT to frozen ground. **Tank Mixtures for Soybeans:** 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 enhanced control of broadleaf winter annual weeds, or if heavy populations exist at the time of application, PERMIT can be tank mixed with 2,4-D Amine or LV ester formulation. Base the use rate of 2,4-D on the label range of the given product and formulation chosen. PERMIT can be tanked mixed with any other herbicide having a registration allowing for fall application.]

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
[SOYBEAN (soybean seed) (continued)]	[2/3 – 1 1/3]	[To control emerged grass weeds, add glyphosate to the mix. The efficacy of PERMIT against labeled broadleaf winter annual weeds is directly correlated to application success in allowing the product to contact emerged plants and to reach the soil surface. For the latter, applications on top of heavy crop residue may lead to reduced efficacy. In no-till systems, the best practice to follow is to apply PERMIT prior to operations that cut and redistribute crop residues (i.e. stalk chopping of corn stalks). For reduced tillage systems (fall chisel plowing, disking, etc.), apply PERMIT after any fall tillage passes are made so as to ensure that the product stays in the upper few inches of the soil profile where weed germination primarily occurs. While no instances of crop injury have been seen from fall-applied applications in research trials, not all soybean varieties have been screened for resistance to PERMIT. Consult with local seed agronomists for herbicide resistance information. **DO NOT** apply PERMIT if plans include planting Adzuki beans as unacceptable crop injury could result. **Preemergence or Preplant Spring Application Varieties Resistant to Sulfonyl-Urea Herbicides Only** For contact and residual control or suppression of many labeled broadleaf winter and early-germinating summer annual weeds, make applications of PERMIT 21 days before planting until prior to emergence (cracking). Make applications to actively growing weeds free of visible stresses for best activity to occur. To maximize burndown of existing broadleaf weeds, always add a COC (1% v/v) and granular AMS (2 to 4 lb/A) or UAN (1 to 2% v/v) to the mix. **Tank Mixtures for Soybeans:** For enhanced control of broadleaf winter or early-germinating summer annual weeds, PERMIT 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. In reduced tillage systems, do not make any tillage operation after application of PERMIT. 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. While no instances of crop injury to sulfonyl-urea resistant varieties have been seen from spring preplant or preemergence applications in research trials, not all soybeans have been screened for resistance to PERMIT. Consult with local seen agronomists for herbicide resistance information. **DO NOT** apply PERMIT if plans include planting Adzuki beans as unacceptable crop injury could result. **Postemergence Applications to Soybean Varieties Resistant to Sulfonyl-Urea Herbicides Only** For contact and residual control of many broadleaf weeds and nutsedge, apply PERMIT as a postemergence treatment to sulfonyl-urea resistant soybean varieties only. Applications can be applied from V2 through V4 stage. If the resistant soybean variety selected is stacked with a glyphosate resistant trait, then glyphosate must be tank mixed with PERMIT. Base the use rate of glyphosate on the label range of the given product and formulation chosen and follow all other use restrictions. Applications can be applied form V2 through V4 stage. Always add a NIS (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) or COC (1% v/v) and granular AMS (2 to 4 lb/A) or UAN (1 to 2% v/v) to the mix. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds free of stress for best activity to occur. **Tank Mixtures for Soybeans:** 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. PERMIT can be tank mixed with other registered postemergence soybean herbicides unless specifically restricted by those product labels. **DO NOT** apply PERMIT postemergence to straight glyphosate-resistant or conventional soybean varieties as severe crop injury will result. Occasional phytotoxicity symptoms may appear on some susceptible sulfonyl-urea resistant 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.]
	[PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A) per year. • **DO NOT** allow grazing or feeding of treated soybean forage/silage and hay. • **DO NOT** apply PERMIT within 88 days of harvest.]	

<table>
<tr><th>CROP</th><th>OZ/ACRE</th><th>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</th></tr>
<tr><td>SUGARCANE</td><td>2/3 - 1 1/3</td><td>Apply PERMIT in a minimum of 15 gallons of water when applying by ground. Apply in 3 to 15 gallons of water when applying by air.

When used alone, apply PERMIT prior to planting, prior to emergence or after the emergence of the sugarcane, and until row closure. Mechanical cultivation may be required to control weed species not on the label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.

Apply PERMIT at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A (0.031 to 0.062 lb ai/A) in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sugarcane.
<u>Tank Mixtures for Sugarcane:</u>
It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.

