



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 27, 2024

Nina Marr
Registration Specialist, US Registration and Regulatory Affairs
FMC Corporation – Stine Research Center
1090 Elkton Rd
Newark, DE 19711

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Tribenuron-methyl and Thifensulfuron-methyl
Product Name: Nimble Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-3560
Application Date: December 15, 2017
Decision Number: 596151 and 596152

Dear Nina Marr:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sulfonylurea 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 Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

Thifensulfuron-methyl	Group	2	Herbicide
Tribenuron-methyl	Group	2	Herbicide

NIMBLE® Herbicide

A water dispersible granule herbicide for use on wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale and fallow.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% By Weight
Thifensulfuron-Methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	50.0%
Tribenuron-Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%
Other Ingredients:	25.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

NIMBLE Herbicide contains 0.75 lb active ingredient per pound product (0.50 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.25 lb ai tribenuron-methyl).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT, 800-331-3148

– OR –

For MEDICAL EMERGENCY 800-331-3148	For SPILLS CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
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Notice: Read the entire Directions for Use, 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.

Note to PM, the following bracketed statements are individually optional depending on the packaging configuration and whether a booklet label design is used:

- [See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.]
- [See First Aid statement on back panel.]
- [See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet.]
- [Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use on individual packages.]

EPA Reg. No. 279-3560

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: _____

Sold by:
FMC Corporation 2929 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19104
[Product of India]

NIMBLE® is a registered trademark of Cheminova

ACCEPTED

Aug 27, 2024

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-3560

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

Caution. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	- Take off contaminated clothing. - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. - Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. - Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves (including butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber) ≥ 14 mil
- Shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This product 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 weeks 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 this product 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.

Windblown Soil Particles

This product 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 this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism 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.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil or at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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 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.
Chemical resistant gloves (including butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber) ≥ 14 mils.
Shoes plus socks.

NIMBLE is for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain NIMBLE is registered in your state.

NIMBLE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published FMC directions.

FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

NIMBLE is a water dispersible granular herbicide that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale and fallow. The best control is obtained when NIMBLE is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment.

NIMBLE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze. NIMBLE should be mixed, and completely dispersed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS and BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

NIMBLE is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

NIMBLE provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of NIMBLE may be affected in crops stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, cultural practices, or variations in crop variety. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to NIMBLE.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

NIMBLE, which contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed

resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of NIMBLE for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of NIMBLE and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

SPECIFIC USE - FALLOW

Application Timing

NIMBLE may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring through the fall when the majority of

weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Use Rate

Apply 0.3 to 0.6 oz NIMBLE per acre to fallow. Two applications of NIMBLE may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz (0.031 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.015 lb ai tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.

NIMBLE should be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides such as GLYFOS® plus 2,4-D, GLYFOS® or "Roundup" plus dicamba, "Banvel"/" Clarity," 2,4-D, dicamba, "Banvel" or "Clarity" (see TANK MIXTURES – FALLOW).

SPECIFIC USE – PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

Application Timing:

NIMBLE may be used as a as a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum), barley and triticale to control emerged weeds prior to, or shortly after planting (prior to emergence). Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are a actively growing.

NIMBLE may also be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops such as soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, rice and cotton. See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum time interval required before planting other crops.

Cotton Precaution: Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, and/or drought may weaken cotton seedling and increase the possibility of crop injury. Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

Use Rate

Apply 0.3 to 0.6 oz NIMBLE per acre as a burndown treatment before planting all crops except cotton. Apply 0.3 to 0.5 NIMBLE per acre as a burndown treatment before planting cotton. NIMBLE should be applied in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (see TANK MIXTURES – PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN).

Sequential treatments of NIMBLE may be made provided the total amount of NIMBLE applied during one fallow/pre-plant cropland season does not exceed 1.0 ounce (0.031 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.015 lb ai tribenuron-methyl) per acre; for example, 0.5 ounce in the fall followed by 0.5 ounce in the spring.

Use the higher end of the rate range when weed infestation is heavy or predominantly consists of those weeds listed under PARTIAL CONTROL or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.

Do not make more than one pre-plant or at-planting application of NIMBLE to field corn, rice, grain sorghum or soybeans per growing season.

DO NOT apply after planting cotton, field corn, grain sorghum or soybeans.

SPECIFIC USE - CEREALS

Application Timing:

NIMBLE may be used for selective postemergence weed control in cereals. Apply NIMBLE when all or most of the weeds have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds should be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, and less than 4" tall or wide.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash NIMBLE off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow NIMBLE to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale -

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Spring Oat – Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury can occur.

Use Rate

Do not use less than 0.3 ounce NIMBLE per acre.

