BASF

We create chemistry

Glufosinate-ammonium	Group	10	Herbicide

SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN

Rely® 280

Herbicide

Rely® 280 herbicide is a nonselective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Rely 280 is registered for use as a:

- **postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops**
- **preplant burndown or postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in cucurbits**
- **preplant burndown or postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in fruiting vegetables**
- **postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in olives, tropical and subtropical fruits**
- **postemergence weed control in grass grown for seed production**
- **vine desiccant in potatoes**

Active Ingredient:	
glufosinate-ammonium*: 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl) butanoic acid-monoammonium salt	24.5%**
Other Ingredients:	75.5%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

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

EPA Reg. No. 7969-448 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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 full label for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
If on skin	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE 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 BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	
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. Additionally, call 1-800-832-HELP (4357) immediately for further information.	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to canola, corn, cotton, and soybean must use closed mixing/loading systems.

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:

- 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

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 washwater or rinsate.

This product is moderately toxic to bees on a chronic basis, and may cause chronic risk to pollinators or other terrestrial invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming vegetation or if bees or other pollinating insects are visiting the treatment area.

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift and runoff.

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, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur to minimize water runoff.

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**.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including 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

Applications in bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, nut, berry crops, and tropical and subtropical fruits must avoid contact of **Rely® 280 herbicide** solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur. Only spray trunks with callused, mature brown bark unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **Rely 280** with parts of trees, vines, berries, tropical or subtropical fruits other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

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 must not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk **Rely® 280 herbicide** is below 32° F, the material must 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 nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., containers with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Nonrefillable 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.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

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 **Rely® 280 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 inches 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 or BASF for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

Product Information

Rely 280 is a water-soluble nonselective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Rely 280 is registered for use as a:

- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops, and tropical and subtropical fruits
- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied between rows of fruiting vegetables and cucurbits
- postemergence weed control in grass grown for seed production
- vine desiccant in potatoes

Rely 280 is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be controlled by **Rely 280**.

Rely 280:

- Apply to actively growing small weeds as specified in the **Weeds Controlled** section.
- **Rely 280** is a contact herbicide and requires uniform, thorough spray coverage.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely 280**.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- **Rely 280** is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control. Refer to specific use sections of this label for minimum intervals required before re-application of this product and use rates.
- **Rely 280** requires sunlight for activity. Applications near dawn and dusk may result in reduced weed control. For best results, make applications between sunrise and 2 hours before sunset.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or BASF representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for **Rely 280** in your region.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of **Rely 280** with the exception of a potato vine desiccation* 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, Sweet Corn, Cotton, Soybean, Sugar Beets, Fruiting Vegetables**, and Cucurbits**	May be planted at any time
Transplanted Perennial Crops on label (bushberries group 13-07B, citrus group 10-10, olives, pome fruit group 11-10, stone fruit group 12-12, tree nuts group 14-12, fruit, grape (table, wine and raisins), hops, and tropical and subtropical fruits 23B/24A/24B)	14 days
Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 days
Other Crops	180 days

* See **Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation** for rotational crop restrictions.

** For in crop applications for these crops, follow the respective **Crop-Specific Application Information** section of the label.

Resistance Management

Rely® 280 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 resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Contact your local BASF 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.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and the growth to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

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.

Report an incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local extension specialists, certified crop advisor and/or BASF representative.

- **Rotate crops** - Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- **Rotate herbicide-resistant traits** - Alternate herbicide-resistant (HR) traits and/or use HR trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- **Use multiple herbicide sites of action** - Use tank mix partners and multiple sites of action during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single site of action.
- **Know your weeds. Know your fields** - Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- **Start with clean fields** - Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- **Stay clean. Use residual herbicides** - Regardless of tillage system, preemergence or early postemergence 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. Reduce 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** - Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.
- **Manage borders.** Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing borders.
- **Scout fields.**
- **Diversified approach.** To the extent possible, use a diversified approach towards weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices or crop rotation.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or BASF representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on weed resistance management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com.

Weeds Controlled

For best results, apply to emerged, small and actively growing weeds less than 3 inches in height. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely 280**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Refer to the **Application Equipment** section for more details.

Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress including drought or cool temperatures and in dense populations. Stressed conditions may also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Regrowth of weeds may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, use rate, or environmental conditions at the time of application.

