PM 23: 352-509 1-21-98
Accepted Stamp on P8 3of9

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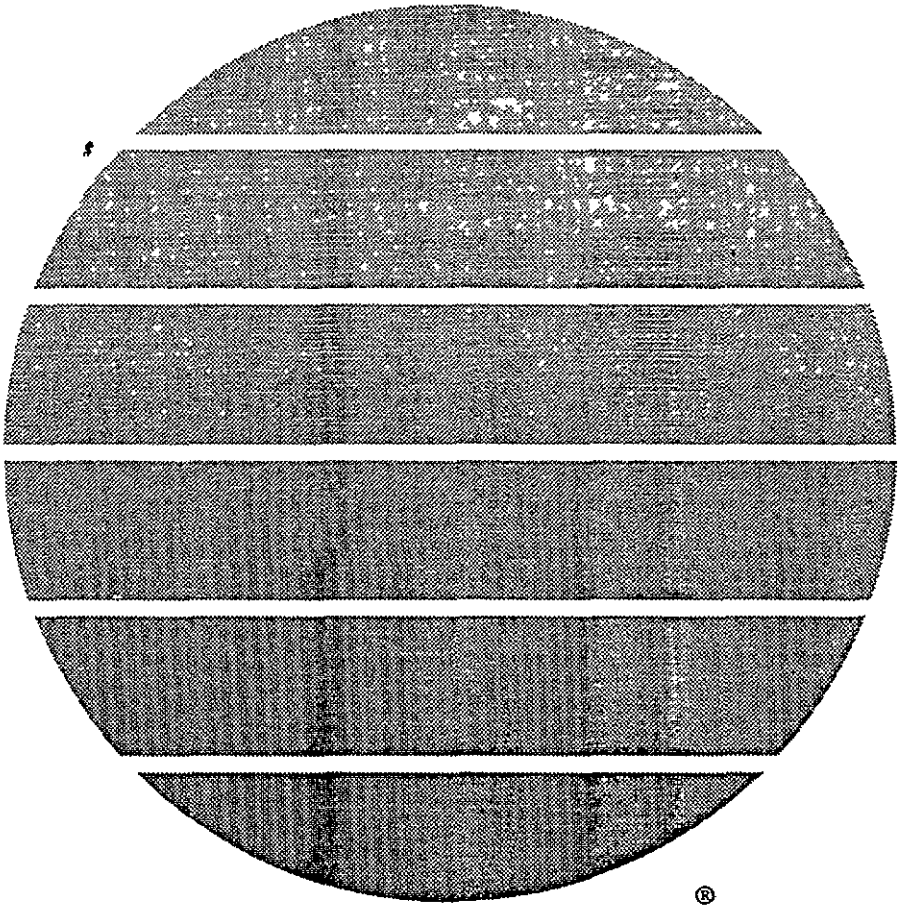
DUPONT®

Express®

herbicide



"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

"EXPRESS" HIGHLIGHTS

- *For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in Wheat, Barley and Fallow.*
- *Apply at the rate of 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre (see Application Information).*
- *Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.*
- *May be applied by ground or by air.*
- *Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see Tank Mixtures).*
- *Can rotate to any crop 45 - 60 days after last application.*
- *Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label "Directions For Use".*

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DUPONT

Express®

herbicide

Dry Flowable

For Use on Wheat, Barley and Fallow

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2 [[[[(4-methoxy 6 methyl -1,3,5-triazin 2 yl)methylamino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	75%
Inert Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg No 352 509
EPA Est. No 352 DE 1

ACCEPTED

JAN 21 1998

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-509

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water Get medical attention if irritation persists Wash thoroughly after handling

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum using tobacco or using the toilet.

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 disposing of equipment washwaters

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand
- Avoid 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
Waterproof gloves
Shoes plus socks

EXPRESS should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations

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

EXPRESS is recommended for use in all states (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado - unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling)

GENERAL INFORMATION

EXPRESS is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum) and barley The best control is obtained when EXPRESS 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 is noncorrosive, nonflammable nonvolatile and does not freeze EXPRESS should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

EXPRESS is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to 3 weeks after application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies

EXPRESS provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control

The herbicidal action of EXPRESS may be affected in crops stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, cultural practices, or variations in crop variety In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated, in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to EXPRESS

USE RATE

Apply 1/6 to 1/3 oz EXPRESS per acre to wheat (including durum), barley or fallow. Two applications of EXPRESS may be made provided the total amount applied does not exceed 1/3 oz per acre per season

Use 1/6 to 1/4 oz EXPRESS per acre for light infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Controlled. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds

Use 1/3 oz EXPRESS per acre for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Partially Controlled when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity for best performance)

APPLICATION TIMING

WHEAT AND BARLEY

Apply EXPRESS 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

Since EXPRESS has very little or no soil activity, it controls only those weeds that have germinated, therefore, apply EXPRESS 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 See Specific Weed Problems for more information on Canada thistle, vetch (common, hairy), kochia, and wild radish

Do not apply EXPRESS to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury To reduce the potential of crop injury tank mix EXPRESS with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best–see Tank Mixtures) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash EXPRESS off of weed foliage resulting in reduced weed control Do not apply EXPRESS when rainfall is threatening Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow EXPRESS to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage

FALLOW

EXPRESS may be used as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow

herbicides such as Landmaster II, Fallow Master, Roundup plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), Roundup plus Banvel /Banvel SGF, 2,4-D, Banvel/Banvel SGF Apply EXPRESS at 1/6 1/3 oz per acre in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with EXPRESS

