



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 9, 2020

Edward Bockrath
Product Registration Manager
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Thifensulfuron-methyl and Tribenuron-methyl
Product Name: DPX-JMQ48 75XP HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 279-9628
Application Date: 12/18/2017
Decision Number: 541504

Dear Mr. Bockrath:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sulfonylurea (SU) Herbicides Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

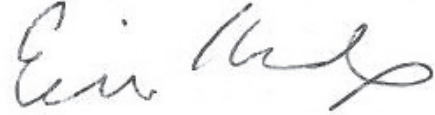
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Erik Kraft by phone at 703-308-9358, or via email at Kraft.Erik@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Erik" being more prominent than the last name "Kraft".

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

DPX-JMQ48 75XP

HERBICIDE

THIFENSULFURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
TRIBENURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale and Fallow

Active Ingredients:	By Weight
Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	60%
Tribenuron methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	15%
Other Ingredients:	25%
TOTAL	100%

Contains 0.60 lb Thifensulfuron Methyl per pound
Contains 0.15 lb Tribenuron Methyl per pound

EPA Est. No. _____

EPA Reg. No. 279-9628

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____ OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

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 treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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, skin, or clothing. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-331-3148.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

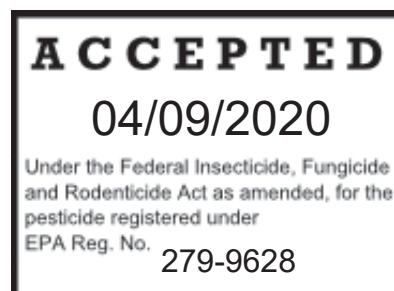
Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified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

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

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104



USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, 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. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for 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 such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles 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.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

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 out of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label.

To the extent consistent with law, FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is registered in your state.

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR DPX-JMQ48 75XP HERBICIDE

Ounces of DPX-JMQ48 75 P herbicide/A	Pounds of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide/A	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient/A
0.4	0.025	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038
0.5	0.0313	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0188
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0047
0.7	0.0438	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0066
1.2	0.075	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.045
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0113

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is to be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow. In the state of Arizona, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide at 0.4 oz/A to 0.7 oz/A can be used alone or in a tankmix for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat and triticale. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other specified carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

RESTRICTIONS

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

- **DO NOT** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide by air in the state of New York.

PRECAUTIONS

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

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat or triticale.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must not be applied to wheat, barley, oat or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result.

Risk of injury is greatest when 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.

Wheat, barley, oat and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to a small area.

Under certain conditions, including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see “Tank Mixtures” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

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.).

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

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

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

DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide, which contains the active ingredients Thifensulfuron methyl and Tribenuron methyl is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

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

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

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 these MOAs have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

FMC recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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.

LABELLED USES

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide provides selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, and Triticale

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.</p> <p>Apply 0.4 to 0.7 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre.</p> <p>Sequential treatments of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide applied to the crop does not exceed 1.2 oz/A.</p>	0.4 to 0.7	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0066

RESTRICTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:

- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley, or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.
- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0263 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0066 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.045 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0113 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year in Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale.
- The REI is 12 hours.
- PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay, and 45 days for wheat, barley and triticale.

PRECAUTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or triticale.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must not be applied to wheat, barley, or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result.

Risk of injury is greatest when 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.

Wheat, barley, and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to a small area.

TANK MIXTURES in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other herbicides labeled for use in wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale, including AIM® EC herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 279-3241, Active Ingredient: carfentrazone-ethyl), 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester), dicamba, 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and dicamba, bromoxynil containing products, and fluroxypyr containing products. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

Winter Oat

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. DO NOT harvest within 45 days of the last application. Apply 0.4 to 0.5 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre.	0.4 to 0.5	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0188
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0047

RESTRICTIONS in Winter Oat:

- **DO NOT** apply to oat crops underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** harvest oat sooner than 45 days after the last application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year on Winter Oat.
- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0188 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.0188 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- The REI is 12 hours.
- PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay and 45 days for oats.

PRECAUTIONS in Winter Oat:

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than oat.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must not be applied to oat that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result.

Risk of injury is greatest when 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.

Oat may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to a small area.

TANK MIXTURES in Winter Oat:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other herbicides labeled for use in winter oat, including 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester), and fluroxypyr containing products. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

Spring Oat

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. DO NOT harvest within 45 days of the last application. Apply 0.4 to 0.5 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre.	0.4 to 0.5	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0188
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0047

RESTRICTIONS in Spring Oat:

- **DO NOT** apply to oat crops underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** harvest oat sooner than 45 days after the last application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year on Spring Oat.
- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0188 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.0188 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury can occur.
- The REI is 12 hours.
- PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay and 45 days for oats.

PRECAUTIONS in Spring Oat:

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than oat.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must not be applied to oat that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result.

Risk of injury is greatest when 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.

Oat may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to a small area.

TANK MIXTURES in Spring Oat:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other herbicides labeled for use in spring oat, including 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester), and fluroxypyr containing products. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

Pre-Plant Burndown

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops.</p> <p>Apply 0.4 to 0.7 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.</p> <p>DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide needs to be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).</p> <p>Sequential treatments of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide applied during a year does not exceed 1.2 oz/A.</p>	0.4 to 0.7	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0066

RESTRICTIONS for Pre-Plant Burndown (Wheat including durum, Barley, Triticale and other crops):

- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0263 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0066 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.045 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0113 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year for Pre-Plant Burndown (Wheat including durum, Barley, Triticale and other crops).
- The REI is 12 hours.

