RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

To be used by certified applicators only; NOT to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator, except that uncertified persons may transport containers.

This labeling expires on February 6, 2028. **DO NOT** use or distribute this product after February 6, 2028.

BASF

We create chemistry

Dicamba	Group	4	Herbicide

SPECIMEN

Engenia®

Herbicide

Scan for Spanish Label

For weed control in dicamba-tolerant (DT) cotton; dicamba-tolerant (DT) soybean

This product may only be used on dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean fields.

This product is only for use on dicamba-tolerant soybean and dicamba-tolerant cotton in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Check the registration status of this product in each state before using. The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including any additional state-specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional labeling found on this website.

Active Ingredient:

BAPMA salt of dicamba (CAS No.1286239-22-2): N,N-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)methylamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*	60.8%
Other Ingredients:	39.2%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 48.38% dicamba (5 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 600 grams per liter). **Engenia** is a soluble liquid (SL).

EPA Reg. No. 7969-507 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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 the 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:

Lot/Batch Number:

Manufactured for:
BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
2 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Label Highlights

Labeled crops: for weed control in dicamba-tolerant (DT) cotton; dicamba-tolerant (DT) soybean

Formulation type: Soluble Liquid

Restricted Use Pesticide: Yes

Rain-Free Period: DO NOT apply during rain. **DO NOT** apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on the field or if water can be squeezed from soil).

Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours

Sale, Use, and Distribution of this Product: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Endangered Species Act: See **Section 6.0**

EPA Registration No.: 7969-507

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – Sections 1-4

1.0 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

2.0 User Safety Requirements

2.1 Handler Personal Protective Equipment

2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear: • Long-sleeved shirt and long pants • Waterproof gloves • Shoes plus socks • A NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any R, P, or HE filter. Examples include a filtering facepiece respirator with approval number prefix TC-84A and an R or P designation, or a full-face or half-mask respirator with R, P, or HE cartridges. See **Section 2.3 Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

2.2 Statement for Contaminated PPE

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

2.3 Engineering Controls Statement

2.3 Engineering Control Statement
When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607 (d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

2.4 User Safety Recommendations
Users should: Wash hands 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.

3.0 Environmental Hazards

Apply this product only as directed on the label.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

3.1 Water Hazards	**DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
3.2 Groundwater Advisory	This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.
3.3 Movement by Surface Runoff or Through Soil	**DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply if soil is saturated with water or when rainfall that may exceed soil field capacity is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Under some conditions, dicamba has the potential for runoff several days after application. Poorly draining, wet, or erodible soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent sensitive areas are more prone to produce runoff. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Soil Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow the specified rates as affected by soil type in the Crop-specific Information section of this label.
3.4 Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil	Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2-inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system including sprinkler, drip, flood, or furrow irrigation.
3.5 Mixing and Loading Restrictions	Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwaters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills, or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

(continued)

3.6 Point Source Management	To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: • Back-siphoning into wells • Spills • Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.
3.8 Run-off Management	A variety of factors including soil type, slope, and weather conditions (e.g., rainfall) can influence volume and intensity of water running off the treated field. The applicator should evaluate factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. Land management, agronomic practices, field conditions, and application measures that reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, runoff from treated fields, should be implemented by land managers/users of this product. Runoff/erosion mitigation is required. Refer to **Section 10.0 Runoff and Erosion Mitigations**.

4.0 Physical Hazards – Not Applicable

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – Sections 5-16

5.0 Use Restrictions

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Only for retail sale to and use by Certified Applicators. NOT to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator, except that uncertified persons may transport containers.

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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.

Observe all precautions, restrictions, and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with this product. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed.

