

# Inflame<sup>TM</sup>

## 280 SL



<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	(% by weight)
Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2) .....	24.5%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	75.5%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100.0%

Contains 2.34 lbs of Glufosinate-ammonium per gallon.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-82

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

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID	
<b>If on skin:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li><li>▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 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.</li><li>▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li><li>▪ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>▪ Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>▪ Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,  
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks;
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Wear a chemical-resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Users should:

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water runoff is recommended.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

**In the State of New York Only: Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties**

#### 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 intervals. 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 for all post-application activities, with the following exceptions: The REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 hours. The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

#### IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

##### Burndown treatments

For row crop applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beets, **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied to any variety as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to crop emergence**.

##### Post emergent treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of **Inflame 280 SL** may be made only to crops containing the LibertyLink trait. The basis of selectivity of **Inflame 280 SL** in LibertyLink crops is the presence of a gene not sensitive to glufosinate. **Crops not containing the LibertyLink trait will be sensitive to Inflame 280 SL and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product.**

Post emergent applications of **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied to cotton sensitive to the active ingredient in **Inflame 280 SL** using a hooded sprayer.

##### Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments

When applying **Inflame 280 SL** to apples, berries, tree nuts and vines, avoid contact of solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with calloused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **Inflame 280 SL** with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Inflame 280 SL** is a water-soluble non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybeans and sugar beets designated as LibertyLink®. **Inflame 280 SL** may be used for weed control in cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop.

**Inflame 280 SL** may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS\*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of **Inflame 280 SL** are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant-back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sweet Corn	May be planted at any time
Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables, Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat).	70 Days
All Other Crops	180 Days

\*See **Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation** for rotational crop restrictions specifically after **Inflame 280 SL** applications to potatoes. See **Application Directions for Sugar Beets and Rice** for rotational crop restrictions specifically for those crops.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Inflame 280 SL** is a Group 10 Herbicide, i.e., a glutamine synthetase inhibitor. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to a glufosinate and other Group 10 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Contact your local sales 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 mechanisms of actions for each target weed. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of **Inflame 280 SL**.

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.

To minimize the occurrence of resistant biotypes, observe the following general weed management practices:

- Scout application site before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean application site, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.

- Utilize the specified label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture directions that encourage application rates of this product below the label directions.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to local extension specialists, certified crop advisors, or your Atticus, LLC representative.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds controlled charts are outlined by crop or crop group.

Volunteer LibertyLink crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of **Inflame 280 SL**.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROPS (canola, corn (field, silage, sweet), cotton, soybean)

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for specific use directions.

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer <sup>2</sup>	Not Recommended	4"
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"
Black medic	5"	7"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"
Buffalobur	6"	7"
Burcucumber	6"	10"
Carpetweed	4"	6"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6"	8"
Croton, tropic	3"	5"
Croton, woolly	2"	4"
Devil's claw	2"	4"

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control (continued)		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)
Eclipta	4"	6"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"
Hemp nettle	4"	6"
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>3</sup>	2"	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"
Knotweed	3"	5"
Kochia <sup>2</sup>	4"	6"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"
Lambsquarters, common <sup>S,2,4</sup>	4"	6"
Mallow, common	4"	6"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"
Marestail	Suppression	6" - 12"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"
Morningglory, entireleaf <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"
Morningglory, ivyleaf <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"
Morningglory, pitted <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"
Morningglory, sharppod <sup>2</sup>	2"	4"
Morningglory, smallflower <sup>2</sup>	4"	6"
Morningglory, tall <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"
Mustard, wild	4"	6"
Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Pigweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control (continued)		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)
Pigweed, spiny <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Pigweed, tumble <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Puncturevine	4"	6"
Purslane, common	2"	4"
Pusley, Florida	Suppression	3"
Ragweed, common	6"	10"
Ragweed, giant	6"	12"
Senna coffee	4"	6"
Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"
Shepherd's-Purse	6"	8"
Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Smellmelon	4"	6"
Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6"	8"
Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Spurge, spotted	2"	4"
Starbur, bristly	4"	6"
Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Thistle, Russian <sup>3</sup>	Suppression	6" - 12"
Velvetleaf <sup>2,4</sup>	3"	4"
Waterhemp, common <sup>2</sup>	Not Recommended	5"
Waterhemp, tall <sup>2</sup>	Not Recommended	5"

<sup>S</sup> Suppression

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

<sup>2</sup> For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

<sup>3</sup> May require sequential applications for control.

