



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 1, 2018

Keeva Shultz
Agent for Rotam Agrochemical Company, Ltd.
Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Nicosulfuron and Rimsulfuron
Product Name: Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%
EPA Registration Number: 83100-51
Decision Number: 545586
Application Date: 12/19/17

Dear Ms. Shultz:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the 22 Sulfonylurea (SU) Herbicides Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at kraft.erik@epa.gov.

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EPA Reg. No. 83100-51
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

NICOSULFURON AND RIMSULFURON GROUP	2	HERBICIDES
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Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%

For Use in Field Corn

A water dispersible granule (WDG) containing 37.7% active ingredients by weight.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WT.
Nicosulfuron	
2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]aminosulfonyl]-N, N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide	25.2%
Rimsulfuron	
N((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide	12.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	62.3%
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

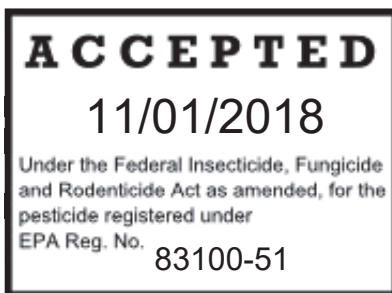
FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.

[See inside booklet for additional [complete] [First Aid,] Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.]

Manufactured For:
 Rotam Agrochemical Co. Ltd.
 26/F, E-Trade Plaza
 24 Lee Chung Street
 Chai Wan, Hong Kong



EPA Reg. No.: 83100-51
EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils)
- Shoes and socks

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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, 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 wash water or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions could favor runoff. Do not apply if a severe storm is expected within 24 hours.

Non-target Organisms Advisory

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

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only

protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils)
- Shoes and socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% is a water-dispersible granule used at the rate of 1.5 ounce per acre (0.0236 lb. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.0117 lb. a.i. rimsulfuron/acre) for selective post-emergence grass and broadleaf weed control in field corn.

Use Restrictions

- Do not make applications to field corn that is grown for seed, to popcorn or to sweet corn.
- Do not apply more than one treatment of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 ounce per acre (0.0236 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.0117 lbs. a.i. rimsulfuron/acre) of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 ounce per acre (0.0236 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.0117 lbs. a.i. rimsulfuron/acre) of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** per year.
- PHI: Do not harvest with 30 days of application.
- Do not make applications by air in California or New York State.
- Do not make applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not make applications to lawns, walks, driveways, and tennis courts.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not feed forage, hay, or straw or graze from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** application.

Use Precautions

- Prevent product spray from drifting to desirable plants.
- Application equipment must be thoroughly cleaned immediately after use. (Refer to the **SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEAN-UP** section of this label for additional information.)

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% contains nicosulfuron and rimsulfuron and is classified as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** or other Group 2 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** or other target site of action Group 2 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative. Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrate this product 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.

Cultivation

Cultivation may be necessary to control weeds that are only suppressed, or weeds that emerge after application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** when sufficient moisture is not achieved to activate the product. Optimal timing for cultivation is 7-14 days after **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** application or upon the establishment of new weed growth.

Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions

Optimum product performance of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** is achieved when applications are made to young, actively growing weeds. Treatments that are made during warm, moist conditions (temperatures greater than 70°F) and when there is adequate soil moisture both before and after application allows for maximum product performance. The amount and length of control are dependent on spray coverage, moisture to activate product, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions before and after treatment, soil moisture, and the type of adjuvant used.

There must be adequate soil moisture to optimize product performance. Rainfall within 5-7 days will enhance the residual activity of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Cultivation within 7 – 14 days after application may be required to optimize weed control when there is not sufficient moisture to activate product.

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% is rainfast 4 hours after application.

