Payload Herbicide

GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND NON-CROP AREAS.

Active Ingredient By Wt
* Flumioxazin ........................................ 51%
Other Ingredients ................................... 49%
Total .................................................. 100%
* (2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H,1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione)

Payload® Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.
EPA Reg. No. 59639-120
EPA Est. 11773-IA-1®, 39578-TX-1®, 5905-IA-1®
Superscript is first letter of lot number.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

NET WEIGHT 12 POUNDS
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID
If inhaled:
- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
- 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.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact work- ers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

APPLICATION SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water; to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when dis- posing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precau- tions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures. Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these meth- ods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur will min- imize water runoff and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact work- ers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during applica- tion. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this prod- uct that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Pro- tection Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nursery- es, or greenhouses.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT, LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire Label including this Disclaimer, Risks of Using this Product, Limited War- ranty, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT; rather, return the unopened product within 15 days of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT

The Buyer and User (referred to collectively here- in as “Buyer”) of this product should be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated with the use of this product which are impossible to elimi- nate. These risks include, but are not limited to, injury to plants and crops to which this product is applied, lack of control of the target pests or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds to this product, injury caused by drift, and injury to rotational crops caused by carry- over in the soil. Such risks of crop injury, non-perfor- mance, resistance or other unintended consequenc- es are unavoidable and may result because of such factors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, presence of other materials either applied in the tank mix with this product or prior to application of this product, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, (or a combination of such factors) all of which are factors beyond the control of, Valent. The Buyer should be aware that these inherent (continued)

unintended risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or otherwise affect the crop such that additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept these risks THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, AGrees THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLI- CATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER. Valent shall not be responsible for losses or damag- es (including, but not limited to, loss of yield, increased expenses of farming the crop or such incidental, con- sequential or special damages that may be claimed) resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer assumes all risks asso- ciated with the use of this product in any manner or under conditions not specifically directed or approved on the label.

LIMITED WARRANTY
Valent warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the label, under aver- age use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consis- tent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
To the fullest extent allowed by law, Valent or Seller is not liable for any incidental, consequential, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not lim- ited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings, emotional or men- tal distress and/or exemplary damages. TO THE FULL- EST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAX- IMUM LIABILITY OF VALENT OR SELLER FOR ANY (continued)

(continued)
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Payload Herbicide is a selective herbicide to maintain bare ground non-crop areas when used in accordance with this label. Payload Herbicide is effective as a pre-emergence and/or postemergence herbicide for control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds.

Payload Herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting proto-porphyrinogen oxidase, an essential enzyme required by plants for chlorophyll biosynthesis. Seedling weeds are controlled preemergence when exposed to sunlight following contact with the soil applied herbicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
• Do not incorporate into soil after application.
• Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
• Do not apply more than 12 oz of Payload Herbicide per acre per application.
• Do not apply more than 24 oz of Payload Herbicide per acre per year.
• Do not apply to moist or wet desirable plant foliage.
• Do not apply within 300 feet of non-dormant pome or stone fruit crops.

USE PRECAUTIONS
• Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light sandy soil when there is little to no likelihood of rainfall soon after may result in off target movement and possible damage to actively growing susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Do not apply when these soil and environmental conditions are present.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to herbicides in various modes of action classes. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if the same class of chemistry/mode of action herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years. These resistant biotypes may not be adequately controlled by herbicides in a mode of action class for which resistance has developed. A gradual or total loss of weed control may occur over time. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To Delay Herbicide Resistance
• Avoid the use of herbicides that have a similar target site mode of action as this product.
• Herbicide use should be based on an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that includes scouting, record keeping, and consideration of cultivation practices, weed management, weed free crop seed, crop rotation, and other chemical or cultural control practices.
• Monitor treated weed population for resistance development and report suspected resistance.
• Contact your local extension or crop expert (advisor) for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
• For further information contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at the following toll free number 1-800-898-2358.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION
Preemergence applications of Payload Herbicide should be made prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate Payload Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Moisture is needed to move Payload Herbicide into the soil for preemergent weed control. Dry weather following application of Payload Herbicide may reduce effectiveness.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION
For best results, Payload Herbicide should be applied to actively growing weeds. Applying Payload Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply Payload Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water and extremes in temperatures or disease. Payload Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

Payload Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or efficacy may be reduced.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
Important: Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned. Spray equipment used to apply Payload Herbicide should not be used to apply other materials to any desirable plant foliage. Equipment with Payload Herbicide residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to subsequently treated crops.