<sup>4</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control		
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)
Barley, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	3"	4"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"
Corn, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	10"	12"
Crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"
Cupgrass, woolly	6"	12"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Goosegrass <sup>3</sup>	2"	3"
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"
Junglerice	3"	5"
Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"
Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Panicum, Texas	4"	6"
Rice, red	4"	6"
Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	4"	6"
Sandbur, field <sup>2</sup>	Suppression	2"
Shattercane	6"	8"
Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Sprangletop	4"	6"
Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Stinkgrass	4"	6"
Wheat, volunteer <sup>2</sup>	4"	5"
Witchgrass	4"	6"

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 - 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 - 21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

<sup>2</sup> For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

<sup>3</sup> A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control**		
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of <b>Inflame 280 SL</b> will provide the best results (22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) followed by 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)). Please refer to <b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS</b> for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple <sup>s</sup>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow <sup>s</sup>
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp <sup>s</sup>	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, gray <sup>s</sup>	Quackgrass <sup>s</sup>
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, common <sup>s</sup>	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine <sup>s</sup>	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem <sup>s</sup>	Timothy <sup>s</sup>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

<sup>s</sup> Suppression

\*\* See the **Application Directions for Use on Cotton** section of this label for additional use rates.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – SUGAR BEETS

The rate of **Inflame 280 SL** in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights is shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply the highest rate needed for all species present.

Grass Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/Application Timing/Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Barley, volunteer	1 - 2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Multiple applications may be required.
Barnyardgrass	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Corn, volunteer	1 - 2 leaf / (3 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (6 inch)	
Crabgrass, large	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Crabgrass, smooth	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Cupgrass, woolly	1 - 5 leaf / (4 inch)	- / (8 inch)	

(continued)

Grass Weed Control (continued)			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/Application Timing/Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Foxtail, giant	1 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, green	1 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, yellow	1 - 3 leaf / (1 inch)	4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Millet, volunteer proso	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Millet, wild proso	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Oat, wild	1 - 2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Panicum, fall	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	
Panicum, Texas	1 - 3 leaf / (2 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Sandbur, field	- / (-)	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Wheat, volunteer	1 - 2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.

\* Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than recommended volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, **Inflame 280 SL** can be tank mixed with quizalofop-p-ethyl, sethoxydim, or clethodim.

Perennial Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Quackgrass	-	1 - 3 leaf / (3 inch)	Multiple applications required.
Sowthistle, perennial	-	1 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)	Multiple applications required.
Thistle, Canada	-	1 - 4 leaf / (6 inch)	Multiple applications required.

\* Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Diameter in Inches)	
	15 fl oz/A (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A)
Buckwheat, wild	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Buffalobur	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Carpetweed	-	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)
Chickweed, common	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Cocklebur, common	1 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)	7 - 8 leaf / (5 inch)
Kochia	- / (1 inch)	- / (2 inch)
Ladysthumb	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)
Lambsquarter, common	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	4 - 5 leaf / (3 inch)
Mallow, Venice	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Marshelder	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)
Mustard, wild	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Nightshade, Eastern black	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Pigweed, prostrate	- / (1 inch)	- / (3 inch)
Pigweed, redroot	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)
Pigweed, smooth	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)
Pigweed, spiny	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)
Purslane, common	- / (1 inch)	- / (2 inch)
Ragweed, common	1 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)	7 - 8 leaf / (5 inch)
Ragweed, giant	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Shepherd's-Purse	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)
Sowthistle, annual	1 - 4 leaf / (2 inch)	5 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)
Sunflower, common	1 - 6 leaf / (3 inch)	7 - 8 leaf / (5 inch)
Thistle, Russian	- / (1 inch)	- / (2 inch)
Velvetleaf	1 - 2 leaf / (1 inch)	3 - 4 leaf / (3 inch)

\* Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.



## WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, BERRIES, AND OLIVES

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for specific use directions. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Inflame 280 SL** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)

Broadleaf Weed Control		
Alkali sida	Henbit	Pineapple weed
Ammannia purple	Jimsonweed	Puncturevine
Arrowhead, California	Knotweed	Purslane, common
Buckwheat, wild	Kochia	Radish, wild
Buffalobur	Lambsquarters, common <sup>1</sup>	Ragweed, common
Burclover, California	Lettuce, miner's	Ragweed, giant
Carpetweed	Lettuce, prickly	Redmaids
Chickweed, common	London rocket	Shepherd's-Purse
Chinese thornapple	Mallow, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur, common	Malva (little mallow)	Sowthistle, annual
Copperleaf, Virginia	Marestail	Spurge, prostrate
Cudweed	Mayweed	Starthistle, yellow
Cutleaf evening primrose	Morningglory, entireleaf	Sunflower, common
Dodder	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Sunflower, prairie
Eclipta	Morningglory, pitted	Sunflower, volunteer
Fiddleneck	Mullein, turkey	Swinecress
Filaree	Mustard, wild	Thistle, Russian
Filaree, redstem	Nettle	Turnip, wild
Fleabane, annual	Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf <sup>1</sup>
Goosefoot	Nightshade, Eastern black	Vervain
Gromwell, field	Nightshade, hairy	Vetch
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Pennycress	Virginia copperleaf
Groundsel, common	Pigweed, redroot	Willowherb, panicle

<sup>1</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control		
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, giant	Rush, toad <sup>s</sup>
Bluegrass, annual	Foxtail, green	Rygrass, annual <sup>1</sup>
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, yellow	Sandbur, field
Bromegrass, downy	Goosegrass	Shattercane
Canarygrass	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sprangletop
Chess, soft	Junglerice	Stinkgrass
Crabgrass, large	Oat, wild	Wheat, volunteer
Crabgrass, smooth	Panicum, fall	Windgrass
Cupgrass, woolly	Panicum, Texas	Witchgrass

<sup>s</sup> Suppression

<sup>1</sup> Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control		
Aster, white heath	Dogbank (hemp)	Plantain
Bindweed, field	Fescue	Poison ivy/oak
Bindweed, hedge	Goldenrod, gray	Quackgrass
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Guineagrass	Rocket, yellow
Bromegrass, smooth	Horsetail	Rose, wild
Bulrush**	Lovegrass	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Burdock	Mugwort	Spurge, leafy
Canada thistle	Mullein, common	Thistle, bull
Clover, Alsike	Mustard, tansy	Thistle, musk
Clover, red	Nutsedge, purple	Torpedograss
Clover, white	Nutsedge, yellow	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Onion, wild	Woodsorrel
Dandelion	Orchardgrass	Yarrow, common
Dock, curly	Paragrass	

### APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

**Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.**

**Ground Application:** Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** tables or **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for application rates. DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target.

Apply **Inflame 280 SL** broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80-degree or 110-degree flat fan nozzles will provide optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45-degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. Under dense weed/crop canopies, use a broadcast rate of 15 - 20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Inflame 280 SL**.

**Aerial Application:** Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply **Inflame 280 SL** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Inflame 280 SL**.

## COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If **Inflame 280 SL** will be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility using this process:

1. In a clear 1-quart jar, place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of **Inflame 280 SL** to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten, then invert 10 times to mix.
6. Allow the mixture to stand for 15 minutes, then evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. Once compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Tank Mix Instructions:** **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Use the tank mix partner in accordance with label limitations and restrictions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. **Inflame 280 SL** may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions. 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.

**Inflame 280 SL** must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. **Inflame 280 SL** is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding **Inflame 280 SL** to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS**).