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

- Black mustard
- Blue/Purple mustard
- Bushy wallflower /Treacle mustard
- Canada thistle**
- Coast fiddleneck
- Common Chickweed
- Common Groundsel
- Common Lambsquarters
- Common Purslane
- Corn spurry
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress
- Flixweed
- Hairy buttercup
- Kochia**
- Mayweed chamomile
- Miners lettuce
- Pineappleweed
- Prickly lettuce**
- Russian thistle**
- Slimleaf lambsquarters
- Smallseed falseflax
- Tarweed fiddleneck
- Wild chamomile
- Wild mustard

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED*

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

- Annual sowthistle
- Common sunflower
- Hairy nightshade
- Henbit
- Pennsylvania smartweed
- Prostrate knotweed
- Redmaids
- Redroot pigweed
- Shepherd s purse
- Tansymustard
- Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
- Vetch** (common hairy)
- Wild buckwheat
- 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 1/4 to 1/3 oz EXPRESS per acre and include a tank mix partner such as 2 4-D MCPA Bromoxynil (such as Buctril[1]), or Banvel[2]/Banvel SGF[2] (refer to Tank Mixtures).

** See Specific Weed Problems for more information

SURFACTANTS

Add a DuPont recommended, nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0 06 to 0 50% v/v (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution) See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.

Antifoaming agents may be needed Consult your Ag dealer applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of recommended surfactants

GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flat fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA)

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi For 40 ' nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA, for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings

Raindrop "RA"[3] nozzles are not recommended for EXPRESS applications, as weed control performance may be reduced

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger

Chemigation - Refer to specific supplemental labeling for use directions for EXPRESS herbicide in chemigation systems Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply EXPRESS by air in the state of New York

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

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

EXPRESS is measured using the EXPRESS volumetric measuring cylinder The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7 5% For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces

TANK MIXTURES

EXPRESS may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to EXPRESS or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled** Read and follow all manufacturer s label recommendations for the companion herbicide If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with EXPRESS

EXPRESS can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat or barley

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

EXPRESS may be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat and barley For best results add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb active ingredient. In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre add 1 to 2 pt of surfactant, in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre add 1 pt of surfactant

Higher rates of 2 4-D or MCPA may be used but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels When using rates higher than 3/8 lbai, use of additional surfactant may not be needed unless specified otherwise in the 2 4-D or MCPA label or local recomendations

Read and follow all label instructions on timing precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures

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

EXPRESS may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Banvel and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/8 - 1/3 oz of EXPRESS + 2 - 3 oz Banvel (4 - 6 oz Banvel SGF) + 4 - 6 oz active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or Banvel label, or local recommendations 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 (such as BUCTRIL, BRONATE)

EXPRESS may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With Other Herbicides

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

Tank mixes of EXPRESS plus "Banvel"/"Banvel SGF" may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds

With Grass control products

To control wild oat, tank mix EXPRESS with Avenge or Assert.

When tank mixing EXPRESS with Assert, always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, or Bronate). Tank-mixed applications of EXPRESS plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Do not tank mix EXPRESS with Hoelon ® 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With Insecticides

EXPRESS may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of EXPRESS with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not use EXPRESS plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

EXPRESS 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 is added. Use 0.06 - 0.25% v/v surfactant (1/2 pt - 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution). Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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

With Other Fertilizer Solutions

Do not use EXPRESS in liquid fertilizer solutions having a pH of less than 3.0. Conduct a tank mix compatibility test before mixing EXPRESS in a fertilizer solution. For fertilizer solutions that contain ingredients other than nitrogen (such as 10-34-0), slurry the desired amount of EXPRESS in a clean bucket with water until a flowable mixture is produced. Add this slurry to the agitating spray tank containing the liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution. Thoroughly rinse all of the EXPRESS slurry into the spray tank. When including 2,4-D in an EXPRESS and liquid fertilizer mixture, use an ester formulation for best results.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada thistle: For best results, apply 1/3 oz per acre plus surfactant when all thistles are 4" to 8" with 2" to 6" of new growth. Make the application in the spring.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use EXPRESS in a tank mix with Banvel/Banvel SGF and 2,4-D, or Bromoxynil (such as Buctril) and 2,4-D (3/4 - 1 pt Buctril + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). EXPRESS should be applied in the spring when kochia, 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).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, apply 1/4 to 1/3 oz of EXPRESS per acre plus surfactant when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, apply EXPRESS in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 1/6 - 1/3 oz EXPRESS per acre plus 1/4 - 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre MCPA plus 0.25% v/v 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.

CROP ROTATION

Wheat and Barley may be replanted anytime after the application of EXPRESS.

Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola can be planted at 60 days after the application of EXPRESS. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after the application of EXPRESS.

GRAZING

Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

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 in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before EXPRESS 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 After Spraying EXPRESS.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of EXPRESS 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 AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of EXPRESS 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) 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) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Notes:

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT

PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity,** and **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. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field or site, naturally-occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field or site. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and/or using herbicides with different modes of action can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which 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 or site systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay (harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).

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

Do not apply EXPRESS to wheat or barley under stress from abnormal weather or growing conditions, drought, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Abnormal weather conditions (e.g., prolonged cold weather or extreme day and night temperature fluctuations, etc.) just prior to or soon after treatment may result in crop injury. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply to wheat or barley crops underseeded with another crop.

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

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.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store the product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage.

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

1 Registered trademark of Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company.
2 Registered trademark of BASF Corporation.
3 Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation.
4 Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.
5 Registered trademark of AgrEvo USA Company.
6 Registered trademark of Dow Co.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read This Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

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