

GROUP 2 | 15 HERBICIDES

Punch

**For Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Grasses in Soybeans; and for use in Dry Beans,
Dry Edible Peas and English Peas in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota,
North Dakota, and Wisconsin**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

	% By Weight
Metolachlor	55.49%
Imazethapyr	2.77%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.74%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 4.8 lbs. of metolachlor and 0.24 lb. of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-72
EPA Est. No.: 05905-IA-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. This product may cause skin sensitization reaction in some people. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of barrier laminate or butyl rubber \geq 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not clean equipment or dispose of equipment washwaters in a manner that will contaminate water resources.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Imazethapyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, and areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Punch is an herbicide that contains two active ingredients and may be applied pre-plant, pre-emergence, or post-emergence for control or suppression of labeled broadleaf weeds, grass weeds and sedges in soybeans. **Punch** may also be used in dry beans, dry edible peas and English peas in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Refer to the specific directions for use sections for application information.

Germinating broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds may be controlled or suppressed by soil residual activity from either pre-plant, pre-emergent, or post-emergence applications if rainfall occurs shortly after application. The extent and consistency of soil activity is dependent upon soil characteristics, ground cover, amount of rainfall following application and the rate of **Punch** used. **Punch** also kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for best product performance. When sufficient soil moisture is present, **Punch** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds, activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Rainfall or overhead irrigation is required to move **Punch** into the weed germination zone for effective weed control. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is typically adequate. If sufficient moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, a cultivation or alternative herbicide should be used to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **Punch** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing/speckling of crop plants may occur following **Punch** applications. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 7 to 14 days.

Use Restrictions:

- Not for sale, use or distribution in the state of California or Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York.
- Only registered for use in certain states. Refer to the map in the "**PUNCH - USE AREAS**" section to determine if this product is allowed for use in your State.

Use Restrictions:

- DO NOT make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Make only one application per year.
- Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.
- Do not make application under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- Do not make application earlier than 45 days prior to planting soybeans.
- Do not make application of 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.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

- Do not make application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (Classic®, Canopy®, Lorox Plus®, etc.); or imazaquin (Scepter®, Squadron®, Scepter O.T.®, or Scepter 70DG®) or products containing imazethapyr (Pursuit®, Pursuit Plus®, Thunder™, Thunder Master®) the same year as **Punch** or injury to follow crops may occur.
- Do not tank-mix **Punch** with clomazone containing herbicides (Command® or Commence®).

Activation: **Punch** must be activated by a small amount of soil moisture after application. In areas of low rainfall, a pre-emergence application should be followed with light irrigation of 0.25 to 0.5 inch of water. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture. Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application.

Application Rate Ranges: Where a rate range is listed within a soil texture or organic matter classification, use the lower labeled use rate on soils that are relatively coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter. Use the higher labeled use rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter.

Crop Rotation: Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed on this label. Refer to the **CROP ROTATION INTERVALS** section of this label for specific instructions on crop rotation. Crop injury may result if crop rotation guidelines are not followed.

Replanting: If replanting becomes necessary in fields previously treated with **Punch**, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Prior to replanting, consult the specific crop use sections for directions, precautions and restrictions about replanting.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Punch is a combination of two active herbicide ingredients – metolachlor and imazethapyr (Group 15 and 2 Herbicides). Two modes of action can be an effective component of a weed resistance management program.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in your area. Consult your local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in your area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labeled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Punch** into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement:

1. **For Ground Applications:** Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
2. **For Aerial Applications:** Effectiveness is reduced if the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream and should not be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up-and-downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind directions and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set-up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Because drift potential is high, do not apply during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

This product may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., non-target crops, bodies of water, residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DRY BEANS, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, ENGLISH PEAS

(IN THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and WISCONSIN ONLY)

Make application of **Punch** at a broadcast rate of up to 1.5 pts./A immediately following or up to 3 days post planting.

Precaution

The use of **Punch** may delay crop maturity or reduce yields if applications are made to soils that are cold and wet during pea germination and emergence.

Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 30 days after application before harvest of English peas.
- Allow a minimum of 60 days after application before harvest of dry edible peas.
- Do not cut for hay within 120 days after application of **Punch** or illegal residues may occur.
- Do not make application of more than 1 pt./A of **Punch** on English peas in North Dakota or north of Highway #210 in Minnesota.

