



CHLORSULFURON	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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### Dry Flowable

### For Use on Wheat, Barley, Oat and Triticale

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorsulfuron	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 279-9600

Contains 0.75 lb. active ingredient per pound.

EPA Est. No. 352-IL-001

Nonrefillable Container

Refillable Container

Net: Weight 1 lb 4 oz

OR

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 SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person by mouth.

**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.

**IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. 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

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Sold By



FMC Corporation  
2929 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

[Refer to the accompanying labeling for additional Environmental Hazards, additional precautions, complete Directions for Use, and Storage and Disposal]

## ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

**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 break-down.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

### Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. 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.

## 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.

GLEAN® XP Herbicide, referred to below as GLEAN XP Herbicide, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

## 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 4 hours.

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

Coveralls.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

GLEAN XP Herbicide is a dry-flowable granule and when applied according to the instructions on this label, will control many broadleaf weeds. GLEAN XP Herbicide can be used on the crops wheat, barley, oat, and triticale.

GLEAN XP Herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

GLEAN XP Herbicide controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity.

### *Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity*

GLEAN XP Herbicide is absorbed through the roots and foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. One to three weeks after application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies.

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

GLEAN XP Herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, insect pressure, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with GLEAN XP Herbicide under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may result in crop injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to GLEAN XP Herbicide.

Rainfall is needed to move GLEAN XP Herbicide into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not store pesticides near well sites.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- 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, or tennis courts. 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:
  - Only make one application of GLEAN XP Herbicide per year.
  - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
  - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or oat.
- For all applications with products containing the active ingredient chlorsulfuron do not exceed 0.0234 Lb. ai/A.
- Do not apply GLEAN XP Herbicide to crops that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to crops mixed with legumes, as injury to the legumes will result.

- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Only make one application of a product containing the active ingredient chlorsulfuron per year.
- In far-western Kansas (last tier of counties along the Colorado/Kansas border), Western Nebraska, Eastern New Mexico, and the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, take the following precautions:
  - Do not use a tank mix containing ALLY® XP Herbicide within 22 months of GLEAN XP Herbicide application.
  - Do not use GLEAN XP Herbicide in continuous cereals or cereal/fallow/cereal rotations.
  - GLEAN XP Herbicide in a tank mix at 0.17 oz/A (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) may be used only as a fallow treatment in corn or sorghum stubble in wheat/sorghum/fallow, or wheat/corn/fallow rotations where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.
- In California, Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, take the following precautions:
  - Do not make an early season treatment where a tank mix cannot be made.
  - Do not apply GLEAN XP Herbicide during fallow.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Mix only enough product for the job at hand and avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- 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.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Preemergence weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.
- Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA improves weed control under these conditions.
- Crop varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Contact your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to crop sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of GLEAN® XP Herbicide to a small area.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GLEAN XP Herbicide, which contains the active ingredient chlorsulfuron 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 GLEAN XP Herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time\ (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

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

\*Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Amber Herbicide Custom Pak™, ALLY XP Herbicide, FINESSE® Cereal and Fallow Herbicide, EXPRESS® Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) or HARMONY® Extra SG Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) will also be resistant to GLEAN XP Herbicide.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, AND TRITICALE APPLICATIONS

#### RESTRICTIONS:

When using GLEAN XP Herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing chlorsulfuron, do not exceed the following limits:

Active Ingredient in GLEAN Herbicide: Chlorsulfuron							
USE	Application Timing	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Single Application (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Single Application (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Year (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Year (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	Postemergence	0.33	0.0155	0.33	0.0155	1	45 (for grain)
Winter Wheat, Winter Oat	Preemergence	0.33	0.0155	0.33	0.0155	1	45 (for grain)
Winter Wheat, Winter Oat North Central Texas, Southern Oklahoma	Preemergence	0.5	0.0234	0.5	0.0234	1	45 (for grain)