Wheat (including Durum), Barley and Triticale

Apply 0.3 to 0.6 oz NIMBLE per acre to wheat (including durum), barley or triticale. Two applications of NIMBLE may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1.0 oz (0.031 lb ai thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.015 lb ai tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.

Use 0.3 to 0.4 oz NIMBLE per acre for light infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Controlled. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Use 0.5 oz NIMBLE per acre for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under WEEDS SUPPRESSED.

Use 0.6 oz NIMBLE per acre for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under WEEDS SUPPRESSED when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY for best performance).

Oat (Spring and Winter)

Apply 0.3 to 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre for control of the weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED table. Do not make more than one application of NIMBLE per crop season on oat.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of NIMBLE. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, FMC technical bulletins and service policies prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with NIMBLE, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR Part 180).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

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

- Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% volume/volume under arid conditions.

- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions. See "Tank Mixtures with Liquid Solution Fertilizer" for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

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. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

NIMBLE effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Annual knawel	Marshelder‡
Annual sowthistle	Mayweed chamomile‡
Black mustard	Miners lettuce
Blue/Purple mustard	Narrowleaf lambsquarters
Broadleaf dock	Nightflowering catchfly
Bur buttercup	Pennsylvania smartweed
Bushy wallflower	Pineapple weed
/Treacle mustard	Prickly lettuce*‡
Clasping pepperweed	Prostrate knotweed
Coast fiddleneck	Prostrate pigweed
Common buckwheat	Redmaids
Common chickweed	Redroot pigweed‡
Common cocklebur* ‡	Russian thistle*‡
Common groundsel	Scentless
Common lambsquarters	chamomile/mayweed
Common radish	Shepherd's purse
Common ragweed*‡	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Common sunflower‡	Smallflower buttercup
Corn chamomile	Smallseed falseflax‡
Corn groomwell*	Stinking chickweed
Corn spurry	Stinking mayweed
Cowcockle	/Dogfennel
Cress (mouse-ear)	Swinecress
Curly dock	Tansymustard
False chamomile	Tarweed fiddleneck
Field chickweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Field pennycress	Volunteer lentils
Filaree (redstem, Texas)	Volunteer peas
Flixweed	Volunteer sunflower
Green smartweed	Wild buckwheat*
Henbit	Wild chamomile
Kochia*‡	Wild garlic*
Ladysthumb	Wild mustard‡
Lanceleaf sage*	Wild radish*
London rocket	

WEEDS SUPPRESSED**

NIMBLE partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle*	Dandelion*
Carolina geranium	Mallow (common, little)
Catchweed bedstraw	Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Vetch* (common, hairy)

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Suppression: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest recommended rate of NIMBLE per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, "Buctril," or "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity" (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Canada thistle: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.6 oz per acre plus surfactant when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring. Control will be improved by using NIMBLE in combination with 2,4-D (refer to **TANK MIXTURES-CEREALS**).

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce Nimble per acre plus 2,4-D.

Common cocklebur, Common ragweed, Lanceleaf sage: In wheat, barley and triticale, apply NIMBLE at 0.4 to 0.5 ounce per acre in combination with 2,4-D at rates from 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (ester formulations work best) when weeds are small and actively growing. When using 1/4 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D, be sure to add surfactant at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v—use the higher rate under stress conditions).

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus 2,4-D. Refer to the **TANK MIXTURES-CEREALS** section of this label for additional details.

Corn gromwell, Wild buckwheat: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 to 0.6 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus surfactant.

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus 2,4-D, MCPA or "Buctril" (refer to **TANK MIXTURES-CEREALS**).

Dandelion: For best results, apply 0.6 to 0.9 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus surfactant before flowering. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve control of heavy populations, stressed weeds, and larger weeds.

Henbit: Applications should be targeted to small, actively growing henbit. Apply NIMBLE when the henbit is less than 6 inches tall and before flowering. Thorough spray coverage of all henbit plants is essential. Henbit stressed by cold weather, drought, or a powdery mildew infestation may be more difficult to control.

For best results, apply NIMBLE at 0.5 to 0.6 oz/acre (0.4 in oat). Henbit may have more than one flush of emerging seedlings. Also, regrowth of treated weeds may occur due to adverse environmental conditions. To control henbit under these conditions, a sequential application of NIMBLE may be necessary. The addition of 2,4-D may improve control of heavy populations, stressed weeds, and larger weeds.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use NIMBLE in a tank mix with dicamba (such as

“Banvel”/“Clarity”) and 2,4-D; or Bromoxynil (such as “Buctril”) and 2,4-D (3/4 -1 pt “Buctril” + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D ester) NIMBLE should be applied in the spring when weeds are less than 2” tall or 2” across and are actively growing.

Vetch (common and hairy): For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 to 0.6 oz of NIMBLE per acre plus surfactant when vetch is less than 6” in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6” in length, use NIMBLE in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA.