SOYBEANS

Punch will provide effective weed control in conventional, minimum and no-till conservation tillage systems. **Punch** may be applied as an early pre-plant, pre-plant, incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment in soybeans. The application method that is selected will depend on the anticipated weed spectrum and the preference of the applicator. If weeds have emerged, refer to the instructions under **No-Till or Reduced Tillage** section.

Refer to the instructions under use for applications made 15 to 45 days before planting and application to soils containing greater than 4% organic matter. **Punch** controls weeds by uptake by weed roots and translocation to the growing points where it stops weed growth.

Sufficient soil moisture is necessary for best product performance of **Punch** for surface applications. Rainfall or overhead irrigation is required to move **Punch** into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If sufficient moisture is not received within 7 days following a surface-applied treatment, then cultivation is recommended to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **Punch** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

In ridge-till plantings, application of **Punch** may be made early pre-plant or at soybean planting. If the herbicide is banded over the row, cultivation will be necessary for weed control between the beds. If cultivation is not possible or if weed pressure is heavy, make application of **Punch** in a broadcast application. Use proportionally less **Punch** per acre in a band versus a broadcast application. If rainfall does not occur within 7 days of application, a rotary hoe incorporation will enhance weed control. Refer to the **Pre-Emergence Applications and Pre-Plant Incorporated Applications** sections for further information.

Applications of **Punch** may be made by ground spray equipment and aerial spray equipment. Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray mixture for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Clean spray equipment is very important so be sure to thoroughly clean before mixing **Punch**. Vigorous agitation is necessary to maintain uniformity of the spray mixture. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

Surface Applications Made Before Planting: Make application of **Punch** up to 30 days before planting soybeans in minimum tillage or no-tillage systems. If adequate rain does not occur prior to planting to activate **Punch**, shallow incorporation before planting will enhance weed control.

Pre-Emergence Applications: Make application of **Punch** during planting (behind the planter), or after planting but before crop emergence.

Pre-Plant Incorporated Applications: Application of **Punch** may be made following land preparation and should be thoroughly incorporated to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Application may be made up to 14 days before planting (early pre-plant). Incorporate before soybean planting and within 7 days of application. Mechanical incorporation can be achieved by the following equipment set to incorporate the product to a depth of 1 to 2 inches:

- Disk harrow
- PTO-driven equipment (tilers, cultivators, hoes)
- Rolling cultivator
- Field cultivator
- LELY-Roterra 5
- Do-Alls

If soybeans are planted on beds, make application and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator. For optimum weed control, **Punch** should be maintained in the surface 1-2 inches of the finished bed.

Post-Emergence Applications: **Punch** will provide control of emerged weeds such as velvetleaf, smartweed, common cocklebur, and pigweeds. The weed size should not exceed 3" for velvetleaf and smartweed, and 8" for cocklebur and pigweeds. Add surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 qt./100 gals. and a nitrogen based fertilizer (such as 28%N, 32%N or 10-34-0) at the rate of 1-2 qts./acre for best product performance. Ammonium sulfate (spray grade) may be substituted for liquid fertilizer at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre. If other vegetation is present (and not controlled by **Punch**), make an application of paraquat or glyphosate (such as Roundup PowerMAX) in combination with **Punch**. See the respective labels for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Adjust planters accordingly to ensure adequate seed coverage.

Restriction

Apply using ground equipment only.

Applications Made from Emergence Up Through the 5th Trifoliate Leaf Stage: Make application of **Punch** as a post-emergence treatment to soybeans from emergence up through the **fifth trifoliate leaf stage**. **Punch** applied alone may control or partially control certain emerged broadleaf weeds in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans; however, a tank mix with glyphosate (such as Roundup brands) may provide additional spectrum of weeds controlled.

Punch may be tank mixed with one or more of the following insecticides: Silencer[®], Skyraider[®] Insecticide

Refer to this label and the labels of the tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds or insects controlled. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Precaution

Bronzing, curling, crinkling or spotting of soybean leaves may occur after post-emergence applications, but these effects are temporary, and soybeans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Restrictions

- Make application only in water as the carrier for post-emergence applications.
- Do not use **Punch** as a post-emergence application on soybeans that are under stress, including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.
- Do not exceed 2.0 pints per acre of **Punch** in a single post-emergence treatment.
- Do not make application as post-emergent if a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment of S-metolachlor-containing products has been applied.
- Make post-emergence treatments at a minimum of 90 days before harvest.
- Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay from soybeans to livestock following a post-emergence treatment of **Punch**.