When any of these conditions exist, select a higher rate within the label rate range to improve weed control.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl ozs/A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina* L.
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris* DC.
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum cornutum*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	*Galium aparine* L.
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryaefolia*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea louisiana*
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annuus*
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliate*
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*
Geranium, cutleaf	*Geranium dissectum* L.
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis* spp.
Horsenettle, Carolina[1]	*Solanum carolinense*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Knotweed	*Polygonum* spp.
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, common	*Malva* spp.
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Marsh elder, annual	*Iva annua*
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Morningglory, sharppod	*Ipomoea cordatotriloba*
Morningglory, smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Senna, coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod (java bean)	*Senna obtusifolia*
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa* L.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Smell melon	*Cucumis melo* L. var. *dudaim*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humifusa*
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata* L.
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Sunflower, prairie	*Corythucha pura*
Sunflower, volunteer	*Helianthus annuus*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Barley, volunteer[1]	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa* spp.
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua* L.
Crabgrass, large[2]	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, robust purple	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow[2]	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass[1]	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Millet, proso volunteer	*Milium vernale*
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum* L.

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Grass Weeds *(continued)*	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Oat, wild[2]	*Avena fatua*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa* L.
Shattercane	*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sorghum, volunteer	*Sorghum* spp.
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Wheat, volunteer[2]	*Triticum* spp.
Witchgrass	*Panicum virgatum* L.

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl ozs/A

Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Thistle, Russian[1]	*Salsola kali*
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Sandbur, field[2]	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa* L.
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis* L.
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis* L.
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris* DC.
Bromegrass, smooth	*Bromus inermis*
Burdock	*Arctium* spp.
Bursage, woollyleaf	*Ambrosia grayi*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum* L.
Clover, red	*Trifolium pratense* L.
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Dock, smooth*	*Rumex* spp.
Dogbane, hemp*	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Johnsongrass, rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*
Milkweed, common*	*Asclepias syriaca*
Milkweed, honeyvine*	*Ampelamus albidus*
Muhly, wirestem*	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Nutsedge, purple*	*Cyperus rotundus*
Nutsedge, yellow*	*Cyperus ferax*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata* L.
Poinsettia, wild*	*Euphorbia heterophylla* L.
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca* L.
Sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis* L.
Thistle, bull*	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Timothy*	*Phleum pratense* L.

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl ozs/A

Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Alkali sida	*Sida hederacea*
Ammannia, purple	*Ammannia robusta*
Arrowhead, California	*Sagittaria montevidensis*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Chinese thornapple	*Datura quercifolia*
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium* sp.
Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Dodder	*Cuscuta* sp.
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium* sp.
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium* sp.
Gromwell, field	*Lithospermum arvense*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lettuce, miner's	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Malva (little mallow)	*Malva parviflora*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Mullein, turkey	*Croton setigerus*
Nettle	*Urtica* sp.
Pineapple-weed	*Matricaria discoidea*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Swinecress	*Lepidium* sp.
Turnip, wild	*Rapistrum rugosum*
Vervain	*Verbena* sp.
Vetch	*Vicia sativa*
Willowherb, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*
Bromegrass, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*
Chess, soft	*Bromus hordeaceus*
Rush, toad*	*Juncus bufonius*
Ryegrass, annual*	*Lolium multiflorum* subsp. *gaudini*
Windgrass	*Apera spica-venti*
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Aster, white heath	*Symphyotrichum pilosum*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
Bulrush*	*Scirpus* sp.
Clover, Alsike	*Trifolium hybridum*
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Fescue	*Festuca* sp.
Guineagrass	*Megathyrsus maximus*
Horsetail	*Equisetum* sp.
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis* sp.
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl ozs/A *(continued)*

Biennial and Perennial Weeds *(continued)*	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*
Mustard, tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
Onion, wild	*Allium canadense*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Paragrass	*Urochloa mutica*
Plantain	*Plantago* sp.
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron* sp.
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron* sp.
Rocket, yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rose, wild	*Rosa multiflora*
Rubus spp.	*Rubus* sp.
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*
Woodsorrel	*Oxalis* sp.
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*

* Suppression only.
[1] May require sequential applications for control.
[2] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, wild oats, and volunteer wheat, treat prior to tiller initiation.