- Do not apply GLEAN XP Herbicide preemergence to barley or triticale.
- Do not apply GLEAN XP Herbicide preemergence if cold or dry weather conditions exist. Wait until the weather improves and the crop is growing vigorously before making the application (See Postemergence).
- In areas with severe winter weather, do not apply postemergence GLEAN XP Herbicide during late fall, winter, or early spring unless crop is well established and has started to tiller or crop injury may result.
- Do not use GLEAN XP Herbicide postemergence within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.
- Do not use GLEAN XP Herbicide as a preemergence application where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.
- Wherever GLEAN XP Herbicide is used on land previously treated with FINESSE Cereal and Fallow Herbicide, ALLY XP Herbicide, Amber® Herbicide Custom Pak™, or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of GLEAN XP Herbicide.
- The combined effects of the preemergence use of GLEAN XP Herbicide plus preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold, wet weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- Do not apply GLEAN XP Herbicide during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.
- Do not harvest grain sooner than 45 days after the application of GLEAN XP Herbicide.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent crop injury due to cold weather, avoid making preemergence applications or early postemergence applications (2-4 leaf stage) to wheat or barley during late fall or winter when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than stress factor alone.

#### PRECAUTIONS:

GLEAN XP Herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, insect pressure, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with GLEAN XP Herbicide under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may result in crop injury.

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

The following instructions for GLEAN XP herbicide are intended for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, triticale or oat. GLEAN XP Herbicide is mixed in water or directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant needs to be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

Note: For definitions of portions of States instructions on this label, see listings of counties or area definitions on Crop Rotation

Intervals charts of this label.

For best preemergence results, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move GLEAN XP Herbicide 2 to 3 inches deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

### **Frequency of Application**

GLEAN XP Herbicide can be used as either pre or postemergence application once per crop period, but not both pre and post in the same season.

GLEAN XP Herbicide is used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in wheat (including Durum), barley, triticale, and oat.

### ***With Postemergence***

Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.17 per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) for postemergence weed control in wheat (including Durum\*), barley, triticale, and oat.

Use 0.17 oz per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) for short-term control or suppression; use 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) for contact and residual weed control. Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) where maximum soil residual weed control is desired. Do NOT use less than 0.17 oz per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A).

Apply in the fall or spring any time after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot (before flag leaf for triticale). Applications during or after boot may result in crop injury.

In the Pacific Northwest, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide to spring cereals anytime from the 2-leaf stage through the second joint stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In areas with severe winter weather, DO NOT apply GLEAN XP Herbicide during late fall, winter, or early spring unless crop is well established and has started to tiller or crop injury may result.

DO NOT use GLEAN XP Herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.

\*Note: Apply to Vic durum after early tillering but before boot.

### ***With Preemergence***

Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) for preemergence weed control in winter oat and winter wheat.

In North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.50 oz per acre (0.0234 lb. ai/A) for suppression of annual ryegrass in winter oat and winter wheat.

Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide after planting seed, but before the crop emerges. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate GLEAN XP Herbicide before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Wheat and oat seeds need to be planted at least 1 inch deep.

DO NOT apply GLEAN XP Herbicide preemergence if cold or dry weather conditions exist. Wait until the weather improves and the crop is growing vigorously before making the application (See Postemergence). DO NOT use GLEAN XP Herbicide as a preemergence application where organophosphate insecticides have been used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.

### **TANK MIXTURES**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Partially Controlled**, weeds resistant to GLEAN XP Herbicide, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. GLEAN XP Herbicide may also be tank mixed with other suitable registered insecticides, fungicides, and liquid fertilizers. However, in the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with the GLEAN XP Herbicide label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with GLEAN XP Herbicide.

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

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.17 oz per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) of GLEAN XP Herbicide;

add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at labeled rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. DO NOT add a surfactant when GLEAN XP Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot. Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D's manufacturer's label), but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of GLEAN XP Herbicide and 2,4-D or MCPA, with liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury. DO NOT apply GLEAN XP Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

#### **With diuron**

In the Pacific Northwest where prickly lettuce, corn gromwell, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems, apply diuron at labeled rates with GLEAN XP Herbicide. Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across. One-half to 1" rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application.

#### **With fluroxypyr containing products**

For improved control of kochia, Russian thistle, mustards, and wild buckwheat, GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with Starane® brand herbicides. Refer to the table below that lists specific identification information for various Starane brand herbicides.