No-Till or Reduced Tillage: **Punch** is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage production systems. Make application of **Punch** up to 45 days before planting (early pre-plant) but before the V3 crop stage. To ensure thorough coverage, use higher water volumes (such as 20 gallons of water per acre). Use higher spray volumes for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues. Adjust the boom height per manufacturer's directions to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage. The nozzle spacing on the boom should be 20 inches. Use only standard flat-fan nozzle tips. Use ground equipment only.

Punch will provide control of emerged weeds such as velvetleaf, smartweed, common cocklebur, and pigweeds. The weed size should not exceed 3" for velvetleaf and smartweed, and 8" for cocklebur and pigweeds. Add surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 qt./100 gals. and a nitrogen based fertilizer (such as 28%N, 32%N or 10-34-0) at the rate of 1-2 qts./acre for optimum activity. Ammonium sulfate (spray grade) may be substituted for liquid fertilizer at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre. If other vegetation is present (and not controlled by **Punch**), make application of paraquat or glyphosate (such as Roundup PowerMAX) in combination with **Punch**. See the respective labels for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Adjust planters to ensure adequate seed coverage.

Restriction

Use ground equipment only.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Sensitive crops include leafy vegetables, potatoes, sugarbeets, and cotton.

Restriction

Do not make application when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph. or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops.

Ground Application: Sprayers should be calibrated before spraying and often. Apply **Punch** alone or in tank mixtures by ground spray equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume per acre, unless otherwise directed. Use equipment that provides uniform and accurate application. If application of **Punch** is made in combination with a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation, use screens and strainers with a minimum 50-mesh size.

If application of **Punch** is made in a band, use the formula below to determine the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre of Field}$$

Aerial Application: Make a uniform application of **Punch** with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of spray mixture per acre. Nozzles must be pointed toward the rear of the aircraft. The downward angle of the nozzle should not be greater than 20 degrees.

To minimize wing-tip vortex roll, nozzles or spray boom must not be located any closer to the end of wing or rotor than $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance from the center of the aircraft. Use a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI. A buffer zone must be established between the area to be sprayed and sensitive crops.

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying **Punch** in any manner other than what is listed on this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Restrictions

- Do not make applications under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Make application at a maximum height of 10 ft. above the crop with low drift nozzles using a maximum pressure of 40 PSI.
- Do not spray when wind velocity is greater than 5 mph.

Application by Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers: **Punch** may be coated or impregnated on a variety of dry bulk granular fertilizers and applied with the fertilizers to control weeds. When making application **Punch** with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all restrictions and precautions on the **Punch** label regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, methods of application, rotational crops, and other directions for use.

It is the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture to comply with all individual State regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application.

Prepare the mixture using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Space the nozzles used to make the application **Punch** onto the fertilizer so that they provide uniform spray coverage. Take care to aim the spray onto the fertilizer only, avoiding the walls of the blender.

If the fertilizer/herbicide mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material, such as Agsorb® FG or Celatom MP-79®, or similar granular clay or diatomaceous earth materials, so that the end product is dry and free-flowing. Add absorptive materials only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Optimum product performance results will be obtained using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size like that of the fertilizer materials being used. Typically, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be required. Avoid using more than 5% absorptive material by weight.

Use the following formula to calculate the amount of **Punch** to be used per ton of fertilizer:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{Pounds of Fertilizer Desired per Acre}} \times \text{Number of Pints of } \mathbf{Punch} \text{ Required per Acre} = \text{Pints of } \mathbf{Punch} \text{ per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

Pneumatic (Compressed Air) Equipment Application: The following conditions may result in fertilizer mixture build-up or plugging the distributor head, air tubes or nozzle deflector plates: High humidity, high urea concentrations, low fertilizer use rates, and dusty fertilizer. To minimize plugging or build up, mix **Punch** with Exxon Aromatic 200 at a rate of 2.0 to 2.5 pints per gallon of **Punch** before mixing with other products or preparing the spray tank. Aromatic 200 is a non-combustible/non-flammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. When using Aromatic 200, drying agents should not be used.

Restrictions and Precautions

- Combinations of **Punch** and Aromatic 200 must only be used on dry fertilizer. Inadequate product performance or crop injury may result if these mixtures are used in water or liquid fertilizer solutions for spray treatments.
- When using a blender to impregnate **Punch**, a drier mixture may be obtained by substituting a drying agent (with a particle size of 6/30, such as Agsorb FG) for Aromatic 200.
- Drying agents are not recommended for On-The-Go impregnation equipment.