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA.

Wild garlic: For control in wheat, barley and triticale, use 0.5 to 0.6 oz NIMBLE per acre plus surfactant when wild garlic plants are less than 12” tall with 2” to 4” of new growth. For severe infestations, use the 0.6 ounce per acre rate of NIMBLE. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA.

In no till and minimum till wheat, barley and triticale, applications should be targeted to when the wild garlic is actively growing. Apply Nimble at .5 ounce when the wild garlic plants are less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth. If a preplant or preemergence burndown application is not made, an early postemergence application of Nimble should be made after the crop has reached the 2-leaf stage.

Plants hardened-off by cold weather and /or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

A second application of .5 ounce is recommended in the spring, after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Wild radish: For best results in wheat, barley and triticale, apply 0.4 to 0.6 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. For increased control of severe wild radish infestations, or wild radish emerged greater than 30 days, apply NIMBLE at 0.3 ounce per acre in combination with MCPA at 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre. Surfactant is required when tank mixing with MCPA, add 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% vol/vol). Fall applications should be made prior to hardening off of plants.

For control in oat, use 0.4 ounce NIMBLE per acre plus 2,4-D or MCPA

TANK MIXTURES - FALLOW

NIMBLE may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow such as Glyphos®, 2,4-D and/or dicamba. Read and follow all manufacturer’s label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with NIMBLE.

TANK MIXTURES - PREPLANT BURNDOWN

NIMBLE may be used as a preplant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a preplant burndown product, such as glyphosate, 2,4-D, and/or dicamba.

Read and follow all manufacturer’s label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, follow the most restrictive labeling (such as planting interval after application), or do not tank mix the herbicide with NIMBLE.

TANK MIXTURES - CEREALS

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to NIMBLE or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with NIMBLE.

NIMBLE can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley, triticale, oat, or fallow.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale and oat.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture. For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 - 3/4 pt of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 - 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel" or 2-4 fluid oz "Clarity"). Use higher specified rates when weed infestation is heavy. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions.

Tank mixes of NIMBLE plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"

NIMBLE may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Make application of NIMBLE + 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel" or 2-4 fluid oz "Clarity") + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher specified rates when weed infestation is heavy. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Consult the specific 2,4-D label, dicamba label, or local guidance for more information and restrictions.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat and winter oat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum) and Spring Oat, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bronate", "Bronate Advanced", or "Rhino")

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3/16 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Buctril" at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Tank mixes of NIMBLE plus "Buctril" may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With NUANCE Herbicide

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with NUANCE based on local guidance. Read and follow all label

instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With ACCURATE Herbicide

NIMBLE may be tank mixed with ACCURATE based on local guidance. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With fluroxypyr (such as "Starane" brands)

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) NIMBLE may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides at 1 to 2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" at 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with NIMBLE plus "Starane". Consult local guidance and the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

With "Aim"

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale.

With "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" or "Widematch"

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" or "WideMatch" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" or "WideMatch" labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Stinger" or "Curtail" or "Curtail M" or "WideMatch" labels conflict with the instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Other Broadleaf Herbicides

Tank mixes of NIMBLE plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With "Avenge" Herbicide

For the improved control of wild oats, NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Avenge". Refer to the "Avenge" label for specific adjuvant instructions. Read and follow all label instructions on use restrictions, precautions and warnings before using this tank mixture.

With "Axial" Brands Herbicides

For improved control of wild oats and other grasses, NIMBLE may be tank mixed with "Axial" brand herbicides. Refer to the "Axial" label for specific adjuvant instructions. Read and follow all label instructions on use restrictions, precautions and warnings before using this tank mixture.

With "Discover" NG

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Discover NG" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the "Discover NG" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Discover NG" label conflict with the instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With "Everest"

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the "Everest" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Everest" label conflict with the instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With "Puma"

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Puma" 1EC herbicide for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane" +

"Sword" for a greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to the "Puma" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Puma" label conflict with the instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With "Hoelon" Herbicide

NIMBLE may be used in combination with "Hoelon" 3EC and "Buctril" herbicides in accordance with the "Hoelon" 3EC label. For best results, use the three-way tank mix of NIMBLE at 0.4 oz per acre plus "Hoelon" 3EC at 2 2/3 pt per acre plus "Buctril" at 1 1/2 pt per acre. Apply only to winter wheat. This tank mix should only be used under good soil conditions when wild oat is in the 1-4 leaf stage. If conditions are not ideal for the performance of "Hoelon" 3EC, wild oat control may be reduced. Be sure to follow all warnings and cautions on the "Hoelon" 3EC and "Buctril" labels.

With "Maverick"

NIMBLE can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the "Maverick" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Maverick" label conflict with the instructions on the NIMBLE label.

With other grass control products

Tank mixtures of NIMBLE and grass control products may result in poor grass control. FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of NIMBLE and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides

NIMBLE may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides (or fungicides) registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of NIMBLE with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not use NIMBLE plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing NIMBLE in fertilizer solution. NIMBLE must first be dissolved with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the NIMBLE is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 qt -1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or FMC representative for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with NIMBLE and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant is not needed when using NIMBLE in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for specific instructions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of NIMBLE. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval Before Planting* (days after treatment with NIMBLE)

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum)	0
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
Any other crop	45

* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

**Where NIMBLE is used on light textured soils (such as sands and loamy sands) or on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

NIMBLE is measured using the NIMBLE volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of NIMBLE.
3. Continue agitation until the NIMBLE is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the NIMBLE is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. NIMBLE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 allow for optimum stability of NIMBLE.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

7. Apply NIMBLE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If NIMBLE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the NIMBLE in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA). For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings. "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for NIMBLE applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah. Do not apply NIMBLE by air in the state of New York.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

Chemigation – Washington, Oregon, and Idaho

Use 0.4 to 0.5 oz. NIMBLE per acre in combination with .75 to 1.5 pints "Bronate" per acre. Apply to wheat, barley and triticale after the 3-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Make only one chemigation application of this tank mixture per crop year.

For best results, apply to broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, or 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Consult NIMBLE and "Bronate" package labels for list of weeds controlled/suppressed.

Apply this tank mix through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. Do not apply these herbicides through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for NIMBLE application to any public water system.** A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a

metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements

1. In center pivot and continuous lateral move systems, NIMBLE + “Bronate” should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. In solid set systems, application of the tank mix should be made during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation set.
2. Set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre for best product performance.
3. Fill the supply tank with half of the water amount desired, add the NIMBLE and agitate it well. Add the “Bronate” and then the remaining water amount with agitation. “Bronate” requires a dilution with at least 4 parts water to 1 part “Bronate”.
4. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying this tank mix.
5. The use of a surfactant is not recommended with this tank mix application.
6. Inject the NIMBLE + “Bronate” solution at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn of irrigation pipe to insure adequate mixing. Allow sufficient time for the herbicide mixture to be flushed through the lines before turning off irrigation water.
7. Follow both NIMBLE and “Bronate” label instructions for spray tank cleanout both before and after application. Flush lines with clean water following application.
8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer’s recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air to ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label. Continuous agitation is required to keep NIMBLE in suspension.

Before Spraying NIMBLE

The spray equipment must be cleaned before NIMBLE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the AFTER SPRAYING NIMBLE section of this label.

AFTER SPRAYING NIMBLE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE OR OAT

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of NIMBLE as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely. Remove any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment by washing with clean water.
2. Spray the tank walls (including the lid) with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Add household ammonia at a solution rate of 1 gal/100 gal water or other similarly approved cleaner to the tank. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines,

- for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2. For this rinse, the addition of household ammonia or other cleaner is not required.
 4. Remove the strainers, nozzles, tips and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and ammonia solution.

If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray-tank. **CAUTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When NIMBLE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of NIMBLE and applications of other pesticides to NIMBLE sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to NIMBLE to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet 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 S641).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3) 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 MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

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 – 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 aerially 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

- Do not apply, drain or flush 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 use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat, or triticale.

NIMBLE is only registered on wheat, barley, oat, triticale and fallow. Do not use on any other crop.

The total rate of NIMBLE for wheat (including durum), barley and triticale cannot exceed 1.0 ounce product per acre applied to any one crop during one growing season.

The total rate of NIMBLE for oat (spring and winter) cannot exceed 0.4 ounces product per acre applied to any one crop during one growing season.

Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after NIMBLE application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix NIMBLE with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best; See **TANK MIXTURES-CEREALS**) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

NIMBLE should not be applied to wheat, barley, triticale or oat that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may result in crop injury.

Do not apply to wheat, barley, triticale or oat crops underseeded with another crop.
Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel tract areas.
Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of NIMBLE.

When using NIMBLE in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz ai per acre per Single Application	Maximum oz ai per acre per Use Period
Wheat, barley, triticale	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
Oat	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.1	0.1
Fallow, Burndown, post harvest	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable plastic containers (capacity equal to or less than 50 pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Nonrefillable plastic containers (capacity greater than 50 pounds):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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“Sword” is a registered trademark of United Agri Products

“Aim” is a registered trademark of FMC Corporation

“Everest” is a registered trademark of Arysta Lifescience North America Corporation

“Discover” is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection Inc.

“Avenge” is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Corporation

“Raindrop RA” is a registered trademark of Delavan

“Rhino” is a registered trademark of McGregor Company

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 beyond the control of FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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