#### **With flucarbazone-sodium**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with an Everest® brand herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. Refer to the table below that lists specific identification information for various Everest brand herbicides. For Winter Wheat, apply in the fall or spring any time after the crop has two leaves on the main stem but before jointing begins. To reduce the potential for crop injury, treat late-seeded winter wheat after the crop has started to tiller but before jointing. For Spring Wheat, apply any time after emergence but before the majority of plants have 4 total leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers. DO NOT apply after jointing begins. DO NOT apply to durum wheat. The addition of 2,4-D or dicamba to the GLEAN XP Herbicide plus an Everest brand tank mix is required when applying to spring wheat.

#### **With sulfosulfuron**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with OutRider® herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat. Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide with OutRider herbicide with 0.5% volume/volume (2 quarts per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS). This tank mix may also include bromoxynil or fluroxypyr products for greater spectrum broadleaf control.

#### **With metribuzin**

Use 0.17 oz per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) of GLEAN XP Herbicide with metribuzin at labeled rates. Use GLEAN® XP with low rates of metribuzin when winter wheat is at the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage.

#### **With Other Herbicides**

For broader spectrum weed control, GLEAN XP Herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for wheat, barley, oats and triticale. When tank mixing GLEAN XP Herbicide, **always** include another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action. Tank mix applications of GLEAN XP Herbicide may cause temporary discoloration/stunting or injury to the crop when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after the application.

#### **With Insecticides**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with insecticides. However, under certain conditions (stress from drought, cold weather or warm days and cold nights following application, or crops in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of GLEAN XP Herbicide and organophosphate insecticides (including methyl or ethyl parathion) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Test these mixtures in a small area first. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, treat the rest of the acreage. **DO NOT use GLEAN XP Herbicide plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.** DO NOT apply GLEAN XP Herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

#### **With Fungicides**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

#### **With Liquid Fertilizer**

GLEAN XP Herbicide may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizer for application to crops. Note that adding surfactant to tank mixtures of GLEAN XP Herbicide and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury. Therefore, before mixing GLEAN XP Herbicide with fertilizer, check the compatibility of the tank mix on a small area before treating the entire crop. DO NOT use GLEAN XP Herbicide with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less, as rapid product degradation can result. Note: Liquid fertilizers are significantly heavier than water per gallon of liquid; therefore, to maintain proper spray volumes, adjust

the nozzle type and nozzle pressure as necessary. Consult fertilizer solution suppliers and/or sprayer systems company catalogs to determine the appropriate spray nozzles.

### **TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN XP Herbicide is for control of broadleaf weeds in Tall Fescue grown for seed in KS, OR, and WA. Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.25 oz per acre (0.0117 lb. ai/A) in late summer to early fall after harvest. If weeds are present, add a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt. per 100 gallons of spray solution. To maximize crop safety, add 0.5 to 1.0 lb. active ingredient of 2,4-D, and apply when Tall Fescue has less than 6 inches new foliar growth.

Treatment with GLEAN XP Herbicide may reduce the height of Tall Fescue. In areas of spray overlap, crop height and yields may be reduced significantly. Applications made in the spring while Tall Fescue is actively growing can result in very significant crop damage. Spring germinating wild carrot may not be controlled by a fall application of GLEAN XP Herbicide. DO NOT mix GLEAN® XP Herbicide with an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

#### **Restrictions:**

<b>Active Ingredient in GLEAN XP Herbicide: Chlorsulfuron</b>							
USE	Application Timing	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Single Application (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Single Application (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Year (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Year (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Tall Fescue Grown for Seed KS, OR, and WA	Fall after harvest	0.25	0.0117	0.25	0.0117	1	-

### **BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS**

GLEAN XP Herbicide is for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.25 oz/A (0.0117 lb. ai/A) to 0.5 oz per acre (0.0234 lb. ai/A).