Mix **Inflame 280 SL** with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of **Inflame 280 SL** and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based anti-foam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners listed on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using **Inflame 280 SL**, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Ensure that equipment is thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using **Inflame 280 SL**, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

## MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalog and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

## ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT

**POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

## 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.



## Information on Droplet Size

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

### Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size:

- **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. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- **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** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height** - Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

## Drift Reduction Technology (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

## Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to 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 needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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.

## Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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 an 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.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

**Inflame 280 SL** is a foliar active herbicide with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improves the performance of **Inflame 280 SL**. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 - 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. **Inflame 280 SL** will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

When applying for control of lambsquarters and velvetleaf, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced control.

The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application. **Inflame 280 SL** is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for **Inflame 280 SL** in your region.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<b>COTTON</b> <b>OPTION 1</b> Up to 2 applications	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) <b>In-season</b> (Post Emergent to the Crop)	1st application 30.0 - 43.0 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lb ai/A) 2nd application 22.0 - 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying in-season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. Refer to <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> to <b>COTTON</b> . <b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. <b>Severe injury or death may result if the Inflamm 280 SL contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink.</b>	In-season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 72.0 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than two applications per year. For in-season applications, do not apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) in one application. For burndown, do not apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) in one application. Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
<b>COTTON</b> <b>OPTION 2</b> Up to 3 applications	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) <b>In-season</b> (Post Emergent to the Crop)	1st application 22.0 - 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) 2nd application 22.0 - 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) 3rd application 22.0 - 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A)	If first application is a burndown application, apply at the highest 1st application use rate. Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying in-season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. Refer to <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> to <b>COTTON</b> . <b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage <b>Severe injury or death may result if the Inflamm 280 SL contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink.</b>	In-season do not apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries. In-season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) in one application.
<p><b>COTTON:</b> If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of up to 43 fl oz (0.79 lb ai/A) per acre of <b>Inflamm 280 SL</b> may be made to cotton. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 43 fl oz (0.79 lb ai/A) in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application of 43 fl oz (0.79 lb ai/A) per acre is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. The yearly total under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz (1.32 lbs ai/A) per acre including all application timings. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart.</p> <p>* Apply the higher rate to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refer to <b>WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROP</b> table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</li> <li>- Refer to <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> to <b>COTTON</b> when making in-season applications to cotton.</li> <li>- Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> section for additional information on tank mixes.</li> </ul>				
<b>COTTON</b>	<b>Post harvest Burndown</b> (After Cotton Harvest)	29.0 - 43.0 fl. oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai) through any combinations of use patterns per year. Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 43.0 fl. oz/A (0.79 lb ai/A) in one application.

(continued)

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<b>CORN</b> Field, Silage, Sweet	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 - 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.66 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) as a burndown treatment.  Do not apply more than one burndown application per year.
<b>CORN</b> Field, Silage	<b>In-season</b> to LibertyLink Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)  A second in-season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  <b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply broadcast or with drop nozzles from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.  For corn 24" to 36" tall, only apply using ground application and nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks.  Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).	If used as a burndown application no in-season applications may be applied.  Do not apply more than 2 applications in-season. In-season applications must be at least 10 days apart.  Do not apply with 60 days of harvesting corn forage, and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) in one application.  Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti-foam agent may be added if needed.  Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
<b>CORN</b> Sweet	<b>In-season</b> to LibertyLink Sweet Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	20.0 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A)  A second in-season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  <b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.	If used as a burndown application no in-season applications may be applied.  Do not apply more than 2 applications in-season. In-season applications must be at least 10 days apart.  Do not apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.  Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 40.0 fl oz/A (0.74 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 20.0 fl oz/A (0.37 lb ai/A) in one application.  Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti-foam agent may be added if needed.  Do not apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.  Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).
<p>- For best results use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs/A (17 lbs/100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs per acre (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crops oils may increase risk of crop response.</p> <p>- Refer to <b>WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROP</b> table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</p> <p>- Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> section for additional information on tank mixes.</p>				

