



Active Ingredient

Tribenuron methyl.....50%

Other Ingredients.....50%

TOTAL.....100%

Contains 0.50 lb active ingredient per pound.

EPA Reg. No. 279-9594

Nonrefillable Container

EPA Est. No. 279-CAN-001

Net: 35 lb

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN: 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution: Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (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, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- 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, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

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

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

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

Non—target Organism Advisory

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

EXPRESS® herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules), referred to below as EXPRESS herbicide, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC.

EXPRESS herbicide may be used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, oats, rye and ExpressSun® sunflowers in most states; certain grasses grown for seed, and for post-harvest burndown, fallow, and pre-plant burndown weed control in various crops including cotton, dry beans and peas and the individual commodities of subgroups 6-22E (Pulses, dried shelled bean, except soybean, subgroup including African yam bean; American potato bean; Bean (*Lupinus* spp.; including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; including, but not limited to black bean, cranberry bean, dry bean, field bean, French bean, garden bean, great northern bean, green bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, red bean, scarlet runner bean, tepary bean, and yellow bean); Bean (*Vigna* spp.; including, but not limited to adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, and yardlong bean); broad bean (fava bean); guar bean; goa bean; horse gram; jackbean; lablab bean; morama bean; sword bean; winged pea; velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities, individual Commodities of Crop Subgroup 6-22F (Pulses, dried shelled pea subgroup including Pea (*Pisum* spp.; including, but not limited to dry pea, field pea, green pea, yellow pea, wrinkled pea, marrowfat pea, and garden pea); chickpea; grass pea; lentil; pigeon pea; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities), soybeans, ExpressSun® Sunflowers, individual commodities of Crop subgroup 15-22A (Wheat subgroup including Amaranth, grain; Amaranth, purple; Cañihua; Chia; Cram cram; Huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Prince's feather; Psyllium; Psyllium, blond; Quinoa; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Wheat, club; Wheat, common; Wheat, durum; Wheat, einkorn; Wheat, emmer; Wheat, macha; Wheat, oriental; Wheat, Persian; Wheat, Polish; Wheat, poulard; Wheat, shot; Wheat, spelt; Wheat, timopheevi; Wheat, vavilovi; Wheat, wild einkorn; Wheat, wild emmer; Wheatgrass, intermediate; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities), individual commodities of Crop Subgroup 15-22B (Barley subgroup including Barley; Buckwheat; Buckwheat, tartary; Canarygrass, annual; Oat; Oat, Abyssinian; Oat, common; Oat, naked; Oat, sand; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities), individual commodities of Crop Subgroup 15-22C (Field corn subgroup including Corn, field; Popcorn; Teosinte; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities), individual commodities of Crop Subgroup 15-22E (Grain sorghum and Millet subgroup including Fonio, black; Fonio, white; Grain sorghum; Job's tears; Millet, barnyard; Millet, finger; Millet, foxtail; Millet, little; Millet, pearl; Millet, proso; Teff; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.), and individual commodities of Crop Subgroup 15-22F (Rice subgroup including Rice*; Rice, African; Wild rice; Wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.). Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain EXPRESS herbicide is registered in your state.

* Not registered for use by California

PRODUCT INFORMATION

EXPRESS herbicide is a water soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, oats, rye and ExpressSun® sunflowers; and for post-harvest burndown, fallow, and pre-plant burndown weed control. The best control is obtained when EXPRESS herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weeds 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

EXPRESS herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. Mix EXPRESS herbicide in water and apply as a uniform broadcast spray.

Biological Activity

EXPRESS herbicide is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

EXPRESS herbicide 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 the spray and reduce weed control.

EXPRESS herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including 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 EXPRESS herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury to cereals, tank mix EXPRESS herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see the Tank Mixtures section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions,

the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to EXPRESS herbicide.

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

RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss of 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, paved surfaces, or tennis courts. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
 - **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** store pesticides near well sites.
- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide by air in the state of New York.

Refer to the summary table in each use section for the maximum use rate and number of applications per year of EXPRESS herbicide.

PRECAUTIONS

- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including 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, oats, rye and ExpressSun® sunflowers.
- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley, oats and triticale and rye may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after EXPRESS herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EXPRESS herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from wellsites.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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

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

Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

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

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of EXPRESS herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC

representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

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

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 S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.

Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

EXPRESS herbicide can be measured using the EXPRESS herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder provided by FMC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of EXPRESS herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the EXPRESS herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the EXPRESS herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Thoroughly mix EXPRESS herbicide 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 spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. **DO NOT** use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 7.0 and higher allow for optimum stability of EXPRESS herbicide.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before

using.

7. Apply EXPRESS herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If EXPRESS herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the EXPRESS herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the EXPRESS herbicide.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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.

For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of label.

Continuous agitation is not required to keep EXPRESS herbicide in suspension but may be required to keep tank mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank mix partner labels for additional information.

BEFORE SPRAYING EXPRESS HERBICIDE

The spray equipment must be clean before EXPRESS herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the four steps outlined in the After Spraying EXPRESS herbicide section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of EXPRESS herbicide are applied, it is specified that 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 EXPRESS HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE AND RYE

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

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. 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.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. If 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. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is required to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When EXPRESS herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all cleanout procedures for each product and follow the most rigorous procedure.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines on other product labels.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- 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/A (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- Raindrop® RA nozzles are not suitable for EXPRESS herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

For application in California refer to the "CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS" section of this label for specific ground application requirements.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA.

Use at least 2 GPA. In Idaho, Oregon and Utah use at least 3 GPA.

DO NOT apply EXPRESS herbicide by air in the state of New York.

See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

For application in California refer to the "CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE CROPS" section of this label for specific aerial application requirements.

CHEMIGATION

EXPRESS herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems in the State of Idaho for use in fall- seeded wheat, spring seeded barley and spring seeded wheat. Use 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide in combination with bromoxynil containing herbicides. Apply to wheat and barley after the 3-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Make only one chemigation application of this tank mixture per 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.

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, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for EXPRESS herbicide 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 back flow. 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, including 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.

CHEMIGATION REQUIREMENTS

1. In center pivot and continuous lateral move systems, apply EXPRESS herbicide + bromoxynil containing herbicides continuously for the duration of the water application. In solid set systems, apply the tank mix during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation.
2. Set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water/A for best product performance.
3. Fill the supply tank with half of the water amount desired, add the EXPRESS herbicide and agitate it well. Add the bromoxynil containing herbicide and then add the remaining water amount with agitation. Bromoxynil containing herbicides require a dilution with at least 4 parts water to 1 part bromoxynil containing herbicide.
4. Agitation is required in the pesticide supply tank when applying this tank mix.
5. Inject the EXPRESS herbicide + bromoxynil containing herbicides 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.
6. Follow both EXPRESS herbicide and bromoxynil containing herbicides label instructions for spray tank cleanout both before and after application. Flush lines with clean water following application.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

CALIFORNIA APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF TOMATO, CUCUMBER, SUGARBEET, OTHER BROADLEAF CROPS, AND TREE & VINE CROPS

Review the required "MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT" section for all states before applying in California, the below requirements are in addition, duplicative or more restrictive when applying near listed crops in California. The following drift management requirements must be followed to minimize the potential for exposure of sensitive crops. Determine the prevailing wind speed and direction before application.

SPRAY QUALITY

Apply with nozzles that give a coarse droplet size spectrum (volume median diameter (VMD) of 350-400 microns) and minimize droplets that are less than 200 microns.

For aerial application:

- **Nozzle orientation:** Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **Spray volume:** Apply a spray volume between 5 and 10 GPA
- **Wind speed:** **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- **Aircraft equipment:** The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- **Application height:** **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. Applications must be made at the lowest application height that provides uniform coverage and must be consistent with safe operation of the aircraft.

For ground application,

- **Wind speed: DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- **Boom height:** Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above ground or crop canopy. The buffer zones may be reduced when application is made with a low boom (20 inches) above the top of the crop canopy. The boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

California Buffer Zones

The following buffer zones between the treated area and sensitive crops (specified in the table below) are required when these below listed crops are downwind of the application site:

Sensitive Crop	Ground Application Low Boom	Ground High Boom	Aerial Application
Tomato, cucumber, sugar beet	350 ft	500 ft	1,300 ft
Other broadleaf crops	50 ft	50 ft	500 ft
Tree and vine crops	50 ft	50 ft	500 ft
Dormant tree and vine	No buffer zone required		
Tree and vine crops DO NOT require buffer zones when crops are dormant.			