Tank mixtures with PERMIT can include, but are not limited to asulam, sodium salt, atrazine, mesotrione, trifloxysulfuron-sodium, ametryn, glyphosate, or 2,4-D.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT.
RESTRICTIONS:
• Following application to foliage allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.
• DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest.
• DO NOT exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A).
• DO NOT make more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) per year.
• DO NOT apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED</td><td>3/4 – 1 1/3</td><td>ESTABLISHED GRASSES
PERMIT may be applied to established grass grown for seed after at least one grass seed crop has been harvested.

For postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge found in established grasses grown for seed, apply 3/4 to 1 1/3 oz/A(0.035 to 0.062 lbs. ai/A).

For postemergence applications, use 0.25 to 0.5% NIS concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, do not exceed 1 quart of surfactant per acre. Use only NIS which contains at least 80% active material. Refer to the surfactant label and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions.

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established grasses are resistant to application of this product:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Established Cool-Season Grasses</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bentgrass, creeping
(Agrostis stolonifera)</td><td>Fescue, fine
(Festuca rubra)</td><td>Ryegrass, perennial
(Lolium perenne)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blue Grass, Kentucky
(Poa pratensis)</td><td>Fescue, tall
(Festuca arundinacea)</td><td>Orchardgrass
(Dactylis glomerata L.)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">PRECAUTIONS:
• This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours.
• This product may be used on labeled grass seed crops that are well established, defined as having at least one grass seed crop harvested. Allow grass to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application. *See specific use directions for spring planted tall fescue.
• Avoid application of PERMIT when grass seed crops or weeds are under stress conditions, including drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage, since crop injury and poor weed control may result.
• Applications made in late fall or spring when grass seed crops are actively growing may result in injury.
• Certain perennial ryegrass varieties have shown sensitivity to sulfonylurea herbicides.
• Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT.

RESTRICTIONS:
• DO NOT apply as an over the top spray to desirable shrubs or trees.
• DO NOT exceed the specified amount of surfactant due to the potential for crop injury at higher rates.
• DO NOT exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A).
• DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
• DO NOT apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year.
• Minimum of 14 days between applications.</td></tr>
</table>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	3/4 - 1 1/3	**SPRING PLANTED TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED WEST OF THE CASCADES** For postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds, apply 3/4 to 1 1/3 oz/A (0.035 to 0.062 lb ai/A). Apply as a broadcast spray in a minimum of 10 gallons of water/acre to new establishment seedling tall fescue in the spring once the first tiller of the crop is established. Applications for the control of sharppoint fluvellin must be made when the basal diameter of the weed is the size of a U.S. quarter, or smaller, and before stem elongation or runner formation. Tank mixing PERMIT with pyraflufen ethyl, pyrasulfotole, or saflufenacil and/or other herbicides will improve weed control. 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.
	PRECAUTIONS: • This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours. • Avoid application of PERMIT when grass seed crops or weeds are under stress since crop injury and poor weed control may result. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply as an over the top spray to desirable shrubs or trees. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

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

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	0	
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast, 3 months in TX
Broccoli	18	
Cabbage	15	
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, Normal Field and IT Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Pop	3	
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	2 months in the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast, 3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce crops	18	
Melons	9	2 months in the Southeast and TX
Mint	15	
Oats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas, Field	9	
Peppers	10	3 months in TX
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in the Southeast

Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	
Rice	0	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	Where soil pH is less than 7.5 the interval is 5 months
Spinach	24	
Squash	9	2 months in the Southeast
Strawberries	36	
Sugarbeet (Michigan only)	21	
Sugarbeet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)	36	
Sugarbeet and Red Beet	24	Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required, the time interval is 36 months.
Sugarcane	0	
Sunflowers	18	
Tomato	8	2 months in the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast, 3 months in TX
Wheat (winter)	2	

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 must be disposed of in a landfill for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.
CONTAINER HANDLING:
For plastic containers less than or equal to 50 pounds: 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. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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 Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILTY 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 extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

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

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

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Formulated in the United States using Active Ingredient made in Japan.
Manufactured by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.
All other brands are registered trademarks of their respective owners.

[Note to reviewer: Text in brackets is optional language]

[EPA Text (To EPA 8-28-25)]

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

HALOSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

PERMIT®
Herbicide

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

This supplemental label expires on August 28, 2027 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA REG. No. 81880-2

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

Contains 0.75 lb active ingredient per lb of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Read the entire label before using this product.

- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	3/4 – 1 1/3	**ESTABLISHED GRASSES** PERMIT may be applied to established grass grown for seed after at least one grass seed crop has been harvested. For postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge found in established grasses grown for seed, apply 3/4 to 1 1/3 oz/A (0.035 to 0.062 lbs. ai/A). For postemergence applications, use 0.25 to 0.5% NIS concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, do not exceed 1 quart of surfactant per acre. Use only NIS which contains at least 80% active material. Refer to the surfactant label and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions. When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established grasses are resistant to application of this product:

Established Cool-Season Grasses		
Bentgrass, creeping (*Agrostis stolonifera*)	Fescue, fine (*Festuca rubra*)	Ryegrass, perennial (*Lolium perenne*)
Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*)	Fescue, tall (*Festuca arundinacea*)	Orchardgrass *(Dactylis glomerata L.*)

ACCEPTED

Sep 11, 2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 81880-2

	PRECAUTIONS: • This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours. • This product may be used on labeled grass seed crops that are well established, defined as having at least one grass seed crop harvested. Allow grass to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application. *See specific use directions for spring planted tall fescue. • Avoid application of PERMIT when grass seed crops or weeds are under stress conditions, including drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage, since crop injury and poor weed control may result. • Applications made in late fall or spring when grass seed crops are actively growing may result in injury. • Certain perennial ryegrass varieties have shown sensitivity to sulfonylurea herbicides. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply as an over the top spray to desirable shrubs or trees. • **DO NOT** exceed the specified amount of surfactant due to the potential for crop injury at higher rates. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per year. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	3/4 - 1 1/3	**SPRING PLANTED TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED WEST OF THE CASCADES** For postemergence control of listed broadleaf weeds, apply 3/4 to 1 1/3 oz/A (0.035 to 0.062 lb ai/A). Apply as a broadcast spray in a minimum of 10 gallons of water/acre to new establishment seedling tall fescue in the spring once the first tiller of the crop is established. Applications for the control of sharppoint fluvellin must be made when the basal diameter of the weed is the size of a U.S. quarter, or smaller, and before stem elongation or runner formation. Tank mixing PERMIT with pyraflufen ethyl, pyrasulfotole, or saflufenacil and/or other herbicides will improve weed control. 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.
	PRECAUTIONS: • This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours. • Avoid application of PERMIT when grass seed crops or weeds are under stress since crop injury and poor weed control may result. • Refer to "Mixing Instructions", "Use Precautions", and "For Optimum Results" for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** apply as an over the top spray to desirable shrubs or trees. • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year. • Minimum of 14 days between applications.	
HAZELNUTS	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre. Apply PERMIT as a directed spray to established hazelnut trees. Established trees are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a period of at least 12 months, and where the soil has firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. • Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing PERMIT with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, or severe damage or death may result. • Labeled rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications reduce the broadcast rate of PERMIT in proportion to the area actually sprayed. For all applications, adjust the rate of PERMIT to account for high volume output nozzles, such as off-center nozzles, and overlaps in the spray pattern. Use of controlled droplet application, spot application, irrigation, or chemigation equipment for application of this product is not recommended due to variations in the actual application rate. Excessive application rates can result in severe tree injury or death. • Use a maximum of 1 oz/A (0.047 lb ai/A) of PERMIT per acre on coarse textured soils classified as sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter. **DO NOT** apply to gravely soils. For the best results apply PERMIT in the spring when nutsedge is not drought stressed and maximize the interval between application and subsequent irrigation. • Mechanical cultivation or mowing may be required to control weed species not on the PERMIT label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil. • If PERMIT is applied to trees that have been weakened by or recovering from stress caused by, but not limited to, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, winter injury, soil pan of any type, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage, severe injury or death may result. Application of PERMIT to weakened or stressed trees as described, especially in soils with less than 1% organic matter, significantly increases the probability of severe injury or death. • PERMIT may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for control of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.

	PRECAUTIONS: • Refer to “Mixing Instructions”, “Use Precautions”, and “For Optimum Results” for detailed and important use information on the application of PERMIT. **RESTRICTIONS:** • **DO NOT** exceed the Maximum Single Application Rate of 1 1/3 oz/A (0.062 lb ai/A). • **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of PERMIT per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb ai/A) per year, on coarse-textured soils classified as sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A) per year, on soils with less than 1% organic matter. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest. • **DO NOT** apply to gravely soils.

NET CONTENTS_____

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Produced For:
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