Incomplete control may result if weeds that are taller than the specified maximum label height or are grown under stressful conditions are treated. Reduced weed control or crop injury may result if applications are made to plants that are grown under the following stress conditions:

- temperature extremes
- environmental stress conditions including drought, soils saturated with water, hail, or frost
- injury from pests (disease, insect or nematode)
- residual or carryover from previous herbicide applications

Conditions of severe stress immediately following application may also result in reduced weed control or crop injury. Conditions of stress affects all weeds, but particularly weeds including woolly cupgrass, green and yellow foxtail, and wild proso millet.

If the corn crop or grass weeds are under conditions of stress, delay application until normal conditions persist and both weeds and corn resume active growth.

To maximize product performance and minimize the potential for crop injury, make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** when evening temperatures are above 40°F and daytime temperatures do not exceed 92°F.

Applications that are made during or immediately following periods of large day/evening temperature fluctuations or where the potential daytime temperatures do not go above 50°F may result in decreased weed control and increase the risk for crop injury.

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% works by rapidly inhibiting growth of susceptible weeds and reduces competition from the weeds in as little as 6 hours after application. Susceptible weeds are controlled in 7-21 days.

Application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** made by ground to dusty, dry fields may decrease weed control in wheel track areas.

SOIL INSECTICIDE - INTERACTION INFORMATION

Before making application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**, ensure that it is compatible with any insecticide products that may have been applied previously to the corn crop.

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop and result in adverse crop response. Crop response varies with the type of field corn, the insecticide product used, application method used to apply the insecticide, and soil type.

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be applied to corn previously treated with the non-organophosphate (OP) soil insecticide products regardless of soil type: chlorethoxyfos, Cyfluthrin, phostebupirim, or tefluthrin.

- DO NOT MAKE APPLICATION of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** to corn that has been previously treated with terbufos in-furrow or over the row at cultivation.
- Treatments of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** made to corn that has been treated previously with terbufos, chlorpyrifos, or phorate may cause unacceptable crop injury, particularly on soils with less than 4% organic matter.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Many crops are extremely sensitive to **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with crops other than field corn must be avoided. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information.

Use 50-mesh or larger strainer screens for all application systems.

Do not make applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** through any type of irrigation system.

Ground Applications

Broadcast

For optimum product performance and to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds, make application in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA). For light, scattered weed stands, use a minimum of 10 GPA.

Set spray equipment to avoid making application in an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Band Application

Use proportionately less spray mixture for band applications. It is important to carefully calibrate the band applicator so as to not exceed the labeled rate and to avoid crop injury. Carefully read and follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans) and orientation; distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds; spray volumes; proper spray calibration and spray pressure.

Aerial Application

Aerial application is prohibited in New York State or California.

Select nozzle types and orientation that provides optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage using a minimum of 5 GPA.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - General

- **Application 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 rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **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.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Treatments with **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** must include either a crop oil concentrate (COC) or a nonionic surfactant (NOS). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer must also be used unless the use is specifically prohibited by a tank-mix partner product label. The crop oil concentrate plus ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is the preferred method of delivery for **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Consult your local Rotam representative for additional information and prior to using other adjuvants. If **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** is tank mixed with another herbicide, choose adjuvants that are authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Make application at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under dry conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if they are specified on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must have at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with a minimum of 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Make application at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under dry conditions.

- Surfactant products must have at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Make application of 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Make application of 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under dry conditions.
- Do not make application with liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Refer to the product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- Other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same function and have been assessed and approved by Rotam Product Management. Consult your local Rotam representative for additional information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** and other pesticides. Use a clear quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, do not use it because it is not compatible.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ to ⅓ full of water.
2. Add the required amount of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**, while maintaining agitation until the product is fully dispersed – at least 5 minutes.
3. Maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water once the **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** is fully dispersed. Make sure **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** is thoroughly mixed with water prior to adding any other material.
4. While the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants (crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer).
5. Settling will occur if the mixture is not continuously agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly mix before using.
6. Make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
7. If **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** and a tank-mix partner are to be applied in several loads, pre-slurry the **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank-mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.