GRAZING, FEEDING, AND HARVESTING

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 (green chop) from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

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

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

TANK MIX INFORMATION

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TANK MIXTURES FOR CEREALS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCP (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, oats, triticale and rye. In tank mixes containing 2,4-D or MCP, add 1 to 2 pt of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution; in tank mixes containing the active ingredients 2,4-D or MCP, add 1 pt of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

When using higher rates, use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed, unless specified otherwise in the 2,4-D or MCP label, or local guidance.

With 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and Dicamba

EXPRESS herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba including Clarity® herbicide, and 2,4-D or MCP.

Make applications at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) - 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide +Clarity herbicide

+ 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine) at label rates. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1- 2 pt of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCP and dicamba labels, or local guidance for more information.

Apply this 3-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.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year, or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil containing products

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale or rye. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at label rates. Tank mixes of EXPRESS herbicide plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr containing products

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds. For best results, add fluroxypyr containing herbicides at label rates. 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with EXPRESS herbicide plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

EXPRESS herbicide can be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals including HARMONY® SG Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules), ALLY® XP herbicide, WideMatch® herbicide, Aim® EC herbicide, Stinger® herbicide, or Curtail® herbicide.

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

Tank mixes of EXPRESS herbicide plus Clarity herbicide may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With Grass Control Products

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed **with** Group 1 & 2 grass control herbicides registered on cereals.

With Fungicides

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of EXPRESS herbicide with organophosphate insecticides 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.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide 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 EXPRESS herbicide plus Malathion because crop injury may 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 EXPRESS herbicide in fertilizer solution. EXPRESS herbicide must first be slurried 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 EXPRESS herbicide 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 0.5 pt - 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. If 2,4-D or MCP is included with EXPRESS herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using EXPRESS herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for guidance before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

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

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur may increase crop response.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

EXPRESS herbicide may be tank mixed with one or more herbicides that are registered for use at the appropriate burndown timing, including glyphosate, 2,4-D, and dicamba. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES FOR EXPRESSSUN® SUNFLOWERS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For the control of annual grasses, apply a grass herbicide including ASSURE® II herbicide (refer to the ASSURE® II product labeling for use rates, weed size, adjuvant selection, precautions, and restrictions). For maximum performance, apply ASSURE® II Herbicide at least one day before, or seven days after, the application of EXPRESS herbicide.

TANK MIXTURES FOR GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Always use EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with another broadleaf herbicide including 2,4-D, MCP or dicamba as these herbicides safen the effects of EXPRESS herbicide on grasses while improving weed control performance on most broadleaf weeds. Testing has shown that 2,4-D and dicamba are more effective in a tank mix with EXPRESS herbicide than MCP.

EXPRESS herbicide can be applied with liquid fertilizers. Liquid fertilizers (20%, 28%, 32% N at a minimum of 4 gal/100 gal of spray solution) enhance the performance of EXPRESS herbicide and may improve crop safety. Always use a surfactant and another broadleaf herbicide when using liquid fertilizer with EXPRESS herbicide.

BURNDOWN – PREPLANT/POST HARVEST/FALLOW

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE AND RYE and INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES OF THE FOLLOWING CROP SUBGROUPS:

- 15-22A (Wheat subgroup including Amaranth, grain; Amaranth, purple; Cañihua; Chia; Cram cram; Huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Prince's feather; Psyllium; Psyllium, blond; Quinoa; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Wheat, club; Wheat, common; Wheat, durum; Wheat, einkorn; Wheat, emmer; Wheat, macha; Wheat, oriental; Wheat, Persian; Wheat, Polish; Wheat, poulard; Wheat, shot; Wheat, spelt; Wheat, timopheevi; Wheat, vavilovi; Wheat, wild einkorn; Wheat, wild emmer; Wheatgrass, intermediate; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities)
- 15-22B (Barley subgroup including Barley; Buckwheat; Buckwheat, tartary; Canarygrass, annual; Oat; Oat, Abyssinian; Oat, common; Oat, naked; Oat, sand; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities)
- 15-22C (Field corn subgroup including Corn, field; Popcorn; Teosinte; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities)
- 15-22E (Grain sorghum and Millet subgroup including Fonio, black; Fonio, white; Grain sorghum; Job's tears; Millet, barnyard; Millet, finger; Millet, foxtail; Millet, little; Millet, pearl; Millet, proso; Teff; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.)
- 15-22F (Rice subgroup including Rice[‡]; Rice, African; Wild rice; Wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.)