Restrictions

- **To Avoid Explosion Potential:**
 - Do not impregnate **Punch** on the following: ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers.
 - Do not mix **Punch** with a single superphosphate (1-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0).
 - Do not impregnate **Punch** on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone may be impregnated.

Application of Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizer: Apply 200 to 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. For optimum performance, make uniform application to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury to subsequent crops. Non-uniform application may also result in poor weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is used, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil is recommended to obtain adequate weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, for instance, reduced-tillage situations or in some conventional till situations, make application approximately 30 days before planting so that moisture moves the fertilizer/herbicide mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, apply treatment approximately 14 days before planting. To help avoid injury to rotational crops, make application as early as possible since **Punch** impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizers is expected to have a longer residual in the soil than **Punch** applied as a spray in water or fluid fertilizer.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Prepare only enough spray volume for the area that will be immediately treated. Before using this product, the sprayer should be completely clean and free of pesticide residue, rust or corrosion or other debris. Remove and inspect strainers and screens to be sure the equipment is clean from previously used pesticides, residues, or other debris.

When tank mixing and making applications with this product, maintain constant, vigorous agitation of spray mixture and apply immediately. Do not allow tank mixtures to stand for extended periods of time or overnight. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for **Punch** applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water prior to being used to make other products.

Spray Tank Preparation

Use care when mixing or loading **Punch** to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

Punch may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **Punch** may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of **Punch** into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Punch in Water or Liquid Fertilizers

When using **Punch** alone, add ½ of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the tank and then, add **Punch** to the tank while maintaining agitation. Continue agitation while adding the remaining water or fluid fertilizer. Start application of the spray solution after **Punch** has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Punch may be applied to the soil in liquid fertilizers alone or in combination with Prowl, trifluralin containing products (such as Triflurex HFP), or solo metolachlor containing products. Follow all **Punch** label directions regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions, and precautions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Make application in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Always test compatibility of **Punch** with liquid fertilizer prior to mixing in the spray tank.

When using **Punch** with tank mixtures, add 1/3 of the specified amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank. Begin agitation prior to adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids such as **Punch**, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide adequate agitation while adding the remaining water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

When **Punch** is tank mixed with paraquat (such as Gramoxone, Parazone) (pre-emergence to soybeans only), or glyphosate (such as Roundup PowerMAX®), add **Punch** to the tank first, then add paraquat (such as Gramoxone, Parazone) or Roundup. When paraquat (such as Gramoxone, Parazone) is included in a tank mixture, add 8 ounces of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mixture as the last ingredient in the tank.

Important: When using **Punch** in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank and mixed with plain water before any other tank mix partner, including **Punch**. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner product to the tank. Water-soluble packets will not properly dissolve in most spray solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.

When using **Punch** in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Punch is compatible with most commonly used tank mixtures. Since it is impossible to understand compatibility of all mixtures, always conduct a compatibility test using the method below for any proposed tank mixture to ensure compatibility before use.

Compatibility Testing

The test below is for a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. Adjust accordingly for other spray volumes.

Water may be replaced, all or in part, by nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers for pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence applications only. Always check compatibility before use because liquid fertilizers vary, and results may vary. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common when using suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pint of selected carrier (fertilizer or water) to two, one-quart jars with lids. Use the same source of water at the same temperature that the actual application will be made since this can impact compatibility.
2. Add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent approved for this use to one of the jars (ex. Compex® or Unite®). 1/4 teaspoon is equal to 2.0 pints per 100 gallons spray. Place lid on jar and mix by gently shaking.
3. Add the pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates to both jars. If using more than one pesticide, add separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Place on lid and shake gently to thoroughly mix after each addition.
4. Following the addition of all ingredients, place lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let mixtures stand for 15 to 30 minutes and then inspect for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is maintained. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods for improving compatibility: Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or add 1/2 the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture.
5. After testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Up

Before application of **Punch**, spray equipment must be cleaned. Follow clean-up procedures specified on the labels of products used previously. If no clean-up directions are provided, use the steps provided below.

After application of **Punch**, equipment clean-up is very important. Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment if spray equipment will be used to make applications to a crop other than those registered for use on this label because some crops are sensitive to low rates of **Punch**.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Punch** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Punch**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Punch** from the spray tank and dispose of per label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the inside surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses, and tank with clean water for 15 minutes.
3. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gallon of household ammonia per 50 gallons of water. Commercial spray tank cleaners may be used, as well. Consult your Sharda USA LLC representative for a listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners (i.e. Clorox®).
4. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution if available. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Using agitation, thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 above two times.
6. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
7. Thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Punch**.
8. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.

