

EXPRESS® XP

HERBICIDE

GROUP

2

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

For Use on Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat, ExpressSun® Sunflowers, Grass grown for seed, Fallow and as a Pre-plant or Post-harvest Burndown Herbicide

Active Ingredient

By Weight

Tribenuron methyl

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 75%

Other Ingredients

25%

TOTAL

100%

EPA Reg. No. 279-9578

EPA Est. No. 352-IL-001

Nonrefillable Container

Net: Weight 35 lb

Refillable Container

Net: _____

OR

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 IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with 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)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched, or heavily contaminated with this product. 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 Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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.

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

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 by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well sites.
- 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.
- 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 or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

EXPRESS® XP herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published FMC instructions.

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

EXPRESS® XP herbicide is registered for use on barley, oats, triticale, wheat, grass grown for seed, DuPont™ ExpressSun® sunflowers, and burndown in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain EXPRESS® XP herbicide is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

EXPRESS® XP herbicide is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, oats, grass grown for seed and ExpressSun® sunflowers; and for post-harvest burndown, fallow, and pre-plant burndown weed control. The best control is obtained when EXPRESS® XP herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

EXPRESS® XP herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

EXPRESS® XP 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® XP 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 spray and reduce weed control.

EXPRESS® XP herbicide 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 EXPRESS® XP herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury to listed cereals, tank mix EXPRESS® XP 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, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to EXPRESS® XP herbicide.

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

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to wheat, barley, oats or triticale underseeded with another crop.
- Do not apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide to sunflowers that lack tolerance/resistance to EXPRESS® XP herbicide.
- 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, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
 - Do not contaminate any body of water.
- When using EXPRESS® XP herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing tribenuron- methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz ai per Single Application	Maximum oz ai per Year and per Crop Season
wheat, barley triticale	tribenuron- methyl	0.25	0.25
oats	tribenuron- methyl	0.1	0.1
fallow, burndown, post harvest	tribenuron- methyl	0.25	0.25
DuPont™ ExpressSun® sunflowers, grass grown for seed	tribenuron- methyl	See "USE RATES". Do not use other products that contain tribenuron methyl.	

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

- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after EXPRESS® XP herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EXPRESS® XP 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.
- EXPRESS® XP herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats or triticale 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.
- Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

RESISTANCE

EXPRESS® XP herbicide contains the active ingredient tribenuron-methyl and is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. 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 biological site of action. To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed, and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

LABELED USES

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply EXPRESS® XP 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" varieties as crop injury can occur.

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

Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND WHEAT USE RATE

Use 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre (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 AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS").

Use 0.167 to 0.25 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre (except oats) for light infestation of the weeds listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

Two applications of EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be made per season provided the total amount does not exceed 0.33 ounce per acre.

OATS USE RATE

Use 0.133 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre for control of light populations of the weeds listed in Weeds Controlled table. In oats, EXPRESS® XP herbicide must be tank mixed with another registered herbicide. Do not make more than one application of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per crop season on oats.

BURNDOWN - POST HARVEST, FALLOW, PRE-PLANT

APPLICATION TIMING

EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be applied to crop stubble, as a fallow treatment, or as a pre-plant burndown prior to planting any crop. See "CROP ROTATION" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

BURNDOWN USE RATE

Apply 0.167 to 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop (except cotton), or shortly after planting wheat (including durum), barley or triticale (prior to emergence). Use the 0.33 ounce per acre 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" for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop may be planted.

Sequential treatments of EXPRESS® XP herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of EXPRESS® XP herbicide applied during one growing season does not exceed 0.33 ounce per acre.

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

For cotton, apply 0.167 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre 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.

DUPONT™ EXPRESSSUN® SUNFLOWERS

EXPRESS® XP herbicide is intended for application only to sunflowers with the ExpressSun® trait for tolerance to EXPRESS® XP herbicide. Apply only on sunflowers labeled ExpressSun® and warranted by the seed supplier to have tolerance to direct application of EXPRESS® XP herbicide. DO NOT apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide to sunflowers that lack tolerance/resistance to EXPRESS® XP herbicide.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply EXPRESS® XP 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® XP 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® XP herbicide again, 14 or more days after the prior application. The combined rate of the postemergence applications cannot exceed 0.66 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre per use season.

Avoid application 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.

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® XP herbicide to ExpressSun® sunflowers, crop injury may also occur.

Do not apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide within 70 days of sunflower harvest.

EXPRESSSUN® SUNFLOWER USE RATE

Apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide at a rate of 0.167 to 0.33 ounce per acre. Use the 0.33 ounce per acre 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.

Do not apply more than 0.66 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre postemergence during the same sunflower growing season.

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® XP herbicide.

- Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of EXPRESS® XP 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® XP herbicide
- To allow EXPRESS® XP herbicide to fully control treated weeds, cultivation is not recommended for 7 days after application.
- Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 – 14 days after a postemergence application of EXPRESS® XP herbicide.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

(in the states of ID, OR, UT, WA)

EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be used for selective postemergence control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds in seedling and established stands of bentgrass, bluegrass, annual ryegrass, orchardgrass, tall fescue, and fine fescue grown for seed. EXPRESS® XP 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® XP herbicide may cause temporary yellowing and stunting of grass. Certain varieties of grass may be sensitive to EXPRESS® XP herbicide. When using EXPRESS® XP herbicide for the first time on a particular variety, limit use to a small area.

EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be applied 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% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution).

Do not apply more than 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre per growing season.

Do not apply EXPRESS® XP 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 such as 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.

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 0.167 ounce per acre after stand is in 4-leaf stage. For use on bentgrass, apply at 0.167 ounce per acre after stolens are 3 to 5 inches across. For use on bluegrass, apply at 0.167 to 0.33 ounce per acre after stand is in 4-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for at least one growing season (fall or spring), apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide at 0.167 to 0.33 ounce per acre. 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® XP 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 0.167 ounce per acre rate and always use either 2,4-D or dicamba and liquid nitrogen with EXPRESS® XP herbicide.

Seedling Stands: Apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide at 0.167 ounce per acre in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide after grass is in 5- to 6-leaf stage.

Established Stands: For stands that have been established for one growing season (fall or spring) apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide at 0.167 to 0.33 ounce per acre in a tank mix with another suitable broadleaf herbicide. Apply prior to jointing.

Note: The 0.33 ounce rate of EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be used only for the control or suppression of problem weeds like wild carrot where the benefit of weed control can be offset by possible crop injury including possible yield reduction.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of EXPRESS® XP 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® XP herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.5% volume/volume (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.

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.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

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

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Black mustard	London Rocket
Blue/Purple mustard	Marestail***†
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard†	Marshelder†
Canada thistle**	Mayweed chamomile/Stinking chamomile/dog fennel (<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>)***†
Coast fiddleneck	Miners lettuce
Common Chickweed†	Narrowleaf hawksbeard** ***
Common Groundsel	Nightflowering catchfly
Common Lambsquarters†	Pineappleweed
Common Purslane	Poison hemlock***
Corn, Gromwell**	Prickly lettuce***†
Corn spurry	Puncturevine
Cowcockle	Purslane speedwell (@ 0.33 oz)***
Cressleaf groundsel *** (butterweed)	Redroot pigweed†
Curly Dock**	Russian thistle***†
Dandelion	Shepherd's-purse
Deadnettle††	Slimleaf lambsquarters
Early whitlowgrass	Small-flower buttercup (@ 0.33 oz)***
False chamomile/Wild chamomile/ Scentless chamomile (<i>Matricaria maritima L.</i>)	Smallseed falseflax†
Field pennycress	Tansymustard
Flixweed†	Tarweed fiddleneck
Hairy buttercup	Tumble pigweed (@ 0.33 oz)
Kochia***†	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard**
	White cockle (@ 0.33 oz)
	Wild mustard†

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

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

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

* Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 0.25 to 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre and include a tankmix partner such as 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.

†† 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide only

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 0.33 ounce per acre 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 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Curly Dock: For best results, apply 0.25 to 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Kochia: For best results, use EXPRESS® XP herbicide in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are 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 0.25 to 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre.

Narrowleaf hawksbeard: During the post harvest, fallow, and/or pre-plant burndown period, EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be used in a tank mix with 1 to 2 pints of glyphosate per acre (4 lb per gallon formulation or equivalent) for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard.

For wheat, EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be used in a tank mix with 2,4-D for postemergence control of narrowleaf hawksbeard. Add 2,4-D at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient per acre (such as 0.5 to 0.75 pt of a 4 lb/gal product). 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® XP herbicide in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be applied 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 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre 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 0.25 to 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCP (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.167 - 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre plus 0.25 - 0.375 lb active ingredient per acre 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. Fall applications should be made before plants harden-off.

SU/IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: Varieties resistant to SU and IMI products (like EXPRESS® XP herbicide, "Beyond", "Pursuit", "Raptor") are under development. For best results, use EXPRESS® XP herbicide in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

TANK MIXTURES

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

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 EXPRESS® XP herbicide. 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.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE

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

EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCP (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, oats and triticale. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 0.125 to 0.375 lb active ingredient per acre. In tank mixes containing 0.125 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of nonionic surfactant; in tank mixes containing 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP per acre, add 1 pt of nonionic surfactant.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. When using rates of 0.375 lb ai per acre or higher, 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 (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

EXPRESS® XP herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP.