[‡] Not registered for use by California

APPLICATION TIMING

EXPRESS herbicide may be applied as a pre-plant burndown prior to planting any crop of subgroups 15-22A, 15-22B, 15-22C, 15-22E, and 15-22F.

Sequential treatments of EXPRESS herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of EXPRESS herbicide applied during one pre-plant time period does not exceed 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A).

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

USE RATE

Apply 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop (except cotton), or shortly after planting wheat (including durum), barley, triticale (prior to

emergence) or rye, or as a post harvest (fallow) burndown.. Use the 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) rate when weed infestation is heavy or predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the “Weeds Partially Controlled” section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. See “CROP ROTATION” table below for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

Restrictions:

- The annual maximum for all timing of application is 0.0156 lb ai/A.
- Maximum oz/A of product per single application is 0.05 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A)
- Maximum oz/A of product per year is 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A)

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl								
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum Al lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum Al lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 15-22A including Amaranth, grain; Amaranth, purple; Cañihua; Chia; Cram cram; Huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Prince's feather; Psyllium; Psyllium, blond; Quinoa; Rye; Triticale; Wheat; Wheat, club; Wheat, common; Wheat, durum; Wheat, einkorn; Wheat, emmer; Wheat, macha; Wheat, oriental; Wheat, Persian; Wheat, Polish; Wheat, poulard; Wheat, shot; Wheat, spelt; Wheat, timopheevi; Wheat, vavilovi; Wheat, wild einkorn; Wheat, wild emmer; Wheatgrass, intermediate; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities. 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-Harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 15-22B including Barley; Buckwheat; Buckwheat, tartary; Canarygrass, annual; Oat; Oat, Abyssinian; Oat, common; Oat, naked; Oat, sand; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-Harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 15-22C including Corn, field; Popcorn; Teosinte; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-Harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 15-22E Fonio, black; Fonio, white; Grain sorghum; Job's tears; Millet, barnyard; Millet, finger; Millet, foxtail; Millet, little; Millet, pearl; Millet, proso; Teff; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-Harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 15-22F including Rice[*]; Rice, African; Wild rice; Wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-Harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--

^{*} Not registered for use by California

COTTON

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATE

Apply 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide as a burndown treatment any time up to 14 days prior to planting. Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, and/or drought may weaken cotton seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury. Cotton resumes normal growth once favorable growing conditions return.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply 14 days prior to planting.

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl							
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum AI lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum AI lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days.
• Cotton	Burndown Prior to Cotton Seedling	0.25	0.0078	0.25	0.0078	1	--

INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES OF THE FOLLOWING CROP SUBGROUPS:

- 6-22E (Pulses, dried shelled bean, except soybean, subgroup including African yam bean; American potato bean; Bean (*Lupinus* spp.; including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; including, but not limited to black bean, cranberry bean, dry bean, field bean, French bean, garden bean, great northern bean, green bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, red bean, scarlet runner bean, tepary bean, and yellow bean); Bean (*Vigna* spp.; including, but not limited to adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, and yardlong bean); broad bean (fava bean); guar bean; goa bean; horse gram; jackbean; lablab bean; morama bean; sword bean; winged pea; velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities.
- 6-22F (Pulses, dried shelled pea subgroup including Pea (*Pisum* spp.; including, but not limited to dry pea, field pea, green pea, yellow pea, wrinkled pea, marrowfat pea, and garden pea); chickpea; grass pea; lentil; pigeon pea; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities).

APPLICATION TIMING

EXPRESS herbicide may be applied as a pre-plant burndown prior to planting any crop including dry beans and dry peas and the individual commodities of crop subgroups 6-22E and 6-22F

Sequential treatments of EXPRESS herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of EXPRESS herbicide applied during one pre-plant time period does not exceed the annual maximum of 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A).

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in combination with other suitable registered burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

USE RATE:

Apply 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide as a burndown treatment prior to planting or as a post harvest (fallow) burndown. Use the 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) rate when weed infestation is heavy or predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "Weeds Partially Controlled" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.