USE RESTRICTIONS

When using **Punch**, observe all precautions and limitations on the **Punch** label as well as on the labels of each product that might be used in tank mixtures. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Do not apply **Punch** under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing **Punch** to non-target areas.

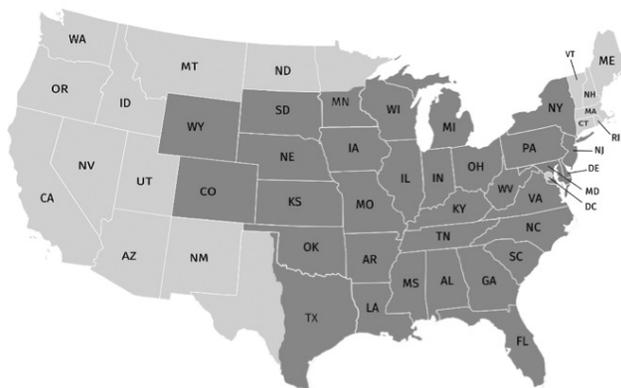
In order to prevent off-site movement of **Punch** in runoff or wind erosion, the below guidelines should be followed:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under such conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

SOYBEANS

Make application of **Punch** to soybeans only in the states or parts of states shaded in the map below.

PUNCH - USE AREAS



In Minnesota **Punch** may be applied south of State Highway 210. In Texas, **Punch** may be applied east of State Highway 8.

Make application of **Punch** at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 2 pints per acre for all methods of application:

- Pre-plant surface (including minimum and no-till).
- Pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence.
- Make post-emergence application at 2 pts./acre.

Use Restrictions - Soybeans

- Only apply one application of **Punch** during the season.
- A maximum of 1.25 lbs./A of **Punch** can be applied per year.
- A maximum of 0.063 lb./A of imazethapyr can be applied per year.
- A maximum of 2.49 lbs./A of metolachlor can be added per year.

Broadcast Rates		
Soil Texture	Less than 3% Organic Matter Pts./Acre	3% or more Organic Matter Pts./Acre
Muck or Peat (Soils with more than 20% organic matter)	Do not use.	
Coarse	Do not use.	1.6
Medium	2	2
Fine	2	2*

*Add metolachlor (Sharda Metolachlor 86.4EC, Meto Star) to the spray mixture at 0.4 pt./A if **Punch** is applied 15 to 45 days before planting for soil applications.

Soil Applied - Grass and Weeds Controlled Application

Applications of **Punch** may be made in no-till, minimum tillage, or conventional tillage soybean production. Make application of **Punch** either pre-plant surface-applied (in no-till or minimum tillage), pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence, or post-emergence. Apply **Punch** up to 45 days prior to planting soybeans. Follow specific instructions as directed throughout the label. After **Punch** is applied to susceptible weeds, they either die or growth stops and the weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. The weed killing activity of **Punch** involves herbicide uptake by weed roots and rapid translocation to the growing points. Therefore, sufficient soil moisture is important for optimum **Punch** activity.

When sufficient soil moisture is present, **Punch** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds.

When applications are made as directed, **Punch** will control or reduce competition from grass and broadleaf weeds listed below.

Pre-Plant Incorporated/Pre-Emergence Control of Weeds with Punch		
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	Pre-Plant Incorporated	Pre-Emergence
Anoda, Spurred	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	R	R
Buffalobur	C	–
Carpetweed	C	C
Cocklebur, Common*	C	–
Devils Claw	C	–
Galinsoga	C	C
Jimsonweed	C	–
Kochia	C	C
Lambsquarters, Common	C	–
Mallow, Venice	R	–
Morningglory		
Entireleaf	R	–
Ivyleaf	R	–
Pitted	R	–
Smallflower	C	C
Tall	R	–
Mustard Species	C	C
Nightshade		
Black	C	C
Eastern Black	C	C
Hairy	C	C
Pigweed		
Palmer	C	C
Redroot	C	C
Smooth	C	C
Spiny	C	C
Poinsettia, Wild	C	C
Puncturevine	C	C
Purslane, Common	C	C
Pusley, Common	C	C
Ragweed		
Common	R	–
Giant	R	–

C = Controlled
R = Reduced Competition
*Cultivation and/or a post-emergence herbicide may be required for season-long control.
See **RESISTANCE** section.