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Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CANOLA	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 - 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.66 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	If used as a burndown application, no in-season applications may be applied. Do not apply more than one burndown application per year.
	<b>In-season to LibertyLink Canola Only</b> (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)  A second in-season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	<b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield. May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A. Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.	If used as a burndown application, do not apply more than 36.0 fl oz/a (0.66 lb ai/a) in one application. Do not apply more than 2 applications in-season. In-season applications must be at least 10 days apart. Do not apply in-season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV. Do not apply within 65 days of harvest. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. For in-season, do not apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) in one application. Do not apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
<p>- Refer to <b>WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROP</b> table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</p> <p>- Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> section for additional information on tank mixes.</p>				
SOYBEAN	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	1st application 29.0 - 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.66 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	Do not apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) in a single application. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.
	<b>In-season to LibertyLink Soybeans Only</b> (Post Emergent to the Crop)	2nd application 22.0 - 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A)	A silicone-based anti-foam agent may be added if needed. <b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage.	Do not apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 65.0 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not make more than two applications per year. Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. Do not apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
<p>- Refer to <b>WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROP</b> table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</p> <p>- Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> section for additional information on tank mixes.</p>				

(continued)

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
SUGAR BEETS	<b>Burndown</b> (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 - 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.66 lb ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. For best control application should begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	If used as burndown, no in-season applications may be applied. Do not make more than one burndown application per year.
	<b>In-season to LibertyLink Sugar Beets Only</b> (Post Emergent to the Crop)	15.0 - 30.0 fl oz/A (0.27 - 0.55 lb ai/A) A second in-season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	<b>Post Emergent Application:</b> Apply from cotyledon stage up to 10 leaf stage of sugar beet. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed.	In-season do not apply more than 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lb ai/A) in one application. Do not apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with <b>Inflame 280 SL</b> within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay. Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply more than 60.0 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not add surfactants. Do not apply if sugar beets show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. For burndown, do not apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A) in one application.

SPECIMEN

- Refer to **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROP** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.

(continued)



Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<b>POME FRUIT</b> <b>(Crop Group 11-10)</b> Apples, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince, Tejocote Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application.
<b>CITRUS</b> <b>(Crop Group 10-10)</b> Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (chironja, tangelo, tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sour, sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application.
<b>GRAPES</b> Raisin, Table, Wine	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.

(continued)

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<b>STONE FRUIT</b> <b>(Crop Group 12-12)</b> Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application.
<b>TREE NUTS</b> <b>(Crop Group 14)</b> <b>(including Pistachio)</b> Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English (Persian))	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. Applications must be at least 28 days apart.
<b>BUSHBERRY</b> <b>(subgroup 13B)</b> Blueberry, highbush and lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Lingonberry, Juneberry, Salal	<b>Broadcast</b> <b>Banded</b> <b>Directed Spray</b> <b>Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3"</b> <b>in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6"</b> <b>in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6"</b> <b>in height and/or</b> <b>grasses that</b> <b>have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 3 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.

(continued)

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<b>OLIVES</b>	<b>Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments</b> See <b>APPLICATION METHODS</b> section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	<b>Weeds &lt; 3" in height</b> 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A) <b>Weeds &lt; 6" in height</b> 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) <b>Weeds &gt; 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered</b> 56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. Do not graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. Do not aerially apply. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur. Do not apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.50 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year. Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application.
<b>POTATOES</b>	<b>Vine Desiccation</b>	21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lb ai/A)	Apply at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation. Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa). Vary the gallons of water per acre and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines. Increase spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when potato canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.	Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed. Do not split application or apply more than 1 application per year. Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application. Do not apply more than 21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lb ai/A) per year. Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after an application of <b>Inflame 280 SL</b> as a potato vine desiccant. Wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye sorghum or triticale may be planted 30 days or more after an application of <b>Inflame 280 SL</b> as a potato vine desiccant. All other crops may be planted 120 or more days after an application of <b>Inflame 280 SL</b> as a potato vine desiccant.

