OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 18, 2026

Nikki Benson
nikki.benson@nufarm.com
NUFARM, INC.

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Update address, medical and reference statement on the front page, and add previously requested changes
Product Name: RAPPORT TANK MIX HERBICIDE
Admin Number: 71368-80
EPA Receipt Date: 11/14/2025 and 11/6/2025
Action Case Number: 00676540 and 00676477

Dear Nikki Benson:

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

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have questions, please contact Olivia Swanson by telephone at (202) 564-2255 or via email at swanson.olivia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
FHB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

THIFENSULFURON METHYL & TRIBENURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDES

ACCEPTED
02/18/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 71368-80

Rapport® TankMix

Herbicide

WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, FALLOW AND AS A PRE-PLANT OR POST-HARVEST BURNDOWN HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	40.0%
Tribenuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.	10.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

[See [back][side][panel][below][next page][inside booklet][booklet] for [First Aid][and][additional][Precautionary Statements][and][Directions for Use]]

For Medical Emergencies, Call (877) 325-1840
For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EPA REG. NO. 71368-80
EPA EST. NO.

Manufactured For
Nufarm, Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803

NET WEIGHT: 20 Oz (567g)

Nufarm

071368-00080.20260217.Master
NUP-06140

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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.

FIRST AID

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. ● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for 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 thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl 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.

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.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil 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.

USE INFORMATION

This product can be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow. This product is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The specified use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. This product stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of this product, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow this product to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 affects 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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
• Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

• Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
• For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
• For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
• 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 (ASAE 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 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 feet 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.

Handheld Technology Applications:
• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Rapport BroadSpec Herbicide contains two Group 2 herbicides – thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Rapport BroadSpec and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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 delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

• Rotate the use of Rapport BroadSpec Herbicide or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

• Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

• Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

• Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

• If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

• Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

• [For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact [Nufarm contact] at [one of][any of] the following] [[[X]-XXX-XXX-XXXX] [[,][or]] 1-800-345-3330 [[,][or]] [Nufarm e-mail address] [][,][or]] [Nufarm website] [[,][or]][XXXX]].]

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. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by this mechanisms of action. Co-formulated 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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Nufarm instructions.

Nufarm will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not in accordance with instructions on this label.

This product is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP USE

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, AND TRITICALE
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Restrictions:

- Do not harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner that 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.0 ounces (0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per application.

- Do not make more than three applications per year, not to exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay.
- Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.

NON-CROP USE

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN
For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of this product may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. Apply this product as a burndown treatment to sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola fields at least 60 days prior to planting. Apply this product as a burndown treatment before planting any other crop (such as soybeans and field corn, cotton, rice, or grain sorghum) at least 45 days prior to planting. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information.)

POST HARVEST
This product may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information.)

FALLOW
Apply this product in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:
- Wheat, barley, and triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of this product.
- Sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola can be planted 60 days after the application of this product. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of this product.
- Do not graze, or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock.
- Harvested straw collected after grain harvest may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.0 ounces (0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than three applications per year, not to exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.

USE RATES

Unless otherwise instructed by Nufarm, do not use less than 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.004 lb Tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre.

CROP USE

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE
Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015-0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.004-0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Refer to the "APPLICATION TIMING", "TANK MIXTURES", "USE INFORMATION", and weeds controlled sections of this label for additional information.

Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of this product applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre.

Restrictions:
- Do not harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner that 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.0 ounces (0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than three applications per year, not to exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

NON-CROP USE

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015-0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.004-0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. (See the "APPLICATION TIMING" section of this label for restrictions on planting intervals.)

This product should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides. (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.)

Sequential treatments of this product may also be made provided the total amount of this product applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre.

POST HARVEST AND FALLOW

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce (0.015-0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.004-0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.)

Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of this product applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre.

Restrictions:

- Do not harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner that 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.0 ounces (0.025 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.006 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than three applications per year, not to exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local Nufarm fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in this product tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pints to 4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.)

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) - PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local Nufarm product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high-quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable-seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

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 Nufarm product management. Consult separate Nufarm technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with a surfactant, such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Black nightshade
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common chickweed*
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common ragweed
Common sunflower*
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn gromwell
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
Eastern black nightshade
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Fumitory
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Horned poppy
Ivyleaf morningglory
Jimsonweed
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
Lanceleaf sage
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouse-ear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/ mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Silverleaf nightshade
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp
Tansymustard
Tartary buckwheat
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish
Yellow rocket

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Common mallow
Cutleaf evening primrose
Marestail

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil-containing herbicide (such as Maestro MA (71368-28, bromoxynil octanoate, MCPA) at 1.5 pints per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

‡ Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Common purslane
Common sunflower*
Common ragweed
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Henbit
Ivyleaf morningglory
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouse-ear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/ mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Corn gromwell
Fumitory
Hemp sesbania
Marestail
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher specified rates 2,4-D containing herbicides.