(continued)

Pre-Plant Incorporated/Pre-Emergence Control of Weeds with Punch (cont.)		
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (cont.)	Pre-Plant Incorporated	Pre-Emergence
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	C	–
Smartweed		
Ladysthumb	C	C
Pennsylvania	C	C
Spurge		
Prostrate	C	C
Spotted	C	C
Sunflower, Common	C	–
Velvetleaf	C	C
Waterhemp, Tall	C	C
Grass Weeds Controlled	Pre-Plant Incorporated	Pre-Emergence
Barnyardgrass	C	C
Crabgrass		
Large	C	C
Smooth	C	C
Crowfootgrass	C	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	C	–
Foxtail		
Giant	C	C
Green	C	C
Giant Green	C	C
Robust Purple	C	C
Robust White	C	C
Yellow	C	C
Goosegrass	C	C
Johnsongrass		
Seedling	C	C
Rhizome	R	–
Millet		
Foxtail	C	C
Wild Proso	R	–
Panicum		
Fall	C	C
Texas	R	–
Sandbur, Field	R	R
Shattercane	R	–
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	C	–
Witchgrass	C	C
C = Controlled R = Reduced Competition *Cultivation and/or a post-emergence herbicide may be required for season-long control. See RESISTANCE section.		

(continued)

Pre-Plant Incorporated/Pre-Emergence Control of Weeds with Punch (cont.)		
Sedges Controlled	Pre-Plant Incorporated	Pre-Emergence
Nutsedge		
Yellow	R	R
Purple	R	R
C = Controlled R = Reduced Competition *Cultivation and/or a post-emergence herbicide may be required for season-long control. See RESISTANCE section.		

Post-Emergence Control of Weeds with Punch		
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	Max Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Alligator Weed	4	1 to 3
Anoda, Spurred	4	1 to 3
Artichoke, Jerusalem	8	6 to 10
Buffalobur	R	1 to 3
Cocklebur, Common†	8	1 to 8
Jimsonweed	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters	R	1 to 2
Marshelder	4	1 to 3
Morningglory, Entireleaf	2	1 to 2
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	2	1 to 2
Morningglory, Pitted	2	1 to 2
Morningglory, Smallflower	4	1 to 3
Morningglory, Tall	2	1 to 2
Mustard, Species	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, Black	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, Eastern Black	4	1 to 3
Nightshade, Hairy	4	1 to 3
Pigweed, Redroot	8	1 to 8
Pigweed, Smooth	8	1 to 8
Pigweed, Spiny	8	1 to 8
Ragweed, Common	R	1 to 3
Ragweed, Giant	R	1 to 3
Sage, Barnyard		1 to 3
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	4	1 to 3
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4	1 to 3
Spurge, Prostrate	4	1 to 3
Spurge, Spotted	4	1 to 3
Starbur, Bristly	2	1 to 2
Sunflower, Common	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	R	1 to 3
Velvetleaf†	4	1 to 3
R = Reduced Competition †See also Post-Emergence Application section for additional information. See RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT section.		

Post-Emergence Control of Weeds with Punch (cont.)		
Grass/Sedge Weeds Controlled	Max Leaf Stage	Size (Inches)
Barnyardgrass	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass, Large	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass, Smooth	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, Woolly (emerged)	3	1 to 3
Foxtail, Giant	6	1 to 6
Foxtail, Green	3	1 to 3
Foxtail, Yellow	3	1 to 3
Johnsongrass, Seedling	6	1 to 8
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	R	6 to 12
Millet, Wild Proso	R	1 to 3
Red Rice	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1 to 8
Nutsedge, Purple	R	1 to 3
Nutsedge, Yellow	R	1 to 3
R = Reduced Competition		
†See also Post-Emergence Application section for additional information.		
See RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT section.		

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS AND SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMS

Punch may be used as part of a planned two pass program with pre-emergence application followed by post-emergence products. Application of **Punch** may also be made post-emergence as part of a two pass system. **Punch** provides multiple modes of action for initial control and residual activity on a broad range of weeds.

To improve product performance for post-emergence control of common and giant ragweed, as well as, Pigweed, Waterhemp (*Amaranthus* species) that may be resistant to ALS-inhibitor products, tank mix with fomesafen (Rumble®, Flexstar®) at rates between 0.75 pt. to 1.5 pts./acre. See the product label for specific instructions and limitations.