SPRAYER PREPARATION
Before applying Payload Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms should be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to the sulfonyleurea and phenoxyl herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment should be cleaned according to the manufacturer’s directions for the last product used before the...
SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION
Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.
- Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.
- For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.
- Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.
- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height at the lowest boom height which provides uniform coverage and reduces exposure to evaporation and wind.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When Payload Herbicide is applied preemergence or postemergence at recommended rates and weed stages, the following grasses and broadleaf weeds are controlled.

### TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum, Hoary</td>
<td>Bteroica incana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny</td>
<td>Echinocloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass*</td>
<td>Cardamine hisruta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Florida</td>
<td>Cardamine hisruta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress, Hairy</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual*</td>
<td>Medicago polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdco, California</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouseear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large*</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth*</td>
<td>Digitaria ischaemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern*</td>
<td>Digitaria ciliaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton, Tropic</td>
<td>Proton glandulosus var. septentisonals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion*</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupale, Redstem*</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly*</td>
<td>Setaria vitellata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant*</td>
<td>Setaria faber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green*</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow*</td>
<td>Setaria glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga, Hairy</td>
<td>Galinsoga ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, Carolina</td>
<td>Geranium carolinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass*</td>
<td>Eusebia indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed*</td>
<td>Conya canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, Hairey</td>
<td>Indigofera hisruta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy, Ground*</td>
<td>Glechoma hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyllinga, Green*</td>
<td>Kyllinga brevifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladydethumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambesquaters, Common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preemergence control only.

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### TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PAYLOAD HERBICIDE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ayland, Mallow</td>
<td>Marchantia polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed*</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morninggory</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integroscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Scarlet</td>
<td>Ipomoea coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallflower</td>
<td>Jacquemontia tannifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Bryum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Sisymbrium altissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum</td>
<td>Panicum fall*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall*</td>
<td>Texas*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley-Piert</td>
<td>Panicum dictichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, Field</td>
<td>Panicum texanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus, Longstakled</td>
<td>Alchemilla arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>Pearlwort, Birdseye*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Amylaria arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Titha arvens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Phyllanthus tenellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple-weed*</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Maticaria maticarioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperweed*</td>
<td>Plantain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf*</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn*</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia, Wilid</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punicurene</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preemergence control only. (continued)
TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Caltha palustris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmaids</td>
<td>Melochia ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redweed</td>
<td>Calendula arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, Yellow</td>
<td>Barbadiera vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna, Coffee</td>
<td>Cassia occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, Hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signetgrass*</td>
<td>Brachycome integrifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, Annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia humistrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Engelm. Euphorbia muculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>Acanthospermum hispidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk, Bristy*</td>
<td>Cirsim arvenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td>Salvia iberica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvateal</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Wood</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Dipsis stricta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preemergence control only.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND NON-CROP AREAS

Payload Herbicide, when used as directed, can be used for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be weed-free. Apply Payload Herbicide only to:

- Bare ground under guard rails, above-ground pipelines, and railroad beds, railroad yards and surrounding areas
- Bare ground in parking and storage areas, plant sites, substations, pumping stations, and tank farms

- Bare ground areas of airports, brick yards, industrial plant sites, lumber yards, military installations, and storage areas
- Bare ground around farm buildings and along ungrazed fence rows, wind breaks and shelter belts
- Road surfaces, improved roadside areas and gravel shoulders

Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under General Information. See Table 1 for a list of broadleaf weeds and grasses controlled by Payload Herbicide.