TANK MIXTURES for Pre-Plant Burndown:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, including AIM® EC herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 279-3241, Active Ingredient: carfentrazone-ethyl), 2,4-D (amine or ester), glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba or dicamba alone. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

Post-Harvest Burndown

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).</p> <p>Apply 0.4 to 0.7 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.</p> <p>Sequential treatments of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide applied in fallow does not exceed 1.2 oz/A per year.</p>	0.4 to 0.7	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0066

RESTRICTIONS for Post-Harvest:

- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0263 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0066 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.045 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0113 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year for Post-Harvest Burndown.
- The REI is 12 hours.

TANK MIXTURES for Post-Harvest Burndown:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble and must be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and must be tank mixed with other herbicides including AIM® EC herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 279-3241, Active Ingredient: carfentrazone-ethyl), 2,4-D (amine or ester), glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba, or dicamba alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

Fallow

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
<p>Apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).</p> <p>Apply 0.4 to 0.7 oz/A DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).</p> <p>Sequential treatments of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide applied in fallow does not exceed 1.2 oz/A per year.</p>	0.4 to 0.7	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0066

RESTRICTIONS in Fallow:

- **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0263 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0066 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.045 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0113 lb/A tribenuron methyl).
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year in Fallow.
- The REI is 12 hours.

TANK MIXTURES in Fallow:

For expanded weed control, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other herbicides labeled for use in fallow, including 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester), glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides may be used as a fallow treatment and must be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone. Refer to the other product's label for rotational crop intervals and other directions for use. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide label, then **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

TANK MIXTURES

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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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.

With Other Grass Control Products

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. Under certain environmental conditions, however, antagonism to Group 1 graminicides can occur. This may be reduced by using the higher rate of the graminicide. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

With Fungicides

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

With Insecticides

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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.

DO NOT apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide plus products containing malathion because crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in fertilizer solution. DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 1/2 pint -1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or FMC representative for a specific direction before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with an DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 a specific direction before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

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

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise directed. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in an DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

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

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

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local 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) with a surfactant, including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizers for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

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

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Common mallow	Marestail

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 6 oz active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide.

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

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

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

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn gromwell	Tall morningglory
Fumitory	Tall waterhemp
Hemp sesbania	

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

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

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

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

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

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn gromwell	Spiny pigweed

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

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

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

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

PARTIAL CONTROL **

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

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 1/2 – 2 oz active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide.

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

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

§ Use 2-4 oz active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicides. See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate specifications and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in a tank mix with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 oz active ingredient per acre. When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 1/2 oz active ingredient per acre.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide are known to occur. For best results, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in a tank mix with herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See "TANK MIXTURES" for additional information.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide are known to occur. For best results, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 oz active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide are known to occur. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 oz active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 oz active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide and must be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

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

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

For improved results, DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 oz active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield resistant volunteer sunflower are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide at 0.4 to 0.7 oz per acre can be used alone or in a tankmix in the state of Arizona for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat and triticale.	0.4 to 0.7	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.015 to 0.0263
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0038 to 0.0066
<p>RESTRICTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat and Triticale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop. • DO NOT harvest wheat, barley, oat or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide. • DO NOT use less than 0.4 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre, unless otherwise specified by FMC. • DO NOT apply more than 0.7 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0263 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0066 lb/A tribenuron methyl). • DO NOT apply more than 1.2 oz of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre per year (maximum active ingredient load per year is 0.045 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0113 lb/A tribenuron methyl). • DO NOT exceed two applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per year in Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale. • The REI is 12 hours. • PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay, and 45 days for wheat, barley, oats and triticale. 			

SURFACTANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Consult the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide product label for specific adjuvant specifications.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual sowthistle	Miners lettuce
Black mustard	Prostrate knotweed
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard	Redmaids
Coast fiddleneck	Redroot pigweed†
Common chickweed*	Russian thistle*†
Common groundsel	Shepherd's-purse
Common lambsquarters	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Curly dock	Swinecress
Kochia *†	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
London rocket	Wild mustard†
Mallow (little)	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

Common cocklebur†	Mallow (common)
Common sunflower†	Prickly lettuce*†
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	Tansymustard*
Deadnettle (purple, red)	Wild radish*
Henbit	

* See "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 0.5 to 0.7 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre (active ingredient content in lb/A is 0.0188 to 0.0263 for thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 to 0.0066 for tribenuron methyl) and include a tank mix partner (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the product label).

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply a minimum of 0.5 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre (active ingredient content in lb/A is 0.0188 for thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 for tribenuron methyl) plus surfactant when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds must be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide are known to occur. For best results, use DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in a tank mix with fluroxypyr containing products, dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide of these weeds are known to occur.

For best results, use DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products.

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide must 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 the label for additional details on rates and restriction).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.7 oz DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide per acre (active ingredient content in lb/A is 0.0188 to 0.0263 for thifensulfuron methyl and 0.0047 to 0.0066 for tribenuron methyl) plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications must be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

GRAZING

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

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval Before Planting* (days after treatment with DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Days</u>
Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum)	0
Oat and Soybeans	1**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain/forage Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
<u>Any other crop</u>	<u>45</u>

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

**Where DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is used on light textured soils, including sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide can be measured using the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder provided by FMC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide needs to be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide.

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 per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not advised for DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah
- **DO NOT** apply DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide by air in the state of New York.

When applying DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements.

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.

Continuous agitation is required for DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank-mix partner labels for additional information.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before DPX-JMQ48 75XP 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide " section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is advised that during periods when multiple loads of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING DPX-JMQ48 75XP HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Notes:

1. **CAUTION: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual product labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide and applications of other pesticides to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide -sensitive crops during the same year, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

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.

SPRAY DRIFT

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.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control.

While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide containing thifensulfuron methyl and 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 DPX-JMQ48 75XP herbicide containing thifensulfuron methyl and 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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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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