Use the **Use Rate Equivalency** chart to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredient (glufosinate) from **Rely® 280 herbicide** product use rates.

Use Rate Equivalency for Rely® 280 herbicide (2.34 lbs ai/gal)

Amount of Rely 280 (fl ozs/A)	**Amount of glufosinate** (lbs ai/A)
10	0.18
16.5	0.30
20	0.37
21	0.38
29	0.53
32	0.59
40	0.73
43	0.79
48	0.88
49	0.90
55	1.00
56	1.02
64	1.24
82	1.50
87	1.59
165	3.00
246	4.50

Compatibility Testing

If **Rely 280** is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to 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 as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
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 ozs of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl ozs of **Rely 280** 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. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and 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. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

Mixing Instructions

Rely 280 is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding **Rely 280** 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**). 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 precautions 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 Instructions. Rely 280 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. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label restrictions and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **Rely 280** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

Mixing Instructions for Rely 280

1. Start with properly calibrated and clean equipment.
2. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
3. Start agitation.
4. 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.
5. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank if needed.
6. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water **before adding Rely 280, as foaming may occur**.
8. Add **Rely 280** when tank is full and continue agitation.
9. 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 thorough agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend 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

Prior To Rely 280 Use

Before using **Rely 280**, 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. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed

using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

After Rely® 280 herbicide Use
After using **Rely 280**, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. 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.

Application Instructions

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with Rely 280.

Ground Application

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the **Weeds Controlled** section.
- Apply **Rely 280** in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre for better coverage of large weeds, dense foliage, or when using larger spray droplets.

Nozzle Selection

Apply with nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1 unless otherwise mandated by tank mix product.

Addition of some drift retardants can significantly increase the droplet size and reduce spray coverage and efficacy. If a drift retardant is used, ensure that it is compatible for use with **Rely 280** and spray equipment being used.

Aerial Application

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the **Weeds Controlled** section.
- Apply **Rely 280** in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Rely 280**.

Application Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Rely 280**.
- **DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.**

Adjuvant Instructions

- Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lbs/A to 3 lbs/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.
- AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water.
- Anti-foam agent is advised.

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 catalogues 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.

Advisory Spray Drift Language

- **Pollinator Advisory Statement** - This product contains a 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.
- **Importance of 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 specified 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 (including 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 Directions for Use on Bearing and Nonbearing Perennial Fruit, Nut, and Berry Crops

Apply **Rely® 280 herbicide** in bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops defined below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

- **Bushberries group 13-07B** - blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, lingonberry, juneberry, and salal
- **Citrus Fruit group 10-10** - lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Olives**
- **Pome Fruit group 11-10** - apple, pear, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Stone Fruit group 12-12** - apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Tree Nuts group 14-12** - almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- **Vine** - grape; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely® 280 herbicide**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **Rely 280** until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply **Rely 280** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Table 1. Weeds Controlled**. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of **Rely 280** solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops. **Only spray trunks with callused, mature brown bark unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Rely 280 with parts of crop plants other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply **Rely 280** at the rates listed in the chart below based on weed size and stage of growth for all weeds listed in **Table 1. Weeds Controlled**.

Weed Size and Stage	Rely 280 Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	49 to 56
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 to 82

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

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

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

Application Methods for Spot or Directed-spray Applications

For spot or directed-spray applications, mix **Rely 280** at 1.7 fl ozs 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.

Application Methods for Sucker control

Rely 280 will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl ozs of product/A. Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length. Contact of **Rely 280** with parts of perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on Bearing and Nonbearing Perennial Fruit, Nut, and Berry Crops

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 164 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (3.0 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in bushberries and stone fruit per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (4.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in citrus, pome fruit, olives, tree nuts, and vines per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate of 82 fl ozs/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) to bushberries and stone fruit.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate of 82 fl ozs/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) for tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 28 days in stone fruit.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days in citrus, pome fruit, and olives.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs ai/A (1.88 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs ai/A (5.65 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) from applications per year.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to perennial fruit, nut, and berry crops.

- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.
- **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.

Application Directions for Use in Tropical and Subtropical Fruits (Crop Group 23B)

Not for Use in California.

