GROUP 10 HERBICIDE

INTERLINE®

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2)	24.5%*
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-310

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN:	• 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 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration. You may also contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

HERBICIDE

NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLONS

UPI

United Phosphorus, Inc. • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 • King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

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)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

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.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

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 with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities which has a 4-day REI.

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; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Burndown treatments

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

Post emergent treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of INTERLINE herbicide may be made only to crops tolerant to glufosinate, the active ingredient in this product (such as LibertyLink® crops). The basis of selectivity of INTERLINE herbicide in glufosinate-resistant crops is the presence of a gene tolerant to glufosinate. **Crops not containing this glufosinate tolerant gene will not be tolerant to INTERLINE herbicide 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 tolerant to the active ingredient in this product.**

Post emergent applications of INTERLINE herbicide may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in INTERLINE herbicide using a hooded sprayer.

Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments

When applying INTERLINE herbicide 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 should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of INTERLINE herbicide with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

INTERLINE herbicide 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, and soybeans designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. INTERLINE herbicide may be used for weed control in Non-LibertyLink cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop.

INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy 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 INTERLINE herbicide applications to potatoes. See **Application Directions for Sugar Beets** for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically for sugar beets.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

INTERLINE herbicide is a Group 10 Herbicide, i.e., a glutamine synthetase inhibitor. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistance weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Rotate crops. Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits. Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- Use multiple herbicide sites of action. Use tank mix partners and multiple site of actions during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single site of action.
- Know your weeds and know your fields. Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- Start with a clean field. Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- Use residual herbicides. Regardless of tillage system, pre-emergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- Zero tolerance; removing the seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- Clean equipment. Aids in the prevention of the spread of herbicide-resistance weeds and their seeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

Volunteer glufosinate tolerant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of INTERLINE herbicide.

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		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer[2]	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"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"
Carpetweed	4"	6"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"
Cotton, volunteer[1]	6"	8"
Croton, tropic	3"	5"
Croton, woolly	2"	4"
Eclipta	4"	6"
Devil's claw	2"	4"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control *(continued)*		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Hempnettle	4"	6"
Horsenettle, Carolina[3]	2"	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"
Knotweed	3"	5"
Kochia[2]	4"	6"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"
Lambsquarters, common[S,2,4]	4"	6"
Mallow, common	4"	6"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"
Marestail	Suppression	6" – 12"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"
Morningglory, entireleaf[2]	6"	8"
Morningglory, ivyleaf[2]	6"	8"
Morningglory, pitted[2]	6"	8"
Morningglory, sharppod[2]	2"	4"
Morningglory, smallflower[2]	4"	6"
Morningglory, tall[2]	6"	8"
Mustard, wild	4"	6"
Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Pigweed, redroot[2]	3"	4"
Pigweed, prostrate[2]	3"	4"
Pigweed, spiny[2]	3"	4"
Pigweed, smooth[2]	3"	4"
Pigweed, tumble[2]	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"
Shepherdspurse	6"	8"
Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Smellmelon	4"	6"
Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Soybeans, volunteer[1]	6"	8"
Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Spurge, spotted	2"	4"
Starbur, bristly	4"	6"

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control *(continued)*		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Thistle, Russian[3]	Suppression	6" – 12"
Velvetleaf[2,4]	3"	4"
Waterhemp, common[2]	Not Recommended	5"
Waterhemp, tall[2]	Not Recommended	5"

[S] Suppression

[1] Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

[2] For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

[3] May require sequential applications for control.

[4] For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Barley, volunteer[3]	3"	4"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"
Corn, volunteer[1]	10"	12"
Crabgrass, large[2]	3"	5"
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	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[2]	3"	4"
Goosegrass[3]	2"	3"
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"
Junglerice	3"	5"
Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Oat, wild[2]	3"	4"
Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Panicum, Texas	4"	6"
Rice, red	4"	6"
Rice, volunteer[1]	4"	6"
Sandbur, field[2]	Suppression	2"
Shattercane	6"	8"
Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Sprangletop	4"	6"
Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Stinkgrass	4"	6"

(continued)

Grass Weed Control *(continued)*		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Wheat, volunteer[2]	4"	5"
Witchgrass	4"	6"

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

[2] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

[3] 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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 **Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions** for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple[S]
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow[S]
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp[S]	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common[S]	Quackgrass[S]
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray[S]	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine[S]	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem[S]	Timothy[S]
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

[S] 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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.