Restrictions:

- The annual maximum for all timing of application is 0.0156 lb ai/A.
- Maximum oz/A of product per single application is 0.05 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A)
- Maximum oz/A of product per year is 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A)

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl								
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum Al lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum Al lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 6-22E including African yam bean; American potato bean; Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.; including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.; including, but not limited to black bean, cranberry bean, dry bean, field bean, French bean, garden bean, great northern bean, green bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, red bean, scarlet runner bean, tepary bean, and yellow bean); Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.; including, but not limited to adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, and yardlong bean); broad bean (fava bean); guar bean; goa bean; horse gram; jackbean; lablab bean; morama bean; sword bean; winged pea; velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities) 	Burn down - Preplant, Post harvest	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Fallow, Burndown, Post-harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual commodities of crop subgroup 6-22F including Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.; including, but not limited to dry pea, field pea, green pea, yellow pea, wrinkled pea, marrowfat pea, and garden pea); chickpea; grass pea; lentil; pigeon pea; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities) 	Burn down - Preplant	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	0.25 to 0.5	0.0078 to 0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Burndown - Fallow, Post-harvest	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	--

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS TRITICALE AND RYE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply EXPRESS herbicide after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

For spring oats, make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. **DO NOT** use on “Ogle”, “Porter” or “Premier” seed varieties as crop injury may occur.

Since EXPRESS herbicide has very little or no soil activity, it controls only those weeds that have germinated; therefore, apply EXPRESS herbicide when all or most of the weeds have germinated. Annual broadleaf weeds must be past the cotyledon stage, actively growing, and less than 4” tall or wide.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley, oats triticale or rye underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide to wheat, barley, oats triticale or rye 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 also may result in crop injury.
- Grazing, Feeding, and Harvesting
 - Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage.
 - Allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage (green chop) from treated areas to livestock.
 - Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock.
 - Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

USE RATE

Use EXPRESS herbicide at 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) (except oats) for heavy infestation of those weeds listed under the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section of this label or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (see “BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY”).

Use EXPRESS herbicide at 0.25 (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) (except oats) for light infestation of the weeds listed under the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section of this label. Conditions at application shall be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Two applications of EXPRESS herbicide may be made on this crop provided the total amount does not exceed 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) per year.

For oats, apply 0.2 oz/A (0.0063 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide for control of light populations of the weeds listed in Weeds Controlled table. In oats, EXPRESS herbicide must be tank mixed with another registered herbicide. **DO NOT** make more than one application of EXPRESS herbicide on oats per year.

Restrictions:

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl								
Crop/ Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum Al lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum Al lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre- Harvest Interval, Days.
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Rye	Postemergence	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	2	14	45 (for grain)
Oats	Postemergence	0.2	0.0063	0.2	0.0063	1	Not Applicable	45 (for grain)

EXPRESSSUN® SUNFLOWERS

EXPRESS herbicide is intended for application only to sunflowers with the ExpressSun® trait. Apply only on sunflowers labeled ExpressSun® and warranted by the seed supplier to not be sensitive to direct application of EXPRESS herbicide. **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide to sunflowers that are not labeled ExpressSun®.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply EXPRESS herbicide to ExpressSun® sunflowers any time from the 2-leaf stage of growth up to but not including the bud formation stage.

Temporary crop yellowing may be observed shortly after application of EXPRESS herbicide, especially when applied to crops growing under environmentally stressful conditions.

Depending upon rainfall or other environmental conditions, annual weeds may have a second flush of germinating seedlings. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to apply EXPRESS herbicide again, 14 or more days after the prior application.

Application to ExpressSun® sunflowers that are, or have been, stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, abnormally hot or cold or wet or dry conditions, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, disease and/or insect damage prior to application may result in crop injury. If the above stress conditions are expected to occur within 3 days after application of EXPRESS herbicide to ExpressSun® sunflowers, crop injury may also occur.

USE RATE

Apply EXPRESS herbicide at a rate of 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A). Use the 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) rate when weed infestation is heavy or predominantly consists of those weeds listed under the "Weeds Partially Controlled" section of this label, or when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal.

Restriction:

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl								
Crop/ Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum Al lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum Al lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre- Harvest Interval, Days
ExpressSun® Sunflowers	Postemergence	0.5	0.0156	1	0.0313	2	14	70

- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide within 70 days of sunflower harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide to ExpressSun® sunflower fields in which germination is uneven (i.e., some plants are outside the specified leaf stage for application), as crop injury may result.
- The combined rate of the postemergence applications cannot exceed 1.0 oz/A (0.0313 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 oz/A (0.0313 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide postemergence per year.
- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide 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 EXPRESS herbicide plus Malathion because crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** cultivate for 7 days after application to allow EXPRESS herbicide to fully control treated weeds.
- **DO NOT** use other products that contain tribenuron-methyl.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, and/or weeds that emerge after an application of EXPRESS herbicide.

- Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of EXPRESS herbicide may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots, placing the weeds under stress, and/or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by EXPRESS herbicide.
- Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 – 14 days after a postemergence application of EXPRESS herbicide.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED (in the states of ID, MN, OR, UT, WA)

EXPRESS herbicide may be used for selective postemergence control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds in seedling and established stands of bentgrass, bluegrass, timothy, annual ryegrass, orchardgrass, tall fescue, and fine fescue grown for seed.

EXPRESS herbicide may be used on seedling and established perennial ryegrass providing user accepts all risk of possible crop injury and/or reduced seed yield.

EXPRESS herbicide may cause temporary yellowing and stunting of grass. Certain varieties of grass may be sensitive to EXPRESS herbicide. When using EXPRESS herbicide for the first time on a particular variety, limit use to a small area.

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in combination with other suitable registered herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). Always use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to grass that is under stress from severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Under certain conditions including prolonged cool weather (daily high temperature less than 50° F) or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment, temporary yellowing and/or crop stunting may occur.

Active Ingredient in EXPRESS herbicide: Tribenuron-methyl								
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Single Application	Maximum AI lb/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum AI lb/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days.
Grass Grown for Seed: • Seedling stands of annual ryegrass, orchardgrass, fine fescue & tall fescue • Seedling stands of bentgrass • Seedling stands of perennial ryegrass	Postemergence	0.25	0.0078	0.25	0.0078	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Grass Grown for Seed: • Seedling stands of bluegrass • Established stands of bentgrass, bluegrass, annual ryegrass, orchardgrass, fine fescue & tall fescue • Established stands of perennial ryegrass	Postemergence	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Seedling stands of timothy	Postemergence	0.25	0.0078	0.25	0.0078	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Established stands of timothy	Postemergence	0.375	0.0117	0.375	0.0117	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Seedling stands of bluegrass	Postemergence	0.375	0.0117	0.375	0.0117	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Established stands of bluegrass	Postemergence	0.5	0.0156	0.5	0.0156	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Seedling stands of perennial ryegrass	Postemergence	0.15	0.0047	0.15	0.0047	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
For Weed Control in Non-Food/Non-Feed Grass Grown for Seed Production Only in the State of Minnesota Established stands of perennial ryegrass	Postemergence	0.375	0.0117	0.375	0.0117	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

BENTGRASS, BLUEGRASS, ANNUAL RYEGRASS, ORCHARDGRASS, FINE FESCUE AND TALL FESCUE

Seedling Stands: For use on annual ryegrass, orchard grass, tall fescue and fine fescue, apply at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) after stand is in 4-leaf stage. For use on bentgrass, apply at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) after stolens are 3 to 5 inches across. For use on bluegrass, apply at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) after stand is in the 4-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for at least one growing season (fall or spring), apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A). Use the higher rate for larger weeds and hard to control weeds like wild carrot. Apply prior to jointing.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Perennial ryegrass is more sensitive to EXPRESS herbicide than other grass species. Crop injury in the form of stunting and possible reduced seed yield may occur. To minimize the risk of crop injury, use the 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) rate and always use either 2,4-D or dicamba and liquid nitrogen with EXPRESS herbicide.

Seedling Stands: Apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide after grass is in the 5- to 6-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for one growing season (fall or spring) apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. Apply prior to jointing.

Note: Use the 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) rate of EXPRESS herbicide only for the control or suppression of problem weeds like wild carrot where the benefit of weed control may offset by possible crop injury including possible yield reduction.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN NON-FOOD/NON-FEED GRASS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA BLUEGRASS AND TIMOTHY

Seedling stands: For best results apply EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. For use on timothy, apply at 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) after stand is in the 4-5 leaf stage. Always use in a tank mix with 2,4- D at 0.5 lb ai/A (1 pint of 4 lb/gal product). For use on bluegrass, apply at 0.15 to 0.375 oz/A (0.0047 to 0.0117 lb ai/A) after stand is in the 4 leaf stage.

Established stands: For stands that have been established for at least one growing season (fall or spring), apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.15 to 0.5 oz/A (0.0047 - 0.0156 lb ai/A) in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. Apply prior to jointing. For application on timothy, limit maximum use rate to 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide and always use in a tank mix with 2,4 D at 0.5 lb ai/A (1 pint of 4 lb/gal product).

