PAYLOAD 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-01

NET WEIGHT 12 POUNDS
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: 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.

If swallowed: 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

ENVIROMENTAL 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: (a) 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.

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, crop injury, non-performance, resistance or other unintended consequences that 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 applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO 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 incidental, consequential, 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.

(continued)
GENERAL 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. Seeding weeds are controlled preemergence when exposed to sunlight following contact with the soil applied herbicide. Preemergence weed control with Payload Herbicide is most effective when applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Disturbing soil surfaces may reduce herbicide efficacy. 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.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
• 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.
• Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light sandy 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to herbicides in various mode of action classes. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if the same class of chemical 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 consecutive 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. Corporation 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 preemergence 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 temperature or disease. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. 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.

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TANK MIXES
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 use, 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.
**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 phenox 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-stir 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 thoroughly mixed, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can 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, booms, 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 the spray tank for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, 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, booms, 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 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 of 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. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 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>Bertera incana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth Palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berggasse, 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>Burclove, California</td>
<td>Medicago polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Lovegrass</td>
<td>Eragrostis diffusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Molugo verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed Common</td>
<td>Stearia media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Mouseear</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass Large</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Digitaria sicyeum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Digitaria ciliaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotton, Tropic</td>
<td>Crotton glandulosus var. segetalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandellion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowweed</td>
<td>Murdannia nudiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filaree, Redstem</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Setaria faber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Setaria glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Galinsoga ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, Carolina Goosegrass</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Common Herb</td>
<td>Eleusine indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, Hairy</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy, Ground</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Indigofera hirsuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Urochloa hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kylings, Green</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladythumb</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters Common</td>
<td>Kochia brevifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverwort</td>
<td>Polypodium persicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail</td>
<td>Marchantia polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed Red/Scarlet</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallflower</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Moss</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble Wild</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integrifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade Black</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Ipomoea coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicam</td>
<td>Ipomoea reticulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley-Piert</td>
<td>Bromy spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chintz</td>
<td>Sisymbrium altissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicam</td>
<td>Ipomoea coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley-Piert</td>
<td>Ipomoea reticulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearlhwort, Birdseye</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, Field</td>
<td>Phyllanthus tenellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylanthus, Longstalked</td>
<td>Phyllanthus tenellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>Amaranthus bidentis</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>Matricaria muriatediois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple-weed*</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>Pussley, Wild</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruslady, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmaids</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redweed</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, Yellow</td>
<td>Calendrinia ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna, Coffee</td>
<td>Melochia corchorifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborsia, Corn</td>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's-purse</td>
<td>Cassia occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda, Prickly (Teeweed)</td>
<td>Sosbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania, Ritual</td>
<td>Brachyca piplantophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Euphorbia humistrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>Engelm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbur, Brystly*</td>
<td>Euphorbia macleulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td>Acanthuspermum hispidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velveteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodoseel, Yellow*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preemergence control only.

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 pipe lines, and roadbeds, 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 sites, lumber yards, military installations, and storage areas.

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  - Bare ground in parking and storage areas, plant sites, substations, pumping stations, and tank farms.
  - Bare ground areas of airports, brick yards, industrial sites, lumber yards, military installations, and storage areas.

- Apply Payload Herbicide within a weed is 6-1/2" or less than 2 inches in height.
- PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

- A jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of Payload Herbicide, when using Payload Herbicide for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.
- 1. Add 1 pt of water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and have the same temperature as the water used in the spray tank mixing operation.
"- 2. Add 3 grams (approximately 1 level tsp) of Payload Herbicide for the 8 oz/A rate or 4 grams (approximately 1-1/2 tsp) for 12 oz/A rate to the jar. Gently mix until product disperses.
- 3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp or 2 fl oz) of additive to the quart jar and gently mix.
- 4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 grams of AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
- 5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
- 6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
  - Layer of oil or globules on the solution surface.
  - Flocculation: Fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
  - Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

BAND APPLICATION

- When banding, use proportionately less water and Payload Herbicide per acre.
- A spray grade nitrogen source may be used to the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

BAND APPLICATION

- When banding, use proportionately less water and Payload Herbicide per acre.
TANK MIX COMBINATIONS FOR NON-SELECTIVE VEGETATION CONTROL

- 2,4-D Imazapic Pramitol
- Bromacil Imazapyr Prodiamine
- Chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron Simazine
- Clorpyralid methyl Sulfometuron methyl
- 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.