Broadleaf Weed Control		
	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Diameter)	
Weed Species	**15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lb ai/A)**	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lb ai/A)**
Buckwheat, wild	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Buffalobur	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Carpetweed	–	1-4 leaf (2 inches)
Chickweed, common	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Cocklebur, common	1-6 leaf (3 inches)	7-8 leaf (5 inches)
Kochia	– (1 inch)	– (2 inches)
Ladysthumb	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)
Lambsquarter, common	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)
Mallow, Venice	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Marshelder	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (2 inches)
Mustard, wild	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Nightshade, eastern black	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control *(continued)*		
	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Diameter)	
Weed Species	**15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lb ai/A)**	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lb ai/A)**
Pigweed, prostrate	– (1 inch)	– (3 inches)
Pigweed, redroot	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)
Pigweed, smooth	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)
Pigweed, spiny	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)
Purslane, common	– (1 inch)	– (2 inches)
Ragweed, common	1-6 leaf (3 inches)	7-8 leaf (5 inches)
Ragweed, giant	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Shepherdspurse	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)
Sowthistle, annual	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf (3 inches)
Sunflower, common	1-6 leaf (3 inches)	7-8 leaf (5 inches)
Thistle, Russian	– (1 inch)	– (2 inches)
Velvetleaf	1-2 leaf (1 inch)	3-4 leaf (3 inches)

*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.

Grass Weed Control			
	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/ Application Timing/ Number of Applications
Weed Species	**15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lb ai/A)**	**20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lb ai/A)**	
Barley, volunteer	1-2 leaf (2 inches)	3 leaf (3 inches)	Multiple applications may be required.
Barnyardgrass	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Corn, volunteer	1-2 leaf (3 inches)	3-4 leaf (6 inches)	
Crabgrass, large	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Crabgrass, smooth	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Cupgrass, woolly	1-5 leaf (4 inches)	– (8 inches)	
Foxtail, giant	1-4 leaf (3 inches)	5-6 leaf (4 inches)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, green	1-4 leaf (3 inches)	5-6 leaf (4 inches)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, yellow	1-3 leaf (1 inch)	4 leaf (2 inches)	Apply prior to tillering.
Millet, volunteer proso	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Millet, wild proso	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Oat, wild	1-2 leaf (2 inches)	3 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Panicum, fall	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	
Panicum, Texas	1-3 leaf (2 inches)	4-5 leaf (3 inches)	Maximum of 1 tiller.

(continued)

Grass Weed Control *(continued)*			
	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/ Application Timing/ Number of Applications
Weed Species	15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl ozs/A (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Sandbur, field	– (–)	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	Apply prior to tillering.
Wheat, volunteer	1-2 leaf (2 inches)	3 leaf (3 inches)	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, INTERLINE herbicide can be tank mixed with Assure II Herbicide, Poast Herbicide, Prism Herbicide, or Select 2EC Herbicide.

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

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

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 INTERLINE herbicide 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 – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs ai/A)

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

[1] For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control		
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, giant	Rush, toad[S]
Bluegrass, annual	Foxtail, green	Ryegrass, annual[1]
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

[S] Suppression

[1] 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[S]	Lovegrass	*Rubus* 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	

[S] Suppression

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 **Applications 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. To avoid drift and ensure consistent weed control, apply INTERLINE herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern.

Apply INTERLINE herbicide 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 to 20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained.** DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Boom height should be based on nozzle manufacturer recommendations. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of INTERLINE herbicide.

Aerial Application: Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. **For optimal weed control, apply INTERLINE herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.** Apply INTERLINE herbicide using nozzles and pressures that generate MEDIUM (about 300 to 400 microns) spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S572 based upon the selected air speed. Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in COARSE sprays. Avoiding FINE sprays will minimize spray drift risk. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of INTERLINE herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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: INTERLINE herbicide 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. INTERLINE herbicide 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.

INTERLINE herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. INTERLINE herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam 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 INTERLINE herbicide, 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 INTERLINE herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed, or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Sensitive Areas: Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

Aerial Drift Management: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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. 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** below). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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.

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.

INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. INTERLINE herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended 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.

INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide in your region.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
COTTON OPTION 1 Up to 2 applications	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) **In-Season** (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 non-LibertyLink or non-Glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods – Non-LibertyLink or non-Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. **Severe injury or death may result if the INTERLINE herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant.**	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.
COTTON OPTION 2 Up to 3 applications	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) **In-Season** (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 non-LibertyLink or non-Glufosinate tolerant cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. **Refer to Application Methods – Non-LibertyLink or non-Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton.** **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. **Severe injury or death may result if the INTERLINE herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant.**	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.
Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of up to 43 fl oz per acre of INTERLINE herbicide may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application of 43 fl oz per acre is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz may be made to cotton. The yearly total under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz per acre including all application timings. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart. *Apply the higher rate to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. - Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Application Methods – Non-LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton** when making In-Season applications to non-LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant cotton. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
COTTON	**Post harvest Burndown** (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/A) through any combinations of use patterns per year.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
CORN Field, Silage, Sweet	**Burndown** (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.
CORN Field, Silage	**In-Season** to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant 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. **Post Emergent application:** 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). 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.	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 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.
CORN Sweet	**In-Season** LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant 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. **Post Emergent application:** apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first. Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). 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.	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.