Consult the tank mix partner label for ground or surface water advisory information - follow all label precautions and restrictions.

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEAN-UP

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits or residue before using **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** followed by proper cleaning after application. Before applying **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**, clean all application equipment, following the clean-up procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. Use the procedure that follows, if no clean-up procedure is provided. Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent adverse crop response immediately after application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.

1. Read and follow product label directions for proper disposal of rinsate.
2. To dislodge any visible pesticide deposits, steam-cleaning of aerial spray tanks must be conducted.
3. When spraying or using mixing equipment over an extended period of time with applying **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Clean-up Procedure

1. Drain the spray tank and thoroughly hose down the inside surfaces. Flush the hoses, boom and tank with clean water for at least 5 min.
2. Fill the tank partially with clean water. For every 100 gallons of water, and add one gallon of household ammonia*** (that contains 3% active). Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution

through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Completely fill the tank with water and agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.

3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately in a container with the cleaning agent and water.
5. Rinse the tank with clean water thoroughly for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing the water through the boom and hoses.

***Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner specified by the equipment manufacturer may be used.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Rotational crops can vary in their response to low concentrations of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** that remain in the soil. **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** dissipates quickly in warm, acidic, microbiologically active soils. The amount of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** which may be present in the soil is dependent on time elapsed since application, crop production practices, environmental factors, soil pH and organic matter content.

Adverse crop response or crop injury may result in rotational crops in high-pH, cold soils if dry weather conditions prevail from the time of application to rotational crop planting.

For fields that are treated with sequential applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** and nicosulfuron, consult the crop rotation intervals listed on the nicosulfuron and **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** labels. Select the most restrictive re-crop interval from either label. The rotational intervals listed below must be observed when using **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**:

Crop Rotational Intervals – Guide #1

Crops without Soil pH Restrictions

Crop	Crop Rotational Interval
Corn (field)	Anytime
Soybeans	15 Days
Cereals, Winter (barley, oats, rye, wheat)	4 Months
Cereals, Spring (barley, oats, rye, wheat)	8 Months
Cotton, peanuts, potatoes, and soybeans	10 Months
Alfalfa**†, Beans (dry, snap), Canola**, Corn (pop, sweet, seed)*, Cotton, Flax**, Peas, Potato**, Red Clover**, Sunflower**	18 Months
Other Crops	Crop Rotational Intervals - Guide #2

*Except sweet corn varieties “Merit”, “Carnival”, and “Sweet Success”, where the minimum time interval is 15 months.
 ** If drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, the rotational intervals must be extended to 18 months, unless irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15” during the growing year.
 †On irrigated fields in Idaho, Utah, and Northern Nevada it is best to use deep fall tillage including plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Degradation of the product may be less on furrow irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.

Crop Rotational Intervals - Guide #2

Crops with Soil pH Restrictions

Crop	Crop Rotational Interval		
	Soil pH < 6.5	Soil pH 6.5 - 7.5	Soil pH > 7.5
Sorghum	10	10	18*
Sugarbeets***	10	18**	18
All Other Crops	10	18	18

* Except in Texas and Oklahoma east of Highway 281, where the rotational interval is 10 months (regardless of pH).
 **Except on irrigated sites in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas, or in Minnesota east and south of the Red River Valley, Michigan, and Ohio, where precipitation and/or irrigation that follows application must exceed 25” prior to planting beets, where the interval is 10 months on soils with pH < 7.5. In the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, temporary crop response, stunting and/or crop injury may occur if soil pH is greater than 7.5, or precipitation and/or irrigation that follows application is less than 25” prior to planting sugarbeets.
 ***In North Dakota and northwest Minnesota, the cumulative precipitation and/or irrigation that follows in the 18 months following application must exceed 28” in order to rotate to sugarbeets.

CORN - Directions for Use

Make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** to corn that is no greater than 20 inches tall and up to and including the 6-leaf collar stage. Do not make applications to corn that is taller than 20 inches or has more than 6-leaf collars, whichever is most restrictive.