### SUCKER CONTROL

When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncalled, **Inflame 280 SL** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. For sucker control, make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) in a broadcast application. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length. Do not make spot applications to trunk as injury may occur.

### TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Because **Inflame 280 SL** does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Inflame 280 SL** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products that are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Always use the tank mix partner in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. **Inflame 280 SL** may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. 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.

diuron	napropamide	oryzalin	simazine
flumioxazin	norflurazon	oxyfluorfen	terbacil

## APPLICATION METHODS

### COTTON

Application of **Inflame 280 SL** to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground as this may cause spray particles to escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Amount of spray volume needed per acre}$$

### BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

### SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

For spot or directed spray applications mix **Inflame 280 SL** at 1.7 fl oz (0.03 lb ai/A) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. DO NOT make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

### TANK MIXTURES

See **COMPATIBILITY TESTING** section of this label if tank mixing with other pesticide products.

For all crops certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Inflame 280 SL** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed. **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **Inflame 280 SL** may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing.

Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### Tank mix partners for Inflame 280 SL on LibertyLink canola:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (fl oz/A)
Clethodim (12.6%)	Refer to product label
Clethodim (26.4%)	Refer to product label
quizalofop-p-ethyl	Refer to product label
sethoxydim	Refer to product label

#### Tank mix partners for Inflame 280 SL on LibertyLink corn:

2,4-D	halosulfuron-methyl
acetochlor	mesotrione
atrazine	mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>
atrazine + dimethenamide-P	metolachlor <sup>2</sup>
atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	nicosulfuron
carfentrazone-ethyl	pendimethalin <sup>1</sup>
dicamba, sodium salt + diflufenzopyr-sodium	primisulfuron-methyl + prosulfuron
dicamba, sodium salt + halosulfuron-methyl	s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>
dicamba, sodium salt + primisulfuron-methyl	tembotrione
flumetsulam	tembotrione + thiencazone-methyl
flumetsulam + clopyralid potassium	topramezone
glyphosate + mesotrione + s-metolachlor	

<sup>1</sup> Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

<sup>2</sup> For best results refer to the product label when tank mixing these products.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

**Inflame 280 SL** may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates," i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

▪ **Canola:** **Inflame 280 SL** may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry the LibertyLink gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Up to three (3) applications of **Inflame 280 SL** may be applied at a rate of 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A). Apply from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

#### Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply more than 3 applications at up to 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) per application through any combination of use patterns per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 66.0 fl oz/A (1.21 lbs ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.

- DO NOT apply beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- DO NOT use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- DO NOT apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc) or from a prior herbicide application.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** for appropriate crop plant back intervals.
- Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink trait) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink corn "segregates", apply **Inflame 280 SL** at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A (17 lbs/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars. Make a second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **Cotton:** Use **Inflame 280 SL** in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait, removing susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS ON COTTON** for use rates and application timing.
- **Soybeans:** For the selection of LibertyLink soybean "segregates", apply **Inflame 280 SL** at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.66 lb ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. Make a second treatment of 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.

## FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

**Inflame 280 SL** may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROPS** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply **Inflame 280 SL** at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.53 lb ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. **Inflame 280 SL** must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and **Inflame 280 SL** will enhance total weed control. 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. See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) in one application.
- Do not apply more than 145 fl oz/A (2.65 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 5 applications per year at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A).

## FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, **Inflame 280 SL** controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and farmstead weed control. Refer to **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE** for list of weeds controlled.

Apply as a broadcast or spot spray treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) in one application.
- Do not apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year when using reduced application rates.

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 fl oz - 82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)

See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.



## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature should not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk **Inflame 280 SL** is below 32°F, the material should not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32°F. Protect against direct sunlight.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

#### **Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; 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.

#### **Rigid, Non-refillable containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons) triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:**

Triple rinse: 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 back 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 and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Pressure rinse: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**SEED DISPOSAL:** To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with **Inflame 280 SL**, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label.

**LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Atticus, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

**Inflame™** is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

Impact is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Company.

LibertyLink is a registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.

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