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with **Punch** for burndown control of grass and broadleaf weeds that have emerged and are not glyphosate-resistant.

Punch will provide residual activity as defined in the pre-emergence section of this label to assist in season long weed control. Foliar activity of **Punch** will be reduced if a canopy of crop or weeds intercept the herbicide prior to reaching the soil.

Foundation Treatment for Planned Two-pass Weed Control Programs: **Punch** may be applied in conventional, LibertyLink soybeans and glyphosate-tolerant soybeans as a pre-emergence application to reduce competition from weeds for a period of up to 45 days when followed by a planned post-emergence herbicide application. Be sure to consult the separate post-emergence section of this label for weeds controlled, optimum weed size, application rate, additional use directions, restrictions, precautions and limitation before use.

HERBICIDES THAT MAY BE APPLIED POST-EMERGENCE FOLLOWING PUNCH

To provide additional control of certain weeds, **Punch** can be applied alone, sequentially in tank mixtures with post-emergence herbicides.

Post-emergence herbicides that may be applied with **Punch** include:

Aim®, Arrow®, Assure® II, Basagran®, Cobra®, FirstRate®, Flexstar®, Fusilade® DX, Fusion®, Harmony® GT XP, Liberty® 280SL¹, Poast®, Poast Plus®, Resource®, Rumble, Roundup® Brands², Select®, and Ultra Blazer® or their generic equivalents.

¹Use on LibertyLink® soybean only.

²Use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only.

When treatment is made as an in soil application in areas with heavy grass pressure, **Punch** may be tank-mixed with a grass herbicide such as Prowl® or Triflurex® HPF for improved grass control.

Refer to the directions for addition of glyphosate (such as Roundup Power-MAX®) or paraquat (such as Gramoxone® or Parazone®) to the spray solution under the **No-Till or Reduced Tillage** section. When **Punch** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions.

Restrictions

- Do not exceed labeled rates.
- **Punch** cannot be mixed with any product with a label prohibiting such mixtures.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

The following crops may be planted after applying **Punch** at the specified rate.

Note: See exceptions to rotational crop restrictions immediately following the below chart.

Planting Crop Rotation Intervals Between Treatment with Punch

Crop	Crop Rotation Intervals (Months)
Beans, Lima (Succulent or Dried); Corn, Clearfield hybrids only (resistant to imazethapyr); Cowpeas; Peanuts; Peas (Blackeyed, Dried, Garden, Green, Process, Southern); Soybeans	Immediately
Beans (Green, Snap)	2
Alfalfa; Beans (Dry, Mung)	4
Beans (Broad); Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans); Clearfield Wheat; Lupines (Grain, Sweet, White); Wheat ²	4.5
Corn (Field); Field Corn Grown For Seed ^{1,2}	8.5
Clover	9
Barley ²	9.5
Corn ² (Pop, Sweet); Cotton; Lettuce; Oats; Rye (in North Dakota and Minnesota north of Hwy. 210); Safflower; Sorghum (Grain, Milo); Sunflower	18
Flax; Potatoes	26
Canola ² (Rape Seed); Carrot; Celery; Cole Crop; Flax; Garlic; Onions; Spinach; Sugarbeets; Tomatoes	40

¹Some seed companies have tested a wide range of inbred seed corn varieties for selectivity to **Punch** soil residual and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Sharda USA LLC has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and recommendations for planting corn grown for seed in field treated with **Punch** the previous year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practice are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC, results and consequences related to planting seed corn inbreds into field treated previously with **Punch** shall be assumed by the user. ²See the below **EXCEPTIONS TO ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section.

Crop Rotation - Precautions

- Use of **Punch** herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in typical growth of rotational crops in most situations, although, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. It is important to understand that rotational crop injury is always possible.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, soybeans can be replanted. DO NOT work the soil deeper than 2 inches.
- Till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley, if soybeans are furrow irrigated. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut to a depth of 4-6 inches.
- To avoid injury to rotational alfalfa or clover, do not make application of more than 1 ¼ lbs. a.i. of metolachlor per acre of **Punch** pre-emergence (including pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, post-plant incorporated, etc.) or other post-emergence applications of **Punch**.