Some State and corn hybrid restrictions apply (see additional information below). Not all **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** tank mixtures may be applied to corn that is greater than 12" tall. Refer to the **TANK MIX APPLICATIONS** section and tank mix partner label for more information.

Research has shown optimum results are obtained when applications are made early post-emergence when corn and weeds are small, though **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** has a wide application window. Target applications to corn that is no greater than 12" tall for best overall results.

Make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** to field corn hybrids that have a relative maturity (RM) rating of 77 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and oil corn.

Not all field corn hybrids with less than 77 days RM, not all white corn hybrids and not all Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety. Rotam does not have access to all seed company data. Crop injury arising from the use of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before making applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** to any of these corn types. Applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** to corn hybrids of 77-88 CRM must be limited to corn that is no greater than 12" tall, with less than or equal to 5-leaf collars, whichever is most restrictive. Application of tank mixtures with dicamba-containing herbicides to 77-88 CRM corn must contain no more than 2 ounces a.i. dicamba. Take note of publications from seed company where they indicate "Warning", "Crop Response Warning", or "Sensitive" notations for the use of some ALS herbicides on corn hybrids of 77 CRM or higher. As noted in the seed company publications, Rotam sulfonylurea herbicides including **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** must be used with caution on these hybrids. Consult with your local Rotam representative for any additional supplemental labeling information specific to potential corn hybrid sensitivity and **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Limit **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** applications to corn that is no greater than 12" tall, or up to and including 5-leaf collars, whichever is most restrictive, in the states of KS, OK, and TX.

Timing to Weeds

Make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** when grass weeds are young and actively growing, but before they exceed the sizes indicated on this label.

- Applications made to weeds at growth stages greater than those listed in this label may result in reduced control. Grass competition due to reduced control may reduce yields.
- Adequate soil moisture is necessary for optimum product activity. Rainfall within 5 to 7 days post application will enhance residual activity of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. If an activating rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (greater than 0.5 inch) is not received within 5-7 days post application, follow with a cultivation or with a sequential application of nicosulfuron, if necessary. Refer to the **Cultivation** or **SEQUENTIAL PRIMERO APPLICATIONS**.

RATE

Make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** at a rate of 1.5 ounce per acre (0.0236 lbs. a.i. nicosulfuron/acre and 0.0117 lbs. a.i. rimsulfuron/acre) for season-long control of grass and broadleaf weeds listed in the table below.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Height (Inches) At Application
GRASSES	
Barnyardgrass	4"
Canarygrass	6"
Cereals, volunteer	2"
Crabgrass, large*	1"
Cupgrass, woolly*	3"
Foxtails	
bristly	4"
giant	4"
green	4"

yellow*	4"
Goosegrass	2"
Johnsongrass, seedling or rhizome	8 - 12"
Millet, wild proso	4"
Muhly, wirestem	4"*
Panicum, fall & Texas	4"
Quackgrass	8"*
Ryegrass, Italian	4"
Sandbur, field*	2"
Shattercane	6"
Signalgrass, broadleaf	2"
Oats, wild	2"
Witchgrass	4"
Common Name	Height (Inches) At Application
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
<i>Control</i>	
Amaranth, powell	4"
Burcucumber	4"
Dandelion	8"
Jimsonweed	4"
Morningglory, annual	4"
Mustard, wild	4"
Pigweed, redroot & smooth	4"
Sunflower, common	4"
<i>Suppression</i>	
Cocklebur, common	4"
Ladysthumb	4"
Lambsquarters, common	4"
Hemp dogbane	4"
Nutsedge, yellow	4"
Smartweed, PA	4"
Thistle, Canada	4"
Velvetleaf	4"
Waterhemp, tall & common	2"
*Cultivation or retreatment with nicosulfuron may be required. Refer to "For Additional Control of Crabgrass and Later Emerging Grasses."	