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Perennial ryegrass is more sensitive to EXPRESS herbicide than other grass species. Crop injury in the form of stunting and possible reduced seed yield may occur. To minimize the risk of crop injury, use the 0.15 oz/A rate (0.0047 lb ai/A) and always use either 2,4-D or dicamba (including Clarity® herbicide) and liquid nitrogen with EXPRESS herbicide.

Seedling stands: Apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.15 oz/A (0.0047 lb ai/A) in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide after grass is in the 5 to 6 leaf stage.

Established stands: For stands that have been established for one growing season (fall or spring), apply EXPRESS herbicide at 0.15 to 0.375 oz/A (0.0047 to 0.0117 lb ai/A) in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. Apply prior to jointing.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Black mustard	Marestail***†
Blue/Purple mustard	Marshelder†
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard†	Mayweed chamomile/Stinking chamomile/dog fennel (Anthemis cotula L.)**†
Canada thistle**	Miners lettuce
Coast fiddleneck	Narrowleaf hawksbeard** ***
Common Chickweed†	Nightflowering catchfly
Common Groundsel	Pineappleweed
Common Lambsquarters†	Poison hemlock***
Common Purslane	Prickly lettuce**†
Corn, Gromwell**	Puncturevine
Corn spurry	Purslane speedwell (@ 0.5 oz/A, 0.0156 lb ai/A)***
Cowcockle	Redroot pigweed†
Cressleaf groundsel *** (butterweed)	Russian thistle**†
Curly Dock**	Shepherd's-purse
Dandelion	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Deadnettle††	Small-flower buttercup (@ 0.5 oz/A, 0.0156 lb ai/A)***
Early whitlowgrass	Smallseed falseflax†
False chamomile/Wild chamomile/Scentless chamomile (Matricaria maritima L.)	Tansymustard
Field pennycress	Tarweed fiddleneck
Flixweed†	Tumble pigweed (@ 0.5 oz/A, 0.0156 lb ai/A)
Hairy buttercup	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard**
Kochia**†	White cockle (@ 0.5 oz/A, 0.0156 lb ai/A)
London Rocket	Wild mustard†

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

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

Annual sowthistle	Pennsylvania smartweed
Burning Nettle**	Prostrate knotweed
Common cocklebur†	Redmaids
Common sunflower (volunteer)**†	Redstem filaree ***
Common vetch**	Wild buckwheat
Eastern black nightshade†	Wild carrot
Hairy nightshade	Wild garlic
Hairy vetch**	Wild radish**
Henbit	

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 0.375 (0.0117 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide and include a tank mix partner including 2,4-D, MCP, bromoxynil or dicamba. See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label.

** See the Specific Weed Instructions section of this label for more information.

***2,4-D LVE addition required.

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

†† 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) EXPRESS herbicide only

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Burning Nettle: For best results, apply 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with Aim EC herbicide, Shark® EW herbicide, or ET® herbicide to small actively growing weeds less than 4" tall.

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring.

Corn Gromwell : For best results, apply 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Curly Dock: For best results, apply 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Kochia: For best results, apply EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with Starane® Ultra herbicide Starane Ultra herbicide + Salvo® herbicide, Starane Ultra herbicide + Sword® herbicide, Clarity herbicide, and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in the spring when kochia is less than 2" tall and is actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Mayweed chamomile/Stinking Chamomile/dog fennel: For best results, apply 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide.

Narrowleaf hawksbeard: During the post harvest, fallow, and/or pre-plant burndown period, EXPRESS herbicide may be used in a tank mix with ABUNDIT® Edge herbicide (at labeled rates) for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard.

For wheat, EXPRESS herbicide may be used in a tank mix with 2,4-D for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard. Apply this tank mix only in the spring when the wheat is fully tillered and before the jointing stage.

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, use EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with Clarity herbicide and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

Apply EXPRESS herbicide in the spring when Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Tumble/Jim Hill mustard: For best results, apply 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, apply 0.375 oz/A (0.0117 lb ai/A) to 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) of EXPRESS herbicide when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply EXPRESS herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.25 oz/A (0.0078 lb ai/A) - 0.5 oz/A (0.0156 lb ai/A) EXPRESS herbicide plus MCP plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) to wild radish rosettes less than 6" diameter. Make the application either in the fall or spring. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Make applications in the fall before plants harden-off.