Payload Herbicide offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and temperature increases.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 8 to 12 oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of Payload Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Pre-emergence to weed emergence) applications of Payload Herbicide should be made to a weed free soil surface. Preemergence applications of Payload Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate Payload Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of Payload Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Payload Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 8 to 12 oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of Payload Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances Payload Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of Payload Herbicide. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with Payload Herbicide, however, translocation of Payload Herbicide within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with Payload Herbicide occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Application of Payload Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than with soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to clayey seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

To ensure uniform coverage, use at least 10 gals of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure requirements for preemergence herbicide application.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

To ensure thorough coverage, use at least 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Use at least 20 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy residue is present on the soil surface. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application.

ADDITIONS

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

When applying Payload Herbicide after weeds emerge, mix with an agronomically approved adjuvant. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Valent recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. A crop oil concentrate which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil has been recommended.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply Payload Herbicide, and Payload Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

BAND APPLICATION

When banding, use proportionately less water and Payload Herbicide per acre.

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Applications may also be made using a handgun sprayer. Use a spray volume of at least 40 gals per acre to insure uniform coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

- Aerial applications are limited to maintaining weed free railroad beds, railroad yards and surrounding areas and military installations.

To obtain satisfactory weed control with aerial applications of Payload Herbicide, uniform coverage must be...
obtained. Do not spray when drift is possible or when wind velocity is more than 10 mph. Avoid spraying Payload Herbicide within 200 feet of dwellings, adjacent sensitive crops or environmentally sensitive areas. To obtain satisfactory application and drift, the following directions must be observed:

Volume Pressure
Use Payload Herbicide in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre with a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI. Application at less than 5 gals per acre will provide inadequate weed control. Higher gallonage applications provide more consistent weed control.

Nozzle and Nozzle Operation
Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzle must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants
Refer to the additive section or the tank mix partners label for adjuvant recommendation.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS
In addition to weeds controlled by Payload Herbicide used alone, tank mixtures with other preemergence and postemergence herbicides registered for use in non-crop areas provide a broader spectrum of weed control. Payload Herbicide must be tank mixed with other non-crop herbicides including, but not limited to those products listed below.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS FOR NON-SELECTIVE
VEGETATION CONTROL

2,4-D Imazapic Pramitol
Bromacil Imazapyr Prodiamine
Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron Simazine
Clorpyralid methyl Sulfometuron methyl
Dicamba Norfuron Simazine
Diuron Oryzalin Tebuthiuron
Glyphosate Pendimethalin Triclopyr
Hexazinone Picloram

IMPORTANT: Completely read and follow the label of any potential Payload Herbicide tank mix partner. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
• Do not apply more than 2 applications at 12 oz/A or 3 applications at 8 oz/A per year.
• Do not re-apply Payload Herbicide within 30 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night (800) 892-0099.

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

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Payload Herbicide

Active Ingredient
*Flumioxazin .................................................. 51%
Other Ingredients ......................................... 49%
Total .......................................................... 100%

*2-(7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isooindole-1,3(2H)-dione

Payload Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

NET WEIGHT 12 POUNDS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air.
If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:
Take off contaminated clothing.
Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
Call a poison control center or doctor 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 a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-932-0099 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as Polyethylene or Polyvinyl Chloride, shoes and socks.
- Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur will minimize water runoff and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL AND PAMPHLET. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under “Non-Agricultural Use Requirements” in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

For complete directions for use, disclaimer and storage and disposal, see booklet.