As weeds mature, their sensitivity to **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** is reduced. Grass weeds that are grown under stress caused by drought or other environmental factors may become mature (more than 3 tillers) before they reach the size listed in the table and their susceptibility to **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be reduced.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES OF PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in a sequential application with a planned post-emergence weed control program in corn following a reduced rate of a pre-emergence herbicide.

Make application at a reduced rate of a pre-emergence grass herbicide before corn emergence and follow with a post-emergence application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Make application of products including s-metolachlor/metolachlor, isoxaflutole, metribuzin, flufenacet, , acetochlor, dimethenamid and atrazine at rates as low as ¼ to ½ of the full labeled use rate and follow with a sequential post-emergence application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.

Refer to post emergence application information in this label and the **Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity** section for complete application information and precautions. Refer to the pre-emergence grass herbicide label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to making application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**. Do not make application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% +**

Rimsulfuron 12.5% to corn that shows herbicide injury from previous applications made to the current or preceding crop.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

Application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** tank mixtures containing atrazine and/or dicamba (in some states) are limited to corn that is no greater than 12" tall, up to and including 5 leaf collars, whichever is the most restrictive. Refer to the **Tank Mixtures with dicamba products** for additional information. Consult the table below for weeds controlled using the listed preferred 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.

Additional Control of Broadleaf Weeds

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in tank mixture application with the herbicides listed below for additional control of broadleaf weeds. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for weeds controlled, precautions, use restrictions and crop rotation information.

Crop oil concentrate must be used in the tank mixtures listed below. The use of nonionic surfactant is allowed in place of crop oil concentrate for tank mixtures that contain dicamba, however, overall weed control may be reduced. Refer to the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section for adjuvant rate directions.

Tank Mixtures	Rate/Acre
atrazine	Refer to label
dicamba	Refer to label
dicamba + atrazine	Refer to label
diflufenzopyr-sodium + dicamba	Refer to label
mesotrione	Refer to label
clopyralid potassium + flumetsulam	Refer to label

Broadleaf Weeds	Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% Alone	+ Refer to label for rates "Dicamba"	+ Refer to label for rates "Diflufenzopyr-sodium + Dicamba"	+ Refer to label for rates "Atrazine + Dicamba"	+ Refer to label for rates "Clopyralid potassium + Flumetsulam"	+ Refer to the label for rates atrazine	+ Refer to the label for rates "Mesotrione" †
Cocklebur, common	4"*	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Dandelion	8"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"
Kochia	--	4"*	4"*	4"*	--	--	4"
Ladysthumb	4"*	4"*	4"*	4"*	4"	4"*	4"
Lambsquarters, common	2"*	4"	4"	4"	2"*	4"	4"
Mallow, Venice	--	--	--	--	4"	--	4"
Nightshade, eastern black	--	2"	2"	4"	2"*	2"	4"
Ragweed, common	--	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Ragweed, giant	--	4"*	4"*	4"*	4"	4"*	4"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"*	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Velvetleaf	4"*	4"	4"	4"	4"	2"	4"
Waterhemp, common & tall	2"*	2"	2"	4"	2"*	2"	4"

*Suppression

†See mesotrione tank mix chart on next page.

Unless noted in this label, all tank mixtures in the table above require the addition of a crop oil concentrate and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer as indicated in the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section of this label.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Tank Mixtures with Atrazine

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be tank mixed with (active ingredient) atrazine* for additional control of many broadleaf weeds, including the following:

Common Name	Height (Inches) At Application
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Sicklepod	1 - 2
Prickly sida	1 - 2
Wild Radish	6 - 12
Cutleaf evening primrose	4 - 6
Florida pusley	1 - 2
*For optimum results, add atrazine 4L OR atrazine 90DF. Products that contain atrazine are considered restricted use products.	