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.

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 DISPOSAL
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%  
*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoaxin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoxirdole-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

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: Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 1-800-892-0099 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 pamphlet.

Manufactured for
Valent U.S.A. Corporation
P.O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025
www.valentpro.com
Made in U.S.A.
Form 1621-C
059639-00120.20080903.SGD.FINAL
EPA Reg. No. 59639-120 EPA Est. 11773-IA-01
Payload® Herbicide

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

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.
EPA Reg. No. 59639-120   EPA Est. 11773-IA-01

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

NET WEIGHT 25 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: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately. 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.

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.

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 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
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 golf greens. 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 unused 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 Use of This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO 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 incidental, consequential, 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.
emotional or mental distress and/or exemplary damages. To the fullest extent allowed by law, 
the exclusive remedy of the buyer, and the exclusive maximum liability of Valent or 
seller for any and all claims, losses, injuries or damages (including claims based on 
breach of warranty, contract, negligence, tort, strict liability or otherwise) result-
ing from the use or handling of this prod-
uct shall be the return of the purchase 
price of this product or, at the election of 
valent or seller, the replacement of the 
product.

PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM
To the extent consistent with applicable law allowing 
such requirements, Valent must be provided notice 
as soon as Buyer has reason to believe it may have a 
claim, but in no event later than twenty-one days 
from date of planting, or twenty-one days from 
the date of application, whichever is latter, so that 
so an immediate inspection of the affected property 
and growing crops can be made. 

To the extent consistent with applicable law, if Buyer 
does not notify Valent of any claims, in such period, 
it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

NO AMENDMENTS
Valent and Seller offer this product, and Buyer 
accepts it, subject to the foregoing Disclaimer, Risks 
of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Lim-
itation of Liability, which may not be modified by any 
oral or written agreement.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
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PAYLOAD HERBICIDE IS PREEMERGENCE 
HERBICIDE USE WITHIN THE U.S. 
http://www.valent.com

For best results, Payload Herbicide should be 
used to actively growing weeds. Applying Payload Herbi-
cide 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. Weeds under stress tend to 
become less susceptible to herbicidal action. Payload 
Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny 
conditions at temperatures above 60 F.

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

GENERAL 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 proto-
porphyrinogen oxidase, an essential enzyme required 
by plants for chlorophyll biosynthesis. Seeding weeds 
are controlled preemergence when exposed to sun-
light following contact with the soil applied herbicide. 
 Preemergence weed control with Payload Herbicide 
is most effective when applied to clean, weed free soil 
surfaces. Disturbing soil surfaces may reduce herbic-
ed efficacy. 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.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS 
• 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 irri-
gation 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.
• Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light sandy 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 suscep-
tible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or 
water. Do not apply when these soil and environmen-
tal conditions are present.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Any weed population may contain or develop plants 
naturally resistant to herbicides in various mode of 
action classes. Resistant biotypes may eventually dom-
inate the weed population if the same class of chem-
istry/mode of action herbicides are used repeatedly in 
the same field or in successive years. These resistant 
biotypes may not be adequately controlled by herbi-
cides 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 consecutive years.
• Herbicide use should be based on an Integrated Pest 
Management (IPM) program that includes scouting, 
record keeping, and consideration of cultivation prac-
tices, water management, weed free crop seed, crop 
rotation, and other chemical or cultural control prac-
tices.
• Monitor treated weed population for resistance devel-
oment and report suspected resistance.
• Contact your local extension or crop expert (advisor) 
for additional pesticide resistance management and/or 
IPM recommendations for specific crops and 
weed biotypes.
• For further information contact Valent U.S.A. Corpora-
tion at the following toll free number 1-800-988-2536.

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 Herbi-
cide 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. Weeds under stress tend to 
become less susceptible to herbicidal action. Payload 
Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny 
conditions at temperatures above 60 F.
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 of 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. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 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 log may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the application 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 temperature.

• All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

• Keep the spray tank, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.

SPRAY 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, booms, 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 gal of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, 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, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
Important. Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned. 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.

