



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

PM 25 EPA Reg. Number:

279-3184

279-3184 Date of Issuance:

FEB 27 1997

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Skirmish™ Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- XX Registration
- _____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

ATTN.: Dr. Callista O. Chukwunye

Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. Make the following label changes: Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 279-3184".
3. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

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

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Signature of Approving Official:

Theresa A. Stone for

Product Manager (25), Fungicide-Herbicide
Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

2/27/97

2/10

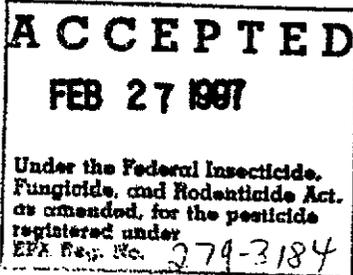
Skirmish™

herbicide

Dispersible Granules

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Chlorimuron Ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	75.0%
Total	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 279-XXXX
U.S. Patent No. 4,394,506 & 4,547,215



Net Contents



FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia PA 19103

2/97 Draft

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution! May irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin.

May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-331-3148.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170 Section 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 before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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 washwaters.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section of this label.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

SKIRMISH Herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans.

SPECIFIC USES – SOYBEANS

Timing to Crop Stage

SKIRMISH may be applied any time after the first trifoliolate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Timing to Weeds

- Apply SKIRMISH when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated below).
- Applications made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

Rate

When applied as directed, SKIRMISH will control the following weeds:

WEEDS	HEIGHT (Inches)		
	1/2 oz /A	2/3 oz /A	3/4 oz /A
Beggarticks (Bidens sp)	2-4	2-6	2-8
Bristly Starbur	1-2	1-3	1-4
Cocklebur	2-6	2-8	2-12
Cowpea	-	2-5	2-6
Florida Beggarweed	2-4	2-5	2-6
Hemp Sesbania	2-4	2-5	2-6
Jerusalem Artichoke (above ground portion)	-	-	2-8
Jimsonweed	2-4	2-5	2-6
Marestail	2-3	2-5	2-6
Morningglory* (annual)			
Entireleaf	1-2	1-3	1-4
Ivyleaf	1-2	1-3	1-4
Pitted	1-2	1-3	1-4
Smallflower	1-2	1-3	1-4
Tall	1-2	1-3	1-4
Mustard	4**	5**	6**
Pigweed			
Redroot	1-2	1-3	1-4
Prickly Lettuce	-	2-4	2-6
Ragweed			
Common	-	2-3	2-4
Giant	-	2-4*	2-6
Sicklepod*	1-2	1-3	1-4
Smartweed			
Ladysthumb	1-2	1-3	1-4
Pennsylvania	1-2	1-3	1-4
Sunflower	2-5	2-6	2-8
Wild Poinsettia	-	1-2	1-4
Yellow Nutsedge	2-3	2-3	2-4
Velvetleaf***	-	2-4	2-6

* See Split Applications section.

** Diameter

*** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

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When applied as directed, SKIRMISH will suppress the following weeds:

WEEDS	HEIGHT (Inches)		
	1/2 oz 1A	2/3 oz 1A	3/4 oz 1A
Burcucumber*	-	2-3	2-6
Canada Thistle	-	2-3	2-4
Purple Nutsedge	2-3	2-4	2-5
Smooth Pigweed	1-2	1-3	1-4

- * See Split Applications section.
- ** Diameter
- *** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

Split Applications

A second application of SKIRMISH may be made 2-3 weeks after the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds such as burcucumber, cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf. Do not make more than 2 applications of Skirmish in a single season.

Spray Additives

Applications of SKIRMISH must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. Products that combine ammonium fertilizers with surfactants or crop oils must meet all of the surfactant/crop oil and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer requirements.

- Use adjuvants that contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (CFR 40 180.1001)

Nonionic Surfactant

Nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

- Use only products that contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant as the active ingredient.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Avoid products that do not adequately define their ingredients on the product label.

Crop Oil Concentrate

Under hot, dry conditions, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant to enhance weed control. Crop oil concentrate is especially helpful in controlling giant ragweed and pigweed.

- Apply crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (8 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Use a good-quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate with at least 14% emulsifiers and 80% oil.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required to control velvetleaf.

Use a high-quality, liquid nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 or 30-0-0 at a rate of 4-8 pt per acre; or a 10-34-0 at a rate of 2-4 pt per acre.

- Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2-4 lb per acre.
- Use the lower rate of fertilizer for spray volumes of less than 15 gal per acre.

Soybean Tank Mix Applications

SKIRMISH and Postemergence Grass Herbicides

Refer to labels of all products in the tank mix for information regarding rates, rotational cropping recommendations, sprayer clean-up use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions apply.

SKIRMISH may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as MATADOR.

The types of grass present determine the amount of MATADOR to be tank mixed with SKIRMISH. When applied as directed, a tank mix of SKIRMISH and MATADOR will control the following grasses:

SKIRMISH + 5 oz of Matador per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Corn, Volunteer	6-18
Giant Foxtail	2-4 (pretiller)
Seedling, Johnsongrass	2-8
Shattercane	6-12

SKIRMISH + 7 oz of Matador per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Giant Foxtail	2-8
Wild Proso Millet	2-6

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SKIRMISH + 8 oz of MATADOR per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Crowfoot Grass	2-6
Fall Panicum	2-6
Green Foxtail	2-4
Bristly Foxtail	2-4
Goosegrass	2-4
Itchgrass	2-8
Field Sandbur	2-6
Sprangletop	2-6
Volunteer Cereals	2-6
Wild Oats	2-6
Witchgrass	2-6

SKIRMISH + 10 oz of MATADOR per acre

Grass	Height (Inches)
Junglerice	2-6
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	10-24

- For best results apply Skirmish 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.

Include a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate with the tank mix of SKIRMISH and postemergence grass herbicides such as ASSURE II or MATADOR. Do not use methylated seed oils with SKIRMISH and ASSURE II. Use the rate listed in the Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans section.

- Under certain conditions SKIRMISH may reduce the activity of the grass herbicide. The broadleaf activity of SKIRMISH will not be affected.

SKIRMISH + Cobra²

Waterhemp and Nightshade

Skirmish may be tank mixed with reduced rates of "Cobra". Use 1/4 - 3/4 oz Skirmish and 4.0 to 6.0 fl oz of "Cobra" per acre to control Waterhemp species (up to 4 inches tall) and Eastern Black Nightshade (up to 2 inches tall). Include 0.5% v/v (4 pts/100 gal) crop oil concentrate.

Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania

For control of Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania use a tank mix at the rate of 1/2 oz SKIRMISH and 8.0 to 12.5 fl oz of "Cobra" per acre. Use the higher rate of "Cobra" when Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania are heavy or Prickly Sida and Hemp Sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4". Include a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (minimum of 0.125% v/v actual surfactant). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing SKIRMISH + "Cobra" at these rates.

- Tank mix applications of SKIRMISH + "Cobra" may not control weeds listed on the Skirmish label as completely as applications of Skirmish alone.

Soybean Precautions

- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may occur following application of SKIRMISH. These effects will generally be most evident 5-7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable soybean growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- SKIRMISH should not be used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with DuPont GLEAN[®], ALLY[®], or FINESSE[®] Herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- Do not tank mix SKIRMISH with organophosphate insecticides or apply Skirmish within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOYBEANS

The following steps should be followed when preparing to spray SKIRMISH:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of SKIRMISH.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. SKIRMISH should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material (in order: tank mix herbicide, surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or nitrogen-based fertilizer). Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Apply SKIRMISH spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagituate before using.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ground Application (See Also Spray Drift)

Broadcast Application

- Use a minimum of 10 gal water per acre.
- Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal per acre.
- Use flat fan nozzles at 25-40 psi or hollow cone nozzles at 40-60 psi for Skirmish applications.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer's instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

Aerial Application (See Also Spray Drift)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3-5 gal per acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gal per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

SKIRMISH rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. SKIRMISH will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

SKIRMISH will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher rates and spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Stress affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again.

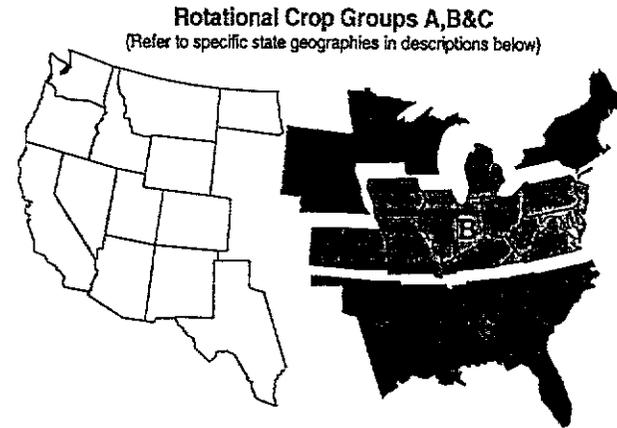
Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

Do not apply SKIRMISH if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Important: Crops other than soybeans planted the season following a SKIRMISH application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of SKIRMISH remaining in the soil.