Crop Rotation - Restrictions

- Do not plant other rotational crops before 18 months following a **Punch** treatment.
- **Punch Alone:** If crop treated with **Punch** is lost, any crop on this label may be replanted immediately. Do not make a second broadcast treatment of **Punch**. If the original treatment was banded and the second crop is planted in the untreated row middles, a second banded application may be applied.
- There must be an interval of at least 90 days between a treatment of **Punch** and soybean harvest.
- Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.
- **Punch Tank Mixtures:** For rotational crop restrictions for **Punch** used in tank mixtures, see the precautions/restrictions listed above and to the respective product labels of any mixing partner(s) for additional statements/restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS ALL CROPS – EXCEPTIONS

Applications made at the full rate of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (Classic herbicide, etc.), clorasulam-methyl (FirstRate), flumetsulam (Hornet®), imazaquin (Scepter 70 DG herbicide) or products containing imazethapyr (Pursuit Plus EC herbicide) the same year as **Punch** may increase the risk of crop injury to sensitive follow crops. Consult labels for labeled uses of these products in combinations.

Restriction

Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

BARLEY (North Dakota only): Barley may be planted 18 months after an application of **Punch**.

BARLEY (Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only): Barley may be planted four months after an application of **Punch** in these states.

CLEARFIELD® CANOLA: CLEARFIELD varieties of canola, such as Pioneer® 45A71 and Pioneer 46A76, may be planted as a rotational crop the next season following an application of **Punch** at label rates on registered crops.

CORN INBRED LINES: Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year after an application of **Punch**.

SWEET CORN AND POPCORN VARIETIES (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin only): Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year after an application of **Punch**. Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted less than 18 months after an application of **Punch**. Prior to planting sweet corn for processing, contact the processor company for information and recommendations regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with **Punch** the previous year. Prior to planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and recommendations regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with **Punch** the previous year.

Precaution

Stunting and maturity delay or other adverse crop injury may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted following **Punch** use.

Restriction

Do not plant fresh market sweet corn varieties before 18 months following **Punch** use.

CERTAIN VEGETABLE CROPS (Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia only)

The below listed crops may be planted 18 months after the last application of **Punch**:

Bahia grass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet potato transplants, sweet pepper transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon.

COTTON Rotation Following Application of Punch to Alfalfa or Clover Grown for Seed		Rotation Interval (Months)
Irrigation and/or Precipitation Requirements	Less than 3 acre feet or 36 inches of water	40
	Greater than or equal to 3 acre feet or 36 inches of water	18
These guidelines DO NOT apply to Punch applications made to alfalfa or clover grown for hay or forage (use the 18-month rotational interval).		

(North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia only): Cotton may be planted nine and one-half months following an application of **Punch** if **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- **Punch** is applied to peanuts only.
- Soil texture is sandy loam or loamy sand only.
- More than 16 inches of rainfall and/or irrigation is received following application of **Punch** through October of the application year.

WHEAT: Wheat may be planted 3 months after a **Punch** application in areas east of Interstate Highway I-35.

NON-CLEARFIELD® WHEAT

Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage (North Dakota)		Moldboard Plowing	
		No	Yes
pH and Rainfall Requirements	>10 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	4 Months	4 Months
	<10 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	15 Months	4 Months

R+I = Rainfall and overhead irrigation from the time of application of **Punch** up until time of wheat planting (does not include furrow or flood irrigation).

If the rainfall or pH requirements are not fully met, and non-CLEARFIELD wheat is planted before the specified rotation interval, injury may be reduced by tillage, such as deep disking (> 6 inches deep) following crop harvest but prior to November 1st. The possibility of injury to non-CLEARFIELD wheat planted the next season increases if less than normal precipitation occurs within the first two months after a **Punch** application.

EDIBLE LEGUMES: When **Punch** is applied at no more than 1.5 pts./acre in the use areas described, the following rotational restrictions apply:

- Chickpeas, lentils, and peas may be planted any time after a **Punch** application.
- Snap beans may be planted 3 months and barley 4 months after an application of **Punch**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. KEEP FROM FREEZING. DO NOT STORE BELOW 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

SPILL, FIRE, LEAK OR OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of SHARDA USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary in any way. Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product.

Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of SHARDA USA LLC and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, SHARDA USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS", AND SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT SHARDA USA LLC HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE MANUFACTURER.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SHARDA USA LLC AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Punch

For Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Grasses in Soybeans; and for use in Dry Beans, Dry Edible Peas and English Peas in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% By Weight
Metolachlor	55.49%
Imazethapyr	2.77%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.74%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 4.8 lbs. of metolachlor and 0.24 lb. of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. This product may cause skin sensitization reaction in some people. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

GROUP 2 15 HERBICIDES

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707
EPA Reg. No.: 83529-72 EPA Est. No.: 05905-IA-001 Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

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