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% + atrazine tank mix may result in decreased control of grasses (antagonism) if applied to grasses under low moisture stress or to grasses that are greater than the maximum labeled height. Before making application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** + atrazine tank mix, consult the atrazine product label for information regarding the maximum amount of atrazine that may be applied per year.

Tank Mixtures with Mesotrione

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be mixed with mesotrione herbicide for weed control as listed in the table below:

Common Name	Maximum Weed Height (Inches)					
	mesotrione alone			mesotrione + atrazine		
	Refer to label for rates			Refer to label for rates		
Cocklebur, common	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Dandelion	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"
Jimsonweed	4"	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"
Kochia	--	--	4"	--	4"	4"
Lambsquarters, common	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Morningglory, annual	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Mustard, wild	--	--	4"	--	--	10"
Nightshade, black	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Nightshade, eastern black	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Pigweed, palmer	--	--	4"	4"	4"	10"
Pigweed, redroot	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Ragweed, common	--	--	--	4"	10"	10"
Ragweed, giant	--	3"	4"	4"	10"	10"
Smartweed, ladysthumb	--	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"
Sunflower, common	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"	10"
Velvetleaf	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"	10"
Waterhemp, common & tall	--	4"	4"	4"	10"	10"

Tank Mixtures with Dicamba

In cases where the use of crop oil concentrate with growth regulator herbicides is not favorable (e.g., extremely cold weather), **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be mixed with diflufenzopyr-sodium + dicamba + a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gallons spray solution) in place of crop oil concentrate. Overall weed control may be reduced.

Tank mixture applications of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with herbicides that contain dicamba must be limited to corn that is no greater than 12" tall, up to and including 5-leaf collars, whichever is most restrictive, except for the states east of the line formed by the western borders of MI, IN, KY, TN, and MS. In these states the maximum corn size limits are 20" tall, up to and including 6 leaf collars.

Tank Mixtures with Primisulfuron-methyl and Prosulfuron

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be tank mixed with Primisulfuron-methyl and Prosulfuron or Primisulfuron-methyl and Prosulfuron herbicides for additional control of the following weeds: velvetleaf, common and giant ragweed, lambsquarters, ivyleaf morningglory, PA smartweed, and sunflower. Applications must be made to field corn that has emerged and before the corn is 12" tall or is exhibiting 6-leaf collars, whichever is the more restrictive.

Additional Control of Crabgrass and Later Emerging Grasses

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of pre-emergence grass herbicides that are labeled for use for early post-emergence application to field corn (including metolachlor/s-metolachlor, pendimethalin, acetochlor, and dimethenamide-P) for increased residual activity of later-emerging grass

weeds including smooth and large crabgrass. Treatments must be made before the crabgrass emerges and before other grass weeds on the **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** label exceed their labeled sizes.

Additional Control of Broadleaf Weeds

- For improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf. **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be tank mixed with atrazine + s-metolachlor + mesotrione at rate listed on label. When making application of mixtures with **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** plus atrazine + s-metolachlor + mesotrione, use a nonionic surfactant. Consult the atrazine + s-metolachlor + mesotrione product labels for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.
- For improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf, **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be tank mixed with topramezone plus atrazine. When making application of mixtures with **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** plus topramezone the use of methylated seed oil is specified. Consult the topramezone label for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.

Use a nonionic surfactant in place of crop oil concentrate for tank mixtures that include pre-emergence grass herbicides where the application is made early post-emergence to small weeds. Refer to the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section for adjuvant rate directions.

When using tank mixtures of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with pre-emergence herbicides that restrict the use of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer adjuvants and applications are made early-post-emergence to small weeds, follow restrictions on the tank-mix partner label and/or do not use the fertilizer adjuvants. Tank mixture use rates for atrazine + s-metolachlor + mesotrione herbicide must be limited.

When using tank mixtures of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with EC formulated pre-emergence grass herbicides, do not use mesotrione herbicide in the tank mixture. When other formulations of pre-emergence grass herbicides are tank mixed with **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** + mesotrione, limit pre-emergence herbicide use rates to no more than $\frac{3}{4}$ x full pre-emergence rates. Always add a nonionic surfactant in place of crop oil concentrate, and limit broadleaf weed sizes to less than or equal to 4" tall.