Rely® 280 herbicide may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with medium to large fruit, edible peel, of crop group 23B: Achachairu, ambarella, araza, babaco, bilimbi, borojo, cajou (fruit), cambuca, carob, cashew apple, ciruela verde, Davidson's plum, feijoa, (Indian) gooseberry, guava (including cattley, para, purple strawberry, strawberry, yellow strawberry), imbe, imbu, jaboticaba, jujube (Indian), kwai muk, mangaba, Marian plum, mombin (including Malayan and purple), monkeyfruit, nance, natal plum, noni, (mountain) papaya, (Japanese) persimmon, pomerac, rambai, rose apple, Sentul, starfruit, Surinam cherry, tamarind, and uvalha.

Application Rate and Timing

Rely 280 may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application

For postemergence control of weeds present in tropical and subtropical fruits, apply **Rely 280** at 48 to 82 fl ozs/A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage) as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest. **Rely 280** may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds.

Avoid contact of **Rely 280** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Rely 280 with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Sequential Applications. Apply **Rely 280** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	Rely 280 Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48 to 82
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	56 to 82
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	64 to 82

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (4.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in tropical and subtropical fruits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs ai/A (1.88 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs ai/A (5.65 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) from applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tropical and subtropical fruits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day.

Application Directions for Use in Tropical and Subtropical Fruits (Crop Groups 24A and 24B)

Not for Use in California.

Rely 280 may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with small fruit, inedible peel, of crop group 24A: Aisen, bael fruit, Burmese grape, cat's-eyes, inga; longan, lychee, madras-thorn, manduro, matisia, mesquite, mongongo (fruit), pawpaw (small-flower), satinleaf, Sierra Leone-tamarind, Spanish lime, velvet tamarind, wampi, and white star apple.

Rely 280 may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with medium to large fruit, smooth inedible peels of crop group 24B: Abiu, akee apple, bacury, banana (including dwarf), binjai, canistel, cupuacu, etambe, jatoba, kei apple, langsat, lanjut, lucuma, mabolo, mango (including horse and Saipan), mangosteen, paho, papaya, pawpaw (common), pelipisan, pequi, pequia, persimmon (American), plantain, pomegranate, poshte, quandong, sapote (including black, green, and white), sataw, screwpine, star apple, tamarind-of-the-Indies; and wild loquat.

Application Rate and Timing

Rely® 280 herbicide may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application

For postemergence control of weeds present in tropical and subtropical fruits, apply **Rely 280** at 48 to 82 fl ozs/A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage) as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest.

Rely 280 may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds.

Avoid contact of **Rely 280** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Rely 280 with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Sequential Applications. Apply **Rely 280** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	Rely 280 Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48 to 82
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	56 to 82
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	64 to 82

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (4.50 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in tropical and subtropical fruits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs ai/A (1.88 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs ai/A (5.65 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) from applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tropical and subtropical fruits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day.

Application Directions for Use on Listed Cucurbits

Not for Use in California.

Rely 280 may be applied to the following cucurbits: canteloupe, cucumber, summer squash, and watermelon.

Application Rate and Timing

Rely 280 may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds. (prior to transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Rely 280** at 29 to 43 fl ozs/A to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows.

Make a single application or multiple applications (up to 2) before planting. The maximum total amount of **Rely 280** applied preplant burndown per year is 64 fl ozs/A.

Planting Interval. When applied prior to transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **Rely 280** may damage cucurbits which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **Rely 280** and transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **Rely 280** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** seed or transplant within 27 days after the application of **Rely 280**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.

Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application (banded between crop rows)

For postemergence control of emerged weeds present between rows of established cucurbits, apply **Rely 280** at 29 to 62 fl ozs/A up to 14 to 30 days before harvest (see crop-specific **PHI** statements in **Crop-specific Restrictions**).

Make a single or multiple (up to 2) hooded postemergence row middles application(s) before harvest. The maximum total amount of **Rely 280** applied hooded postemergence row middles is 62 fl ozs/A.

Rely 280 must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or severe crop injury will occur.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no

higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift can not be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage can not be avoided.

When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6 inches of running vines.

Note: in geographies were hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.

Sequential Application

Rely® 280 herbicide may be applied sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to transplanting to plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings. Apply up to 3 times per crop cycle but **DO NOT** exceed a total amount of 87 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** per year from sequential applications. Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.17 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.59 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in cucurbits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per crop cycle: 3 when using reduced rates
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- For postemergence applications, **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to cucurbits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)** in melons: 30 days.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)** in cucumbers and squash: 14 days.