Volunteer ExpressSun® Sunflowers: For best results, use EXPRESS herbicide in a tank mix with Starane Ultra herbicide, Starane Ultra herbicide + Salvo® herbicide, Starane Ultra herbicide + Sword herbicide or Clarity herbicide and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of EXPRESS herbicide. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with EXPRESS herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (0.5 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.

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

- Apply at 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 FMC 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.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

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

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Consult separate FMC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

CROP ROTATION

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

Time Interval Before Planting* (days after treatment with EXPRESS herbicide)

Crop	Days
Barley (including Buckwheat (grain, forage, hay, straw), Buckwheat tartary (grain, forage, hay, straw), Canarygrass annual (grain, forage, hay, straw), Rice, African rice, wild rice, Eastern wild rice, Triticale (grain, forage, hay, straw), ExpressSun® sunflowers, Wheat (including Amaranth (forage, grain, hay, straw), Amaranth purple, Canihua (forage, grain, hay, straw), Chia (grain, forage, hay, straw), Cram cram (grain, forage, hay, straw), Huauzontle (grain, forage, hay, straw), Inca wheat (grain, forage, hay, straw), Princess feather (grain, forage, hay, straw), Psyllium (grain, forage, hay, straw), Psyllium blond (grain, forage, hay, straw), durum (grain, forage, hay, straw) Wheat club (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat common (grain, forage, hay, straw) Wheat, einkorn (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat emmer (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat, macha (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat, oriental (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat Persian (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat Polish (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat poulard (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat, shot (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat spelt (grain, , forage, hay, straw), Wheat, timopheevi (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat vavilovi (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat wild einkorn (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheat, wild emmer (grain, forage, hay, straw), Wheatgrass, intermediate (grain, forage, hay, straw), Rye (grain, forage, hay, straw) and Quinoa (grain, forage, hay, straw).	0
Oats (including Oat, hay, Oat, Abyssinian (grain, hay, straw), Oat, common (grain, forage, hay, straw), Oat naked (grain, hay, straw), Oat, sand (grain, hay, straw) and Soybeans (at EXPRESS herbicide rate of 0.25 oz/A) (0.0078 lb ai/A)	1**
Dry Bean (including Adzuki, African yam-bean, American potato, Andean lupin, Asparagus, Black, Blackeyed pea, Blue lupin, Broad, Catjang, Chinese longbean, Cowpea, Cranberry, Crowder pea, Dry, Field, French, Garden, Goa, Grain lupin, Great northern, Green, Guar, Horse gram, Jackbean, Kidney, Lablab, Lima, Morama, Moth, Mung, Navy, Pink, Pinto, Red, Rice, Scarlet runner, Southern pea, Sweet lupin, Sword, Tepary, Urd, Vegetable soybean, Velvet, White lupin, White sweet lupin, Winged pea, Yardlong, Yellow, Yellow Lupin) and Pea (including Chickpea, Dry, Field, Garden, Grass, Green, Lentil, Field, Pigeon.)	1**
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn (including popcorn (forage, grain, stover), Teosinte, (forage, grain, stover), Grain/Forage Sorghum (including Fonio, black (forage, grain, stover), Fonio, white (forage, grain, stover), Job's tears (forage, grain, stover), Millet (including forage, grain, stover of barnyard, finger, foxtail, little, pearl, and proso) and Teff (forage, grain, stover).	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, Rapeseed subgroup, (including borage, canola, crambe, cuphea, echium, flax seed, gold of pleasure, hare's ear, mustard, lesquerella, lunaria, meadowfoam, milkweed, mustard seed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed, sesame, sweet rocket, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these).	60
Any other crop	45

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

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

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
ABUNDIT® Extra	Glyphosate	71368-20
AIM® EC Herbicide	Carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
ALLY® XP herbicide	Metsulfuron-methyl	279-9575
ASSURE® II herbicide	Quizalofop p-ethyl	352-541
Clarity® herbicide	Dicamba	7969-137
Curtail® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-48
ET® herbicide	pyraflufen-ethyl	71711-7
HARMONY® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Thifensulfuron methyl, Tribenuron methyl	279-9602
Shark® EW herbicide	Carfentrazone- ethyl	279-3242
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
Starane® Ultra herbicide	fluroxypyr	62719-577
Salvo® herbicide	2,4-D	34704-609
Sword® herbicide	MCPA	228-267-34704
Widematch® Herbicide	Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	62719-512

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store the 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: **DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

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. 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 the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800- 424-9300, day or night.

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

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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