- 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crops** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.
- Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
CANOLA	**Burndown** (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. **Post Emergent application:** 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. Do not apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	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 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.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Canola 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.		
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crops** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
SOYBEAN	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) **In-Season** to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Soybeans Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	1st application 29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 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. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed. **Post Emergent application:** apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage. Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. Do not apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.	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. 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crops** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
SUGAR BEETS	**Burndown** (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.	Do not apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with INTERLINE herbicide 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 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crops** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11) Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear, Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
CITRUS (Crop Group 10) 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	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
GRAPES Raisin, Table, Wine	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12) Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Precautions and Comments	Restrictions
TREE NUTS Pecan	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
BERRIES Blueberry	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See **Application Methods** section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	**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)	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 should 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				
Crop	**Use Pattern**	**Rate/Acre**	**Precautions and Comments**	**Restrictions**
POTATOES	Vine Desiccation	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 harvest. 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.
- Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. - Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after an application of INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide as a potato vine desiccant. - All other crops may be planted 120 or more days after an application of INTERLINE herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.				

APPLICATION METHODS

NON-LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT COTTON

Application of INTERLINE herbicide to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink or Glufosinate tolerant 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:

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

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

BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, 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 FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, AND BERRIES

For spot or directed spray applications mix INTERLINE herbicide at 1.7 fl oz 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 INTERLINE herbicide or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed. INTERLINE herbicide 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. INTERLINE herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank mix partners for INTERLINE herbicide on Invigor, LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant canola:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (fl oz/A)
Assure® II	4 – 5 fl oz/A
Poast®	6 – 8 fl oz/A
Select® 2EC	2 – 3 fl oz/A
Select Max™	4 – 6 fl oz/A

Tank mix partners for INTERLINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant corn:

2,4-D	Halex GT	Pendimethalin[1]
acetochlor	Hornet® WDG	Permit®
Aim™[2]	Impact®	Python® WDG
Atrazine	Laudis®	s-metolachlor[2]
Callisto™	Lexar®[2]	Spirit®
Camix®[2]	Lumax®[2]	Status®
Capreno®	Metolachlor[2]	Yukon®
Distinct™	nicosulfuron	Zemax
Guardsman Max®	NorthStar™	

[1] Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

[2] For best results tank mix these products at 1/2 the use rate with INTERLINE herbicide to reduce risk of crop response.

Corn insecticide tank mix partners for INTERLINE herbicide:

To provide weed and insect control in corn, INTERLINE herbicide may be mixed with the following insecticides:

Ambush® Insecticide	Perm-UP Insecticide
Asana® XL Insecticide	Pounce® 3.2EC Insecticide
Baythroid® XL Insecticide	Tombstone™
Lambda-Cy Insecticide	Tombstone™ Helios®
Lorsban® 4E Insecticide	Warrior™ Insecticide

Tank mix partners for INTERLINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant cotton:

LibertyLink Cotton: For cotton tolerant to INTERLINE herbicide, Dual Magnum® or Staple® Herbicide may be tank-mixed with INTERLINE herbicide and applied over-the-top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

All Cotton Types: The following herbicides may be mixed with INTERLINE herbicide for hooded-spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control:

Assure II	Fusion	Staple
Clethodim	metolachlor	Select Max
Fusilade DX	Poast Plus	

Tank mix partners for INTERLINE herbicide on LibertyLink or other Glufosinate tolerant soybeans:

Assure® II	Fusion®	Raptor™
Classic®	Harmony® GT	Reflex®
clethodim	metolachlor	Resource®
Cobra®	Optill	Select Max®
Fierce	Phoenix™	Sharpen
FirstRate®	Poast Plus®	Synchrony® XP
Flexstar®	Prefix	Ultra Blazer®
Fusilade® DX	Pursuit®	

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

INTERLINE herbicide may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates", i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- **Canola:** INTERLINE herbicide may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Up to three (3) applications of INTERLINE herbicide 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).
  - 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.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines (plants not possessing glufosinate-ammonium tolerance) 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 tolerant corn "segregates", apply INTERLINE herbicide 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 INTERLINE herbicide in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium, removing susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene 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 tolerant soybean "segregates", apply INTERLINE herbicide 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

INTERLINE herbicide may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled – 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 INTERLINE herbicide at 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lb ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. INTERLINE herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and INTERLINE herbicide will enhance total weed control. Always follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label of products used in tank mix combinations. 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.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, INTERLINE herbicide 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, other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Tree Fruit, Tree Nut, Vines, and Berries** 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.

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 – 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 INTERLINE herbicide 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.

[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for INTERLINE herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with INTERLINE herbicide, 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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