Make applications at 0.167 - 0.33 ounce of EXPRESS® XP herbicide + 1-1.5 ounces active dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") + 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of nonionic surfactant 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 (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced")

EXPRESS® XP herbicide 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 3 to 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 0.75 - 1.5 pt per acre). Tank mixes of EXPRESS® XP herbicide plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr (such as "Starane" brands)

EXPRESS® XP 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 to the tank at 1 to 2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" 0.33 to 0.67 pints per acre). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with EXPRESS® XP herbicide plus Starane.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with other broadleaf herbicides registered on cereals such as HARMONY® SG, ALLY® XP, "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or "Curtail".

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

Tank mixes of EXPRESS® XP herbicide plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With "Axial"

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Axial" brand herbicides for improved control of wild oats and other grasses.

With "Discover" NG

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Discover" NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Everest"

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Assert" Herbicide or "Avenge" Herbicide

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Avenge" or "Assert". When tank mixing EXPRESS® XP herbicide with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced")). Applications of EXPRESS® XP herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With Other Grass Control Products

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as "Maverick", or "Puma".

Tank mixes of EXPRESS® XP herbicide with "Hoelon 3EC", may result in reduced grass control.

With Fungicides

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

With Insecticides

EXPRESS® XP 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® XP herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as Lorsban) 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 EXPRESS® XP 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® XP 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® XP herbicide in fertilizer solution. EXPRESS® XP 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® XP 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® XP herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using EXPRESS® XP 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.

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

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

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

TANK MIXTURES IN BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

EXPRESS® XP 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 DUPONT™ EXPRESSSUN® SUNFLOWERS

For the control of annual grasses, apply a grass herbicide such as DuPont™ ASSURE® II (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® XP herbicide.

TANK MIXTURES FOR GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Always use EXPRESS® XP herbicide in a tank mix with another broadleaf herbicide such as 2,4-D, MCP or dicamba as these herbicides safen the effects of EXPRESS® XP 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® XP herbicide than MCP. Use a minimum of 0.25-0.5 lb. ai per acre of 2,4-D or MCP (8 to 16 fluid ounces of 4 lb/gal product). Use a minimum of 0.125-0.25 lb ai per acre of dicamba (such as 4 to 8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" or "Clarity").

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

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage (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.

CROP ROTATION

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

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

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale, ExpressSun® sunflowers and Wheat (including durum)	0
Oats and Soybeans (at EXPRESS® XP herbicide rate of 0.167 oz/a)	1**
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain/forage Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
Any other crop	45

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

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

EXPRESS® XP herbicide can be measured using the EXPRESS® XP 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 INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of EXPRESS® XP herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the EXPRESS® XP herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the EXPRESS® XP herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. EXPRESS® XP herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mixture 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® XP herbicide.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply EXPRESS® XP herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If EXPRESS® XP herbicide and a tank mixture partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the EXPRESS® XP herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mixture partner from interfering with the dissolution of the EXPRESS® XP herbicide.

APPLICATION METHOD

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- 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 listed in manufacturers' 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" 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 recommended for EXPRESS® XP herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarse spray and 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® XP herbicide by air in the state of New York.

For aerial applications, do not apply during a temperature inversion, when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray drift.

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

CHEMIGATION

EXPRESS® XP 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 0.25 to 0.33 ounce EXPRESS® XP herbicide per acre in combination with bromoxynil containing herbicides at 3 to 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 0.75 - 1.5 pt per acre). 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 crop year. For best results, apply to broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, or 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

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

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for EXPRESS® XP 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, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e. g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

CHEMIGATION REQUIREMENTS

1. In center pivot and continuous lateral move systems, EXPRESS® XP herbicide + bromoxynil containing herbicides should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. In solid set systems, application of the tank mix should be made during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation.
2. Set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre for best product performance.
3. Fill the supply tank with half of the water amount desired, add the EXPRESS® XP 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 recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying this tank mix.
5. Inject the EXPRESS® XP 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® XP 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.

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 Spray Drift Management section of label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep EXPRESS® XP herbicide in suspension.

BEFORE SPRAYING EXPRESS® XP HERBICIDE

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

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of EXPRESS® XP herbicide are applied, it is recommended 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® XP HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, AND TRITICALE

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of EXPRESS® XP 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. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. 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 recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When EXPRESS® XP herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. For aerial application, do not apply when wind speed is less than 3 mph or above 10 mph.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.

They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

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.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing 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. 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.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with EXPRESS® XP herbicide containing tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with EXPRESS® XP herbicide containing tribenuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing 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.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

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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"Assert is a registered trademark of NuFarm Americas; Inc."

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"Raindrop is a registered trademark of GP Companies; Inc."

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SL - 1771-1 071118 04-24-13

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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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.

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