67760 -78 5/18/2011 1/11

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

MAY 18 2011

Carrie M. Tackema
Cheminova, Inc.
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Label Amendment (reformat label, add weeds, revise tank mix directions, change grazing interval)
Nimble Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 67760-78
Application Dated February 10, 2011
Resubmission Dated April 29, 2011

Dear Ms. Tackema:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

NIMBLE ®

herbicide

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	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%

EPA Reg. No. 67760-78 EPA Est. No. 082694-DEU-001

Net Contents: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth 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 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves, Category A (such as 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.

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, Category A (such as 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 Cheminova directions.

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

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.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistance weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. See the Weeds Controlled section of this label for additional information on managing herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representatives for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

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 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 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.

4/11

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 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, Cheminova 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 (40CFR 1001).

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 Cheminova product management.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

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

WEEDS SUPPRESSED**

5/11

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 Glyfos®, 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*

6/11

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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova herbicide label.

With other grass control products

Tank mixtures of NIMBLE and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Cheminova recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 Cheminova 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 ± 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

8/11

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 EQUPMENT

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.

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 referenced 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 APPLICATIONS DURING 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 SPRAY EQUIPMENT section of this label to determine if use of an air assist sprayer is recommended.

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

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

"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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Cheminova or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User. Buyer and User agree to hold Cheminova and the Seller harmless for any claims related to such factors.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to one of the following, at Cheminova's election:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

In no case shall Cheminova be liable for consequential, incidental, or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Cheminova or the Seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

4-29-11
1/D29/1

ACCEPTED

MAY 18 2011

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 67760-78