- Rotation or crop intervals must be followed.



Region A: The states of Iowa (Fields located within the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations or fields located within the historic flood plain of the Missouri River.), Minnesota (Fields south of Route 27 or east of Route 71.), Nebraska (Fields north of Route 30 or west of Route 281.), New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Region B: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (Fields located outside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located outside the historic flood plain of the Missouri River.), Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan (Fields north of Interstate 96 or per supplemental labeling.), Missouri (Except the Bootheel), Nebraska (Fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281.), New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Region C: The states of Alabama (Except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0.), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (Except the "Black Belt" where soil pH must be less than 7.0.), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (Fields east of Route 183.).

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if:

- The field is located in a "Region A" state (all pH soils)
AND
- A single application of SKIRMISH with a total rate of no more than 1/3 oz/acre for the growing season applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if:

- The field is located in a "Region B" state (all pH soils)
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of SKIRMISH with a total rate of no more than 1.0 oz/acre for the growing season are applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if:

- The field is located in a "Region B" state with soil pH 7.0 or less
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of SKIRMISH with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz/acre for the growing season are applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if:

- The field is located in a "Region C" state (all pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi)
AND, EITHER
- A maximum of 2 applications of SKIRMISH with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz/acre for the growing season are applied.

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal Grains			
Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Dry Beans			
Kidney Beans	9	9	9
Peas			
Snap Beans			
Field Corn (IR)	8	8	7
Field Corn** (States in Regions A and B)	9	9	---
Field Corn** (States of AR, MO (Bootheel only), NC, OK, TN, and TX)	---	---	8
Field Corn** (States of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)	---	---	7
Sweet Corn+ (States in Region A)	9	---	---
Popcorn			
Sorghum	15	9	9
Tobacco (transplant)			
Tomato (transplant)			
Peanuts	6	15	6
Rice	9	15	9
Cotton	9	9	8
Alfalfa			
Clover	9	12	9
Cucumber			
Sunflower	9	18	18
Watermelon			
Cabbage			
Canola (Rapeseed)			
Flax			
Lentils			
Mustard	18	18	18
Pumpkins			
Carrots			
Onions			
Potatoes	30	30	30
Sugar Beets			

Any crop not listed

* If SKIRMISH is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn (non-IR), cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

** The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

+ Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18 months.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

Prior to application of SKIRMISH, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all application equipment. Postponing action, even for a few hours, only makes effective cleanup more difficult. Failure to clean spraying equipment thoroughly may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

When spraying multiple loads of SKIRMISH over an extended period of time, rinse the equipment with clean water at the end of the day. Leave water in the equipment overnight to prevent deposits from drying on surfaces.

When applications of SKIRMISH are completed and prior to using the sprayer and associated equipment for other products or for crops other than soybeans, thoroughly clean the equipment using the procedure below.

STEP 1: Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Loosen and physically remove visible deposits.

STEP 2. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add household ammonia (one gallon of 3% active for every 100 gallons of water). Flush hoses, boom and nozzles. Turn off the boom and top off the tank with clean water. Circulate through the spraying system for 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.

STEP 3. Remove and clean nozzle, screens and strainers in a bucket of fresh cleaner and water.

STEP 4. Repeat STEP 2.

STEP 5. Thoroughly rinse the sprayer, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water, several times.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or near desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). 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 sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE 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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply SKIRMISH or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, 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 use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Keep SKIRMISH from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans or peanuts.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.

INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerator. Or, if allowed by state and local authorities, the container can be burned on site. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Use of this quantity of purchased Skirmish herbicide is permitted under claim 24 of U.S. Patent 5,084,082.

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

Terms of Sale or Use: On purchase of this product buyer and user agree to the following conditions:

Warranty: FMC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Except as so warranted the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Directions and Recommendations: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller and are assumed by the buyer at his own risk.

Use of Product: FMC's recommendations for the use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice.

Damages: Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy for damages for breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid and shall not include incidental or consequential damages.

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