5.1 Agricultural Use Requirements

5.1 Agriculture 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 as well as individuals who handle agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notifications, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), notification to workers, 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 24 hours**. **PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:** • Coveralls worn over short sleeved shirt and short pants • Chemical resistant footwear plus socks • Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material • Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure • Protective eyewear

5.2 Non-Agricultural Use Requirements – Not Applicable

6.0 Endangered Species

6.1 Endangered and Threatened Species Protection Requirements

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

7.0 Directions for Use

7.1 Product Description

7.1 Product Description
Engenia® herbicide is a water-soluble herbicide that provides postemergence and moderate rate-dependent residual control of many annual broadleaf weeds. **Engenia** is also active on many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines (refer to **Section 16.0** for weeds controlled or suppressed). **Engenia** may be applied preplant, at-planting, preemergence, and postemergence (in-crop) for weed control in dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybeans. **Engenia** does not control grass weeds and must be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program. See **Section 14.0 Tank Mixing Directions** for important information on herbicide tank mixes or **Section 12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions** for recommendations on sequential programs. **Mode of Action** Dicamba, the active ingredient in **Engenia**, is a **Group 4** (WSSA) herbicide. Herbicides in this group mimic auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in sensitive plants that interferes with normal plant growth (e.g. cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis). **Engenia** is readily absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots; translocates throughout the plant; and accumulates in areas of active growth to provide post emergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weed seeds. Refer to **Section 7.7** for information on weed resistance to **Group 4** herbicides.

7.2 Active Ingredient Conversion

Engenia (fl ozs/A)	**Active Ingredient Equivalent** (lb ae/A)
12.8	0.5

7.3 Crops/Use Sites Listed

9.3 Crops/Use Sites	
Dicamba-tolerant cotton	Dicamba-tolerant soybean

7.4 Requirements for All Uses

Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each crop table. The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling and any state-specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS OVERVIEW

Read and follow all applicable restrictions, precautions, and directions on the container label and booklet and at **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com**. For product questions or inquiries and/or to report any nonperformance of this product against any labeled weed species, call BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

7.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL USES
Mandatory Training: Prior to applying in any calendar year, the applicator must complete dicamba-specific annual training for that year. Only certified applicators may apply this product. This product must not be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator, except that uncertified persons may transport containers. If state-approved OTT dicamba training is required and provided by the state where the applicator intends to apply this product, the applicator must complete that training before applying this product. Otherwise, the applicator must complete dicamba-specific training provided by one of the following sources: a) a registrant of a dicamba product approved for OTT use with dicamba-tolerant crops, or b) a state-authorized provider.

(continued)

7.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL USES *(continued)*

Record Keeping: Records must be created, maintained, and made available to federal and state officials in accordance with any applicable federal and state record keeping requirements. To the extent consistent with such requirements, records for this product include:

1. Full name of the certified applicator
2. Certification number of the applicator
3. Product name
4. EPA registration number
5. Total amount of this product applied
6. Application month, day, and year
7. *Start and Finish Times:* the time the applicator begins and the time the applicator completes applications of this product
8. *Location of the application:* if maximum temperatures are forecasted to be 85 to <95 °F on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, the location and the percentage of treated dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean fields managed by grower in the county and the total number of acres of dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean managed by the grower in the county.
9. Crop or site receiving the application
10. Size of area treated
11. *Training Requirement:* proof that the applicator completed dicamba-specific training described in this section
12. *Application Timing:* whether the applicator applied this product preemergence or postemergence in relation to the crop
13. *Receipts of purchase:* receipts for the purchase of this product, and for the purchase of the required VRA and required DRA
14. *Product Label:* A copy of the product labeling including state-specific labeling and any information that supplements the product label, such as relevant bulletins
15. *Sensitive Areas, Sensitive Plants, and Residential Awareness*: Documentation that the applicator checked an applicable sensitive crop/specialty crop registry; and that the applicator surveyed all adjacent fields for any sensitive areas, sensitive plants, or residential areas surrounding the field prior to application, date the applicator consulted the sensitive crop registry/specialty crop registry and the date the applicator surveyed for sensitive plants on adjacent areas and within the required spray buffer distance for downwind spray buffer distance calculations, and the name of the sensitive crop registry/specialty crop registry the applicator consulted.
16. *Spray Buffer Requirement:* Required downwind buffer distance (240 feet) determination and any areas included within the buffer distance determination. If the buffer distance was reduced, what qualifying practices supported that reduction
17. *Spray System Cleanout*: Documentation that the applicator complied with **Section 15.0 Equipment Cleanout** including the date the applicator performed the required cleanout, and cleanout method that the applicator followed
18. *Tank Mix Products:* a list of all products (pesticides, adjuvants, and other products) that the applicator tank mixed with this product for each application including EPA registration numbers in the case of any pesticides
19. *Required Tank Mix pH Buffering Volatility Reducing Agent:* the VRA and use rate that was tank mixed with this herbicide
20. *Required Tank Mix Drift Reducing Agent:* the DRA and use rate that was tank mixed with this product
21. *Nozzle Selection:* which spray nozzle the applicator used to apply this product, and the nozzle pressure the applicator set the sprayer to
22. *Air Temperature:* the air temperature at boom height at the time the applicator starts applications of this product, and every time the spray tank is refilled, and documentation of a weather forecast by NOAA/National Weather Service on the day of application showing the forecasted maximum temperature prediction for the day of and day after application
23. *Wind Speed and Direction:* the wind speed and direction at or above boom height at the time the applicator starts applications of this product, and the wind speed and direction at or above boom height every time the tank is refilled during application.
24. *Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Points:* list of how the required total of runoff/erosion mitigation points were achieved. The creation and keeping of these records counts as one point toward the total points required for use of this product, in accordance with Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Relief Options as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website.