Manufactured for
Valent U.S.A. LLC
P.O. Box 8025 Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025
Form 1621-F  Made in U.S.A.
059639-00120.20140813.SGD.AMEND.FINAL
EPA Reg. No. 59639-120
EPA Est. 11773-IA-1®, 39578-TX-1®, 5905-IA-1®
Superscript is first letter of lot number.
Payload® Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 59639-120
EPA Est. 11773-IA-1®, 39578-TX-1®, 5905-IA-1®
Superscript is first letter of lot number.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

NET WEIGHT 25 POUNDS
FIRST AID

If inhaled:
Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, providing mouth-to-mouth air after mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin:
Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur will minimize water runoff and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Appliers and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as Polyethylene or Polyvinyl Chloride, shoes and socks. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 190). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT, LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire Label including this Disclaimer, Risks of Using this Product, Limited Warranty, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT; rather, return the unopened product within 15 days of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT

The Buyer and User (referred to collectively herein as “Buyer”) of this product should be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated with the use of this product which are impossible to eliminate. These risks include, but are not limited to, injury to plants and crops to which this product is applied, lack of control of the target pests or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds to this product, injury caused by drift, and injury to rotational crops caused by carryover in the soil. Such risks of crop injury, non-performance, resistance or other unintended consequences are unavoidable and may result because of such factors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, presence of other materials either applied in the tank mix with this product or prior to application of this product, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, (or a combination of such factors) all of which are factors beyond the control of Valent. The Buyer should be aware that these inherent unintended risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or otherwise affect the crop such that additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept these risks, THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Valent shall not be responsible for losses or damages (including, but not limited to, loss of yield, increased expenses of farming the crop or such incidental, consequential or special damages that may be claimed) resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner or under conditions not specifically directed or approved on the label.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Valent warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the label, under average use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

To the fullest extent allowed by law, Valent or Seller is not liable for any injury, death, damage, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not limited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings.
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### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Payload Herbicide** is a selective herbicide to maintain bare ground non-crop areas when used in accordance with this label. **Payload Herbicide** is effective as a preemergence and/or postemergence herbicide for control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds.

**Payload Herbicide** controls weeds by inhibiting protoporphyrinogen oxidase, an essential enzyme required by plants for chlorophyll biosynthesis. Seedling weeds are controlled preemergence when exposed to sunlight following contact with the soil applied herbicide.

### USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not incorporate into soil after application.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz of Payload Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 24 oz of Payload Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply to moist or wet desirable plant foliage.
- Do not apply within 300 feet of non-dormant pome or stone fruit crops.
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz of Payload Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply to moist or wet desirable plant foliage.
- Do not apply within 300 feet of non-dormant pome or stone fruit crops.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light sandy soil** when there is little to no likelihood of rainfall soon after application can reduce spray drift and possible damage to actively growing susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Do not apply when these soil and environmental conditions are present.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to herbicides in various mode of action classes. Restrict biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if the same class of chemistry/mode of action herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years. These resistant biotypes may not be adequately controlled by herbicides in a mode of action class for which resistance has developed. A gradual or total loss of weed control may occur over time. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

**To Delay Herbicide Resistance**

- Avoid the use of herbicides that have a similar target site mode of action in non-contiguous years.
- Herbicide use should be based on an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that includes scouting, record keeping, and consideration of cultivation practices, water management, weed-free crop seed, crop rotation, and other chemical or cultural control practices.
- Monitor treated weed population for resistance development and report suspected resistance.
- Contact your local extension or crop expert (advisor) for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at the following toll free number 1-800-898-2536.

### PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Preemergence applications of Payload Herbicide should be made prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate Payload Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Moisture is needed to move Payload Herbicide into the soil for preemergent weed control. Dry weather following application of Payload Herbicide may reduce effectiveness.

### POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

For best results, Payload Herbicide should be applied to actively growing weeds. Applying Payload Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply Payload Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water and extremes in temperatures or disease. Payload Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

**Payload Herbicide** is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or efficacy may be reduced.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Important: Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned. Spray equipment used to apply Payload Herbicide should not be used to apply other materials to any desirable plant foliage. Equipment with Payload Herbicide residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to subsequently treated crops.