SPRAY 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 sulfonilurea 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 Herbi- cide 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 water.
2. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-saturate 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 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 the day of mixing. Payload Herbicide should be applied within 24 hours of mixing.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Hordeum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercress</td>
<td>Cardamine spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burclover, California</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large*</td>
<td>Digitaria sicanhensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth*</td>
<td>Digitaria sicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern*</td>
<td>Digitaria saccharoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crion, Tropic</td>
<td>Croton glandulosus var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion*</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doseweed</td>
<td>Murraya nudiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flax</td>
<td>Linum usitatissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant*</td>
<td>Sida cordifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green*</td>
<td>Sida rhombifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow*</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga, Hairy</td>
<td>Galinsoga ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, Carolina</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gossesgrass*</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, Hairy</td>
<td>Indigofera hirsuta</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>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygala perplicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Marchantia polymorpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed*</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entireleaf</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelash</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Scarlet</td>
<td>I. integriuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>I. hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smalldflower</td>
<td>I. coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>I. tamnifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>I. purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Isatis sinuata</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 xanthocentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley-Tier</td>
<td>Pentaclethra macroptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearlwort, Birdseye*</td>
<td>Senators procumbens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

<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, Longstalked</td>
<td>Phyllanthus tenellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Abutilon hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Maticaria maticarioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf*</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn*</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</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>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Calandrinia ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmaids</td>
<td>Calandrinia ciliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Bararea vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, Yellow</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna, Coffee</td>
<td>Cassia occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapsibas, Hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, Prickly(ToWeed)</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrow*</td>
<td>Brasichia platyphylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td>Polygonum pennycanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate</td>
<td>Euphorbia humistrata Engelm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbur, Brittle*</td>
<td>Acanthospermum hispidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td>Salvia argentea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Salvia argentea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta*</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-sorrel, Yellow*</td>
<td>Ocaulis stricta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAYLOAD HERBICIDE**

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 pipe lines, 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 fence rows.
- Roads 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 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 a.i./A) of PAYLOAD HERBICIDE per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Preemergence applications of PAYLOAD HERBICIDE should be made to a weed free soil surface. Preemergence applications of PAYLOAD Her bicide 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 a.i./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 touddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

### CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

**Preemergence Application**

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for preemergence herbicide application.

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 30 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 weed application.

### ADDITIVES

**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 or a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient should be used when applying PAYLOAD HERBICIDE as part of a postemergence weed control program. Mixing compatibility should be verified by a jar test before using.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate or urea) may reduce effective weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant.

### JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND PAYLOAD HERBICIDE

A jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of PAYLOAD HERBICIDE, when using PAYLOAD HERBICIDE for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used. 1. Add 1 pt of water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and have the same temperature as the water used in the spray tank mixing operation. 2. Add 3 gms (approximately 1 level tsp) of PAYLOAD HERBICIDE for the 8 oz/A rate or 4 gms (approximately 1-1/2 tsp) for 12 oz/A rate to the jar. Gently mix until product disperses.

3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp or 2 fl oz) of additive to the quart jar and gently mix.

4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 gms of AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.

5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.

6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:

   a) Layer of oil or globules on the solution surface.

   b) Flocculation: Fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.

   c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gel.

### 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

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 Pay Load Her bi cide 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume Pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nozzle and Nozzle Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as dia-phragm 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjuvants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refer to the additive section or the tank mix partners label for adjuvant recommendation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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>2,4-D</th>
<th>Imazapic</th>
<th>Pramitol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromacil</td>
<td>Imazapyr</td>
<td>Prodiame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clorsulfuron</td>
<td>Metsulfuron methyl</td>
<td>Simazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clorsulfuron</td>
<td>Metsulfuron methyl</td>
<td>Simazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfuralon</td>
<td>Dryzel</td>
<td>Tebuthiuron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Pendimethalin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexarazine</td>
<td>Pictoram</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.

**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. 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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate 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-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 by 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: 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 1-800-892-0099 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 pamphlet.

Manufactured for

Valent U.S.A. Corporation

P.O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025

www.valentpro.com

Made in U.S.A.

Form 1709-C

EPA Reg. No. 59639-120

EPA Est. 11773-IA-01

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