#### **Restrictions:**

<b>Active Ingredient in GLEAN XP Herbicide: Chlorsulfuron</b>							
USE	Application Timing	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Single Application (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Single Application (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum GLEAN XP Herbicide per Year (Oz/A)	Maximum Active Ingredient per Year (Lb. ai/A)	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Boarder Area	All	0.5	0.0234	0.5	0.0234	1	-

### **WEED CONTROL INFORMATION**

#### **WEEDS CONTROLLED**

GLEAN XP Herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

**0.17 per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.25 oz per acre (0.0117 lb. ai/A)**

Blue mustard	Pineappleweed
Conical catchfly	Prostrate pigweed
Curly dock	Redroot pigweed
Cutleaf evening primrose	Shepherd's purse
Field pennycress	Smooth pigweed
Flixweed <sup>2</sup>	Tansymustard <sup>2</sup>
Hempnettle	Treacle mustard
Henbit	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Mayweed	Waterpod
Miners lettuce	Wild mustard

**0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A)**

Bur beakchervil	Falseflax
Buttercup	Ladysthumb
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Lambsquarters <sup>2</sup>
Common chickweed	Mouseear chickweed
Common groundsel	Purslane (common)
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	White cockle
False chamomile	Wild carrot
	Wild turnip

## WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

GLEAN XP Herbicide partially controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

**0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A)**

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Annual ryegrass <sup>2</sup>	Prickly lettuce <sup>3</sup>
Bedstraw	Prostrate knotweed <sup>2</sup>
Canada thistle <sup>2</sup>	Russian thistle <sup>3,4</sup>
Corn groomwell	Sunflower <sup>2</sup>
Downy brome <sup>2,5</sup>	Speedwell
Green foxtail (pigeongrass) <sup>5</sup>	Wild buckwheat <sup>2</sup>
Kochia <sup>3,4</sup>	Wild garlic/Wild onion <sup>2</sup>
Pennsylvania smartweed	Wild radish <sup>2</sup>
Persian Darnel <sup>2,5</sup>	Yellow foxtail <sup>2,5</sup>

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1 Partially controlled weeds exhibit a visual reduction in numbers as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use 0.33 oz GLEAN XP Herbicide per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) and include a tank-mix partner (refer to Tank Mixtures).

2 See Specific Weed Problems for more information.

3 Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur in the Central Plains and the Pacific Northwest. See Tank Mixtures and Resistance for additional information.

4 Use GLEAN XP Herbicide to control these weeds in Central Kansas, Central Nebraska, Central Oklahoma, and North Central Texas only.

5 Use GLEAN XP Herbicide to suppress these weeds in MT, ND, SD and WY only.

## SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

**Annual Ryegrass** (Southeast Oklahoma, Central and North Central Texas): Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide preemergence at 0.5 oz per acre (0.0234 lb. ai/A). One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN XP Herbicide into the root zone of weeds prior to ryegrass emergence. Under abnormally wet conditions, fall applications may not adequately control ryegrass and/or broadleaf weeds that germinate in the spring.

Remove grazing cattle when fields are wet (muddy) to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

**Canada Thistle:** Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

**Downy Brome** (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) in the fall for suppression of downy brome. Application before downy brome germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before downy brome is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2-leaf stage. 0.50 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN® XP Herbicide into the weed root zone before the downy brome establishes a 2" root system.

**Flixweed, Tansymustard** (Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington): For best postemergence results, tank mix GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) with another herbicide that is effective on these weeds, including 2,4-D.

**In all other areas,** apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.17 oz per acre (0.008 lb. ai/A) to 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) when weeds are small and actively growing. If weeds are inactive due to cold, dry weather before and/or after treatment, delay application until moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for active weed growth, or use a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA.

**Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow)** (ND, SD and Southern WY): Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2-leaf stage. 0.5 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN XP Herbicide into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3-leaf stage.

**Lambsquarters:** For best results, apply 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) GLEAN XP Herbicide in the fall.

For best postemergence suppression, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide plus either 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of weeds have emerged (less than 2" tall or 2" across) and are actively growing. Soil moisture needs to be adequate, and daily temperatures needs to reach at least 60°F. Add surfactant at 0.50 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Ensure thorough spray coverage.

**Persian Darnel** (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply GLEAN XP Herbicide at 0.33 oz per acre (0.0155 lb. ai/A) in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2-leaf stage. 0.5 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move GLEAN XP Herbicide into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3-leaf stage.