Application Directions for Use in Fruiting Vegetables

Not for Use in California.

Rely 280 may be applied to the following fruiting vegetables: tomato and peppers (bell and nonbell).

Application Rate and Timing

Rely 280 may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Burndown Application to Bare Soil Surface (prior to transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Rely 280** at 29 to 43 fl ozs/A to the bare soil surface.

Make a single application or multiple applications not to exceed 3 applications before planting. The maximum total amount of **Rely 280** applied preplant burndown is 87 fl ozs/A per year.

Planting Interval. Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **Rely 280** application and planting of fruiting vegetables is required or crop injury may occur. See **Table 2** for minimum planting intervals for transplanted fruiting vegetables.

Table 2. Minimum Planting Intervals Transplanting

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between Rely 280 Application and Transplanting of Fruiting Vegetables		
Soil Texture[1]	**Amount of Precipitation[2]**	
	≥ 0.5 inch	**< 0.5 inch**
All Soils	14	21

[1] Soil texture groups defined as **Coarse** (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), **Medium** (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and **Fine** (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

[2] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **Rely 280** application.

Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds. (prior to transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Rely 280** at 29 to 43 fl ozs/A to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows.

Make a single application or multiple applications not to exceed 2 before planting. The maximum total amount of **Rely 280** applied preplant burndown is 64 fl ozs/A per year.

Planting Interval. When applied prior to transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **Rely 280** may damage fruiting vegetables which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **Rely 280** and transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **Rely 280** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** transplant within 27 days after the application of **Rely 280**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.

Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application (banded between crop rows)

For postemergence control of weeds present between rows of established fruiting vegetables, apply **Rely 280** at 29 to 62 fl ozs/A up to 30 days before harvest. **Rely 280** must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or crop injury will occur.

Make a single or multiple not to exceed 2 hooded postemergence row middles applications before harvest. The maximum total amount of **Rely® 280 herbicide** applied hooded postemergence row middles is 62 fl ozs/A.

Rely 280 must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or severe crop injury will occur.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift can not be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage can not be avoided.

When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6 inches of running vines.

Note: in geographies where hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.

Sequential Application

Rely 280 may be applied sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to transplanting to bare soil or plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings. Apply up to 3 times per crop cycle but **DO NOT** exceed a total amount of 87 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** per year from sequential applications. Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.17 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.59 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in fruiting vegetables per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A in a single application as a preplant application.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 when using reduced rates
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- For postemergence applications, **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to fruiting vegetables.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days.

Application Directions for Use in Grass Grown for Seed Production

For use only in grass grown for seed production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Rely 280 may be applied only to the following grasses grown for seed production: perennial ryegrass and tall fescue.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION, READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. When used on grass grown for seed production, this product may lead to crop injury, loss, or damage. Because of the risk of crop failure to perform or crop damage, to the extent consistent with applicable law, all such use is at the user and/or grower's risk, BASF recommends that the user and/or growers test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. BASF makes this product available to the end user and/or grower solely to the extent the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the user and/or grower, outweigh the potential injury associated with the use of this product. The decision to use or not to use this herbicide must be made by each individual user and/or grower on the basis of possible crop injury from this product, the severity and type of weed infestation, the cost of alternative weed controls, and other factors. To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF makes no warranties express or implied with respect to tank mixtures of **Rely 280** with other herbicides or adjuvants to grasses grown for seed production.

Application Timing and Rate

Apply **Rely 280** in a single broadcast application either in the fall or in the spring or in sequential broadcast applications (fall followed by spring if additional weed control is required in the spring). For best weed control and crop safety, apply **Rely 280** when the grass seed crop is actively growing to minimize potential for crop injury.

Fall Application

If severe weed pressure exists in newly established grass seedling stands, broadcast apply **Rely 280** at 10 fl ozs/A after the 1st tiller of the crop is established, but **DO NOT** exceed this rate. In established grass stands fields with a minimum of 4 tillers, apply **Rely 280** at 16.5 to 20 fl ozs/A. **DO NOT** apply after December 1 in either seedling or established grass stands. Apply **Rely 280** in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre of water at 30 to 40 psi.