When making tank mixture application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** and pre-emergence grass herbicides, they must be broadcast applied post-emergence to field corn before the crop exceeds the heights listed on the pre-emergence grass herbicide label. Consult the post emergence application information in this label and the pre-emergence grass herbicide label for complete post-emergence application information, rates, and restrictions.

Additional Control of Palmer Pigweed (Amaranth) in the states of CO, KS, and OK

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in tank mixture with dicamba and crop oil concentrate for additional control of palmer pigweed. Applications must be made to corn that is 4 - 8" tall and is showing fewer than 4-leaf collars.

Additional Control of Yellow Nutsedge

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in tank mixture with halosulfuron-methyl herbicide or halosulfuron-methyl + dicamba herbicide for control of yellow nutsedge. Applications must be made before the corn shows 6 leaf collars or is 12" tall, whichever is the more restrictive. Refer to the halosulfuron-methyl and dicamba labels for additional weeds controlled. Always add COC and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

Additional Control of Kochia

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in tank mixture with fluroxypyr for improved control of kochia. Use the higher use rate when weed infestations are heavy. Consult the specific fluroxypyr label for application timing and restrictions.

Tank mixtures with Insecticide Products

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in tank mixture with pyrethroid or carbamate insecticide products.

To avoid crop injury or antagonism, make application of the products indicated below at least seven days prior to or three days after the application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.

Do not tank mix **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with sodium bentazon and sodium Bentazon + atrazine or severe crop injury may result.

Do not tank mix **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with 2,4-D-containing products as severe grass control antagonism may result.

Do not tank mix **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with organophosphate insecticide products that are foliarly applied including malathion, parathion, etc., as severe crop injury may result.

Do not tank mix **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** with other acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicides unless the tank mixture is specified on **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** labels as severe crop injury may result.

Except as noted, and in addition to the tank-mix partners and rates indicated above, **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in field corn. **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** may be applied as a tank mix combination with full or reduced rates of other products provided that:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same use timing, application method, adjuvants, and use restrictions as **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.
- The tank mixture is not prohibited on the label of the tank mix product label.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a “jar test” described in the **COMPATIBILITY TEST** section of this label.
- Do not exceed labeled application use rates. Do not tank mix Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% with other products that contain the same active ingredients as Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% (nicosulfuron and rimsulfuron) unless the label of either tank-mix partner specifies the maximum “, use rate that may be used.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Weed control and adverse crop response with tank mixtures not specified in this product label are the responsibility of the user and manufacturer of the tank mix product.
- Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions and limitations specified on the respective product labels.
-
- A corn plant’s predisposition to develop fused tissue emerging from the whorl (rattail) after the V-11 stage may increase when a product containing dicamba is applied to small corn growing under early stressful conditions. It is important to be aware and understand when making applications of tank mixes with dicamba to small corn (V-3 stage or smaller) under stressful conditions. Refer to the **Environmental Conditions** section for a description of these stressful conditions.

SSEQUENTIAL PROGRAM APPLICATIONS WITH NICOSULFURON

Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5% may be used in sequential application programs with nicosulfuron. Make application of nicosulfuron 14 or more days after application of **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%** for control of grasses that may emerge later in the season. Consult the nicosulfuron label for a list of grass species controlled, size of weeds, use rates, corn sizes, precautions and restrictions.

A sequential application of nicosulfuron will affect crop rotation intervals for certain sensitive crops, including sugarbeets. For maximum crop rotation flexibility, refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROPS** section of this label before making applications of nicosulfuron to fields that have been previously treated with **Nicosulfuron 25.2% + Rimsulfuron 12.5%**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling [less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable 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. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallon]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of this product, which are beyond the control of ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ROTAM AGROCHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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