**Prostrate Knotweed:** For best results, apply in the fall.

**Sunflower** (New Mexico, Oklahoma Panhandle, and Texas): For best results, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are actively growing, and are not more than 2" tall. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of water. For preemergence applications, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide in early spring to allow rainfall to move GLEAN® XP Herbicide into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply GLEAN XP Herbicide preemergence to wild buckwheat. For postemergence applications, tank mix with either 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil and a surfactant and apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

**Wild Garlic/Wild Onion:** GLEAN XP Herbicide provides aerial bulblet control only.

**Wild Radish:** For best results, apply postemergence.

### **SPRAY ADJUVANTS - ALL CROPS OR USES**

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of GLEAN XP Herbicide. Consult your Agricultural dealer or applicator for surfactants available in your area.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

### **CROP ROTATION**

Before using GLEAN XP Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, DO NOT treat all of your wheat, barley, oat, or fallow acres at the same time.

### **MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS**

Minimum recropping intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of GLEAN XP Herbicide applied. GLEAN XP Herbicide breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase GLEAN XP Herbicide breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow GLEAN XP Herbicide breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture needs to be monitored regularly when considering recropping.

\* The minimum recropping interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

### **SOIL PH LIMITATIONS**

GLEAN XP Herbicide must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat, barley, or oat. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of GLEAN XP Herbicide.

#### ***Checking Soil pH***

Before using GLEAN XP Herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on appropriate soil sampling procedures.

### **BIOASSAY**

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or when rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the Crop Rotation section.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with GLEAN XP Herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local agricultural dealer, state cooperative extension service, or FMC representative, for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

## Cereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron Lb. ai/A	Rotation Interval (months)
AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, MD, MO, NC, NE, NM, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, Southeastern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	0
			0.50 (TX/OK only)	0.0234	4
	oat	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.5	0.008 to 0.0234	10
	barley	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	10
MN, MT, ND, SD, WI, Northern WY	wheat, rye, triticale	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	0
	oat	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	10
	barley	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	10
		6.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	16
CA, ID, OR, UT, WA	wheat, rye, triticale	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	0
		7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	4
	oat	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	10
		7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	16
	barley	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	10
		6.6 to 7.5	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	16
		7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	24

## Noncereal Crops -- Recropping Intervals -- Non Irrigated Land

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (Oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron Lb. ai/A	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area						
Arkansas	all areas	Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	25	14
		BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS@ soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
Colorado	All areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans** STS@ soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	6
	Adams, Arapahoe, Logan	Field Corn, Millets	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	30	24
	Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	Field Corn, Millets	7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	45	36
	Eastern, CO	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.25 to 0.33	0.0117 to 0.0155	45	36
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	60	48
Georgia	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS@ soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
Idaho*	Northern counties (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Letah, Lewis and Nez Perce)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	50	36
Kansas	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans** STS@ soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	6
	Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	W. Central & Western (generally West of Hwy. 183 to the Western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan Rawlings, Stevens Thomas and Wichita counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	21	14
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	42	26
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border-- (Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace))	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	36	26
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	60	48
Maryland	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS@ soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
Montana	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	39	34
Nebraska	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans** STS@ soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	Western (W. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.2 or lower	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	4
			7.3 to 7.5***	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	6
		Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	40	24
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	60	36
	Eastern (E. of Hwy. 183)	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Webster counties)	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	25	14
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	25	14
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	46	26
New Mexico	all areas	Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	30	25

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Chlorsulfuron Lb. ai/A	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area						
North Carolina	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS® soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
North Dakota	all areas	Safflower	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	45	34
Oklahoma	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans** STS® soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	4†
			7.3 to 7.5***	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 0.33	up to 0.0155	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	Eastern (E. of Hwy 183)	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.5	0.008 to 0.0234	25	14
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	50	36
	West of Cascade Mountains†	Annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, crimson clover	6.5 or less	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	20	9
		Red clover, snap beans, field corn	6.5 or less	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	40	15
South Carolina	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS® soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
Texas	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans** STS® soybeans**, IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.17 to 0.33 lower***	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	4†
			7.3 - 7.5***	0.17 to 0.25	0.008 to 0.0117	--	6†
			up to 7.9	up to 0.33	up to 0.0155	30	25
	all areas except panhandle	Grain Sorghum†	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
	Eastern counties	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.5	0.008 to 0.0234	25	14
	The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood and Young.						
	Central counties	Cotton, Grain	7.9 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	25	14
		Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.5	0.0234	46	26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton and Wilbarger.						
Virginia	all areas	BOLT™ technology soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	4
		STS® soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	--	6
Washington*	Eastern counties (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	50	36
Wyoming	Southeast	Proso and Setaria Millets	7.5 or lower	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	30	24
			7.6 to 7.9	0.17 to 0.33	0.008 to 0.0155	45	36

Unless a crop rotation interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed. See Bioassay for information on conducting a field bioassay in target areas.