Spring Application

Broadcast apply **Rely 280** at 16.5 to 20 fl ozs/A to actively growing grass stands in the 4 to 6 tiller growth stage. **DO NOT** make applications after April 1 except when severe weed pressure necessitates control.

Additional Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Bromus species (suppression only)
Manna Grass
Poa annua
Poa trivialis

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl ozs/A of **Rely® 280 herbicide** (0.366 lb ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 40 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (0.73 lb ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in grass seed per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- Separate sequential applications by at least 60 days.
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply **Rely 280** on bentgrass, fine fescue, orchardgrass, or *Poa* species grown for seed production.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI) or Pregrazing Interval (PGI)** to livestock for **Rely 280**-treated grass forage and hay - 90 days.
- There is no required **Preharvest Interval (PHI)** to grass seed harvest.
- Straw remaining after grass seed harvest may be fed to or grazed by livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially or through any type of irrigation system in grass grown for seed production.
- **DO NOT** apply **Rely 280** when grass grown for seed production is stressed due to drought, heat, frost, flooding, poor fertility, diseases, insects, or other reason.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Stunting of grass grown for seed production may occur following application and, in some instance, seed yields may be adversely affected.

Application Directions for Use in Hops

Not for Use in California.

Application Rate and Timing

Rely 280 may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application

For postemergence control of weeds present between hops rows and/or for control of hop sucker growth, apply **Rely 280** at 32 to 55 fl ozs/A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage, and presence of hop suckers) as a broadcast directed spray to the lower portion of the hop plant. **Rely 280** may be applied with a hooded sprayer to prevent spray drift to susceptible vegetation.

Avoid contact of **Rely 280** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Rely 280 with parts of vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Sequential Applications. Apply **Rely 280** at a minimum of 25 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	**Rely 280 Rate** (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height and hop sucker control	32 to 55
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	55

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply hops that are less than 6 feet tall, and then only apply to the lower 18 inches of hops plants that are over 6 feet tall.
- **DO NOT** apply to hop suckers prior to training hops on the string/wire and before hop height is 6 feet tall on string/wire.
- **DO NOT** use **Rely 280** to burn back existing vines to obtain even emergence of subsequent vines.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 55 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (1.00 lb ai/A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 165 fl ozs/A of **Rely 280** (3.00 lbs ai/A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in hops per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 25 days.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to hops.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 10 days.

Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation

Application Rate and Timing

Apply **Rely 280** at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines and when petiole nitrate levels are below 15,000 ppm. Apply 21 fl ozs/A. **DO NOT** split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of an additional desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy

is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply **Rely® 280 herbicide** with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Rely 280** in desiccating potatoes. However, the combination of **Rely 280** with adjuvants, other than ammonium sulfate (AMS), have been known to cause injury in potatoes under specific conditions and in certain geographies. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding adjuvants, other than AMS, to the **Rely 280** spray solution. BASF cannot be held responsible for crop injury on potatoes when using these adjuvants.

Restrictions to the Directions for Use in Potato Vine Desiccation

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year to potato vines.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl ozs/A (0.38 lb ai/A) per application per year to potato vines.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of **Rely 280**.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, triticale, and wheat until 30 or more days after an application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetables, and Brassica vegetables until 70 days after an application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use restrictions section until 120 or more days after an application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.

Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas

When applied as listed, **Rely 280** controls undesirable plant vegetation in noncrop 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 nonselective farmstead weed control in farmstead areas (barnyards, buildings, driveways, facilities, farmyards, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks, shelter belts). Refer to the **Application Rate and Timing** section following this section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely 280**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **Rely 280** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Apply **Rely 280** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in farmsteads, recreational, and public areas listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Table 1. Weeds Controlled**. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Apply **Rely 280** at the rates listed below based on weed size and stage of growth for all weeds listed in **Table 1. Weeds Controlled**.

Weed Size and Stage	Rely 280 Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	49 to 56
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 to 82

Application Methods for Spot or Directed-spray Applications

For spot or directed-spray applications, mix **Rely 280** at 1.7 fl ozs 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.

Restrictions to the Directions for Use for Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl ozs/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications to farmsteads, recreational and public areas in a 12-month period.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl ozs (4.5 lbs ai/A) per calendar year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs ai/A (1.88 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs ai/A (5.65 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) from applications per year.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF. 1108

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