Required Adjuvants:

Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA** for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates.

(continued)

7.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL USES *(continued)*

Rate and Timing:

DT cotton: This product may be applied Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, and Postemergence. A maximum of two applications of 0.5 lb acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre may be made up to 7 days prior to harvest. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb a.e. dicamba per acre per application. **DO NOT** exceed 1 lb a.e. dicamba per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing products.

DT soybean: This product may be applied Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, and Postemergence. A maximum of two applications of 0.5 lb acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre may be made through R1. **DO NOT** apply after R1 or crop response may occur. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb a.e. dicamba per acre per application.

Pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Soybean Forage: DO NOT harvest or feed soybean forage until 7 days after application.

Pre-harvest interval (PHI) for Soybean Hay: DO NOT harvest or feed soybean hay until 7 days after application.

DO NOT exceed 1 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing products.

For details, see **Section 12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions**.

Spray volume: Apply a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Tank mixing: See **Section 14.0 Tank mixing Directions**. Refer to all product labels to determine mix order or perform a mix compatibility test.

Application Equipment:

Application by air is prohibited.

Apply only using ground equipment.

Spray system equipment cleanout: Ensure entire sprayer system is properly cleaned in accordance with **Section 15.0 Equipment Cleanout** before and after application.

Droplet requirement: Apply this product with nozzles calibrated to apply coarse or coarser droplets only in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572).

Spray boom height: Maximum boom height is 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy.

Ground speed: **DO NOT** allow application equipment to exceed 15 mph while applying this product.

Environmental Conditions:

Wind speed: Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is between 3 to 10 mph. **DO NOT** apply if wind speed is below 3 mph or above 10 mph.

Inversions: **DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. **DO NOT** apply this product outside of this time frame. **DO NOT** spray during a temperature inversion. 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.

Downwind Requirements:

Sensitive plants downwind: **DO NOT** apply if sensitive plants, as defined below in this label in **Section 9.0 Spray Drift**, are planted in an adjacent downwind field or area. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas.

Downwind buffer: After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the applicator must maintain a 240-foot downwind buffer between the last treated row and the nearest downwind field edge. The practices in the buffer reduction **Section 9.2** may be used to reduce the size of the buffer. See **Section 9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance** for more information.

(continued)

7.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL USES *(continued)*
Management of Runoff/Erosion: **DO NOT** apply during rain. **DO NOT** apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on the field or if water can be squeezed from soil). Avoid making applications when rainfall is expected before the product has sufficient time to dry (minimum 4 hours). You must achieve a minimum of **THREE** runoff/erosion mitigation points for the crop uses listed on this label unless otherwise stipulated in **Section 10.0 Runoff/Erosion Mitigations**.

7.5 Restrictions for All Uses

7.5 Restrictions for all uses
DO NOT tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product. **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of **Engenia® herbicide** (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A) per application. **DO NOT** exceed 25.6 fluid ounces of **