\*A field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5.

\*\*Under certain conditions (including drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to BOLT™ technology soybeans, sulfonylurea tolerant soybeans (STS®) soybeans or insect resistance (IR) corn planted after GLEAN XP Herbicide applications. These intervals DO NOT apply to crops grown for seed. These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

\*\*\*Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a GLEAN XP Herbicide application due to a natural disaster (including freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or BOLT™ technology soybeans, STS® soybeans and IR corn where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after GLEAN XP Herbicide application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss must follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied GLEAN XP Herbicide rate, drier soil conditions after GLEAN XP Herbicide application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval. **Note:** DO NOT plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

†These intervals may also be used for irrigated land.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

### **PRODUCT MEASUREMENT**

GLEAN XP Herbicide is measured using the GLEAN XP Herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by  $\pm 7.5\%$ . For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill the tank 0.25 to 0.33 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of GLEAN XP Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the GLEAN XP Herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the GLEAN XP Herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. GLEAN XP Herbicide must 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 necessary 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 GLEAN XP Herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If GLEAN XP Herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the GLEAN XP Herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the GLEAN XP Herbicide.

DO NOT use GLEAN XP Herbicide with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

### **SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions 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. Continuous agitation is required to keep GLEAN® XP Herbicide in suspension.

### **BEFORE SPRAYING GLEAN XP Herbicide**

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

### **AT THE END OF THE DAY**

When multiple loads of GLEAN XP Herbicide are applied, it is specified that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

### **AFTER SPRAYING GLEAN XP HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS NOT LABELLED FOR A GLEAN XP HERBICIDE APPLICATION**

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of GLEAN XP 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) 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 step2.
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) listed 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 cleaner which dissolves and removes sulfonylurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

**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-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When GLEAN XP Herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure needs to be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of GLEAN XP Herbicide and applications of other pesticides to GLEAN XP Herbicide -sensitive crops during the same spray season, a sprayer needs be dedicated to GLEAN XP Herbicide to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

**GROUND APPLICATION**

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 gal per acre (GPA). When using flood jet or "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, GLEAN XP Herbicide may not be applied at less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles including flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent. These flooding nozzles must be on a 30-inch spacing or not less than 13 GPA when on a 40-inch spacing. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

**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. When applying GLEAN XP Herbicide by air in areas where sensitive crops are nearby, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back.

## **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

### **Ground Boom Applications:**

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

### **Aerial Applications:**

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES**

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

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

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

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM**

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

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT**

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

### BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

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

### RELEASE HEIGHT - AIRCRAFT

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

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

### HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

### BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

### DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

### GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on GLEAN XP Herbicide.

### IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

#### REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL FOR SEQUENTIAL, FALL, or POST APPLICATIONS or MENTIONED FOR OTHER REASON

Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
<b>Ally® XP Herbicide</b>	metsulfuron-methyl	279-9575
<b>Amber® Herbicide Custom-Pack™</b>	triasulfuron	100-768
<b>Everest® 2.0 Herbicide</b>	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-391
<b>Everest® 3.0 Herbicide</b>	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-429
<b>Everest® 3.0 AG Herbicide</b>	flucarbazone-sodium	66330-433
<b>Express® Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)</b>	tribenuron methyl	279-9594
<b>Finesse® Cereal and Fallow Herbicide</b>	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	279-9610
<b>Harmony® Extra SG Herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules)</b>	thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl	279-9602
<b>OutRider® Herbicide</b>	sulfosulfuron	59639-223
<b>Starane® Ultra Herbicide</b>	fluroxypyr	62719-577
<b>Starane® NXT Herbicide</b>	bromoxynil + fluroxypyr	62719-557
<b>Starane® Flex Herbicide</b>	florasulam + fluroxypyr	62719-604

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or 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 GLEAN XP Herbicide containing chlorsulfuron 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 GLEAN XP Herbicide containing chlorsulfuron 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 including 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.

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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