---

**NOTICE:** Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.
SPRAYER PREPARATION
Before applying Payload Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and boom should be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to the sulfonyleurea and phenoxy herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment should be cleaned according to the manufacturer’s directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply Payload Herbicide. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to Payload Herbicide application, the most restrictive cleanup procedure should be followed.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-sluurry the required amount of Payload Herbicide with water prior to addition to the spray tank. Use a minimum of 1 gal of water per 10 oz of Payload Herbicide.
3. While agitating, slowly add the pre-slurried Payload Herbicide to the spray tank. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. If tank mixing Payload Herbicide with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
5. Add any required adjuvants.
6. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until spray solution has been applied.
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied of the day mixing. Payload Herbicide should be applied within 24 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Except for dedicated bare ground herbicide application equipment, spray equipment should be cleaned each day following Payload Herbicide application. The following steps should be used to clean the spray equipment:
1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, boom, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add suitable commercial spray tank cleaning material following label directions, or add 1 gal of 3% household ammonia for every 100 gals of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, boom, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, boom, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION
Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage or other plants that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur:
• Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
• Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph.
• Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characteristic of stable air and increasing temperatures with increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.
• Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.
• All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
• For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height at the lowest boom height which provides uniform coverage and reduces exposure to evaporation and wind.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When Payload Herbicide is applied pre-emergence or post-emergence at recommended rates and weed stages, the following grasses and broadleaf weeds are controlled.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Generic Name</th>
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<td>Alyssum, Hoary</td>
<td>Berteroa incana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palmetto</td>
<td>Echinocloa crus-galli</td>
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<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burclover, California</td>
<td>Medicago polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouseear</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large*</td>
<td>Digitaria ischaemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth*</td>
<td>Digitaria cilarea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton, Tropic</td>
<td>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion*</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doveweed</td>
<td>Murdannia nudiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaree, Redstem*</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Preemergence control only. (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAYLOAD HERBICIDE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant*</td>
<td>Setaria faberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green*</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow*</td>
<td>Setaria glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga, Hairy</td>
<td>Galinsoga ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, Carolina</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass*</td>
<td>Miscanthus floridosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed*</td>
<td>Indigofera hirsuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, Hairy</td>
<td>Glycine max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy, Ground*</td>
<td>Glycine max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyllinga, Green*</td>
<td>Kyllinga brevifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters</td>
<td>Persicaria hydropiper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Marchantia polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed*</td>
<td>Anthemis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera</td>
<td>Entireleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea var. integriuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea var. coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye</td>
<td>Ipomoea tuberosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Scarlet</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallflower</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa var. integriuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa var. integriuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa var. integriuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrowleaf</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Brassica nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Nightshade</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Solanum pseudocicca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicle</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Scarlet</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas*</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley-Piert</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearlwort, Birdseye*</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Preemergence control only. (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAYLOAD HERBICIDE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum, Hoary</td>
<td>Berteroa incana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto</td>
<td>Echinocloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggaredweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress, Hairy</td>
<td>Cardamine hirsuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burclover, California</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Eclipta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaree, Redstem*</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Preemergence control only. (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY Payload Herbicide (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennywort, Field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus,</td>
<td>Phyllanthus tenellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longstalked Pigweed</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Matticaria matricarioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple-weed*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf*</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia, Wild</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmains</td>
<td>Calandrinia ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redweed</td>
<td>Melochia corchorifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, Yellow</td>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna, Coffee</td>
<td>Cassia occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, Hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass*</td>
<td>Brachia platyphylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td>Polygemma pensylvanicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Sowthistle, Annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Euphorbia humistrata Engelm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbur, Bristy*</td>
<td>Acanthocpermum hispidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Saloia ibex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemphorn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodsorell, Yellow*</td>
<td>Oxalis stricta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preemergence control only.

---

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND NON-CROP AREAS**

Payload Herbicide, when used as directed, can be used for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed-free. Apply Payload Herbicide only to: • Bare ground under guard rails, above-ground pipelines, and railroad beds, railroad yards and surrounding areas • Bare ground in parking and storage areas, plant sites, substations, pumping stations, and tank farms • Bare ground areas of airports, brick yards, industrial plant sites, lumber yards, military installations, and storage areas • Bare ground around farm buildings and along ungrazed fence rows, wind breaks and shelter belts • Road surfaces, improved roadside areas and gravel shoulders

Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under General Information. See Table 1 for a list of broadleaf weeds and grasses controlled by Payload Herbicide.

Payload Herbicide offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase.

**PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

Apply 8 to 12 oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of Payload Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Pre-emergence (to weed emergence) applications of Payload Herbicide should be made to a weed free soil surface. Preemergence applications of Payload Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate Payload Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of Payload Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Payload Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

Apply 8 to 12 oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of Payload Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances Payload Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Through spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of Payload Herbicide. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with Payload Herbicide, however, translocation of Payload Herbicide within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with Payload Herbicide occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height.

**SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

Application of Payload Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than with soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cold seedbeds may result in reduced weed control.

**CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE**

**PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

To ensure uniform coverage, use at least 10 gals of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for preemergence herbicide application. "PAYLOAD" 

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

To ensure thorough coverage, use at least 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application. "PAYLOAD" 

**ADJUVANTS**

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

**BROADCAST APPLICATION**

Apply Payload Herbicide, and Payload Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

**BAND APPLICATION**

When banding, use proportionately less water and Payload Herbicide per acre.

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8

9
HANDGUN APPLICATION
Applications may also be made using a handgun sprayer. Use a spray volume of at least 40 gals per acre to insure uniform coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION
• Aerial applications are limited to maintaining weed-free railroad beds, railroad yards and surrounding areas and military installations.
To obtain satisfactory weed control with aerial applications of Payload Herbicide, uniform coverage must be obtained. Do not spray when drift is possible or when wind velocity is more than 10 mph. Avoid spraying Payload Herbicide within 200 feet of dwellings, adjacent sensitive crops or environmentally sensitive areas. To obtain satisfactory application and drift, the following directions must be observed:

Volume Pressure
Use Payload Herbicide in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre with a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI. Application at less than 5 gals per acre will provide adequate weed control. Higher gallonage applications provide more consistent weed control.

Nozzle and Nozzle Operation
Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzle must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants
Refer to the additive section or the tank mix partners label for adjuvant recommendation.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS
In addition to weeds controlled by Payload Herbicide used alone, tank mixtures with other preemergence and postemergence herbicides registered for use in non-crop areas provide a broader spectrum of weed control. Payload Herbicide must be tank mixed with other non-crop herbicides including, but not limited to those products listed below.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS FOR NON-SELECTIVE VEGETATION CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Conventional Herbicide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Imazapic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromacil</td>
<td>Imazapyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorosulfuron</td>
<td>Metsulfuron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopyralid</td>
<td>methyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Norflurazon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuron</td>
<td>Oryzalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Pendimethalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexazinone</td>
<td>Picloram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramitol</td>
<td>Prodiamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simazine</td>
<td>Sulfometuron methyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuthiuron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT: Completely read and follow the label of any potential Payload Herbicide tank mix partner. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
• Do not apply more than 2 applications at 12 oz/A or 3 applications at 8 oz/A per year.
• Do not re-apply Payload Herbicide within 30 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night (800) 892-0099. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

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Payload® Herbicide

Active Ingredient By Wt.
*Flumioxazin .................................................. 51%

Other Ingredients .............................................. 49%

Total 100%

*([7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoaxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione)

Payload® Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

NET WEIGHT 25 POUNDS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID

If inhaled:
Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:
Wash skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
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. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-932-0899 for emergency medical treatment information.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-932-0899 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as Polyethylene or Polyvinyl Chloride, shoes and socks. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur will minimize water runoff and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL AND PAMPHLET. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under “Non-Agricultural Use Requirements” in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

For complete directions for use, disclaimer and storage and disposal see pamphlet.

Manufactured for

Valent U.S.A. LLC
P.O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025
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