‡ Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D + DICAMBA-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Common purslane
Common sunflower*
Common ragweed
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Fumitory
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Ivyleaf morningglory
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouse-ear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle
Corn gromwell
Marestail
Spiny pigweed

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher specified rates 2,4-D and or dicamba-containing herbicides- refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw (cleavers) ***
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Coffeeweed ***
Common buckwheat
Common chickweed ***
Common cocklebur ***
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common purslane ***
Common ragweed ***
Common sunflower ***
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cress (mouse-ear)
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Green smartweed
Hemp dogbane ***
Kochia * ‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Morningglory species ***
Mouse-ear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Prickly lettuce *** ‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine ***
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Russian thistle * ‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf ***
Venice mallow ***
Volunteer canola
Volunteer flax ***
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower *
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
White clover ***

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Black nightshade
Common mallow
Cutleaf nightshade
Eastern black nightshade
Field Bindweed
Field horsetail
Henbit
Marestail
Silverleaf nightshade
Volunteer potato §

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1-1/2 to 2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr-containing herbicide- refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label.

*** Use 1-1/2 - 2 ounces active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides.

‡ Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" sections of this label for additional details.

§ Use 2 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr-containing herbicides.
See specific fluroxypyr-containing herbicide label for application rates and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of this product's application.

For best results, apply a minimum of 1-1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of this product's application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur.
For best results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) this product and bromoxynil-containing herbicides may be tank mixed.

For best results, apply a minimum of 1 ounce active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. For best results, this product tank mixed a minimum of 1-1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr-containing herbicide should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. This product should be applied in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For suppression, this product tank mixed with a minimum of 1-1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide should be applied in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For best results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated. Weeds should be less than 2" tall or across at the time of this product's application.

For best results, this product tank mixed with a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: For suppression, apply a minimum of 1-1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide.

For best results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil-containing herbicide. Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For best results, this product tank mixed with a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflowers are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES WITH BROMOXINYL, FLUROXYPYR OR 2,4-D-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with this product. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, this product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to this product or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

2,4-D (AMINE OR ESTER) OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER)

This product may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. 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 MCP herbicides to the tank. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher specified rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

WITH DICAMBA

This product may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient per acre of dicamba. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of this product plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

WITH 2,4-D OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER) AND DICAMBA

This product may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of this product plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher specified rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In spring wheat (including Durum), 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 CONTAINING PRODUCTS

This product may be tank mixed with bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 6 to 12 oz active ingredient per acre. Tank mixes of this product plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

WITH FLUROXYPYR

This product may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr-containing products, premix products with fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCPA. 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with this product plus a fluroxypyr-containing product. Consult local recommendations and the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

WITH SULFOSULFURON

This product can be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing product for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing product for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing product for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of the sulfosulfuron-containing product. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

WITH CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

This product can be tank mixed with carfentrazone-ethyl-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

WITH CLOPYRALID

This product can be tank mixed with clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

This product and fluroxypyr containing herbicides may be tank mixed with clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

WITH CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL

This product can be tank mixed with clodinafop-propargyl containing herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with clodinafop-propargyl containing herbicide, for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include fluroxypyr containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with clodinafop-propargyl containing herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

WITH FLUCARBAZONE

This product can be tank mixed with flucarbazone containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When this product and flucarbazone containing herbicide are tank mixed, the mix must include 2,4-D.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with flucarbazone containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include clopyralid containing product for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with flucarbazone containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

WITH FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL

This product herbicide can be tank mixed with fenoxaprop-p-ethyl containing herbicide for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

This product and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide may be tank mixed with fenoxaprop-p-ethyl containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include fluroxypyr containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with fenoxaprop-p-ethyl containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a premix of fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

WITH OTHER GRASS CONTROL PRODUCTS

This product can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Nufarm recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or Nufarm representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product and the grass product to a small area.

WITH FUNGICIDES

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

WITH INSECTICIDES

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (such as chlorpyifos) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use this product plus malathion because 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 this product in fertilizer solution. This product must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

This product must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this product 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 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local recommendations. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or Nufarm representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Nufarm representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

- Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop injury.
- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

This product may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, such as glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

This product may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as carfentrazone-ethyl, glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba or dicamba alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS

This product may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as carfentrazone-ethyl, glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba, or dicamba alone, that are registered for use in post-harvest cereal applications.

GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturer's specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- 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.
- RA Raindrop® nozzles are not recommended for this product 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.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.

When applying this product by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product can be measured using this product volumetric measuring cylinder provided by Nufarm. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

CROP ROTATION

Wheat, barley, and triticale may be replanted anytime after the application of this product.

Sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola can be planted 60 days after the application of this product.

Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of this product.

GRAZING

Do not graze, or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw collected after grain harvest may be used for bedding and/or feed.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. This product must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines.)

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
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 this product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

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 or 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.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of this product are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

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

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

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended 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.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as 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 this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

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.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner that 45 days after the last application of this product.
- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb Thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.011 lb Tribenuron-methyl) per acre per crop season.
- 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, or triticale.
- Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm 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 of this product herbicide to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after this product's application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- This product should not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas. Also, observe the following:
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- Do not apply this product by air in the state of New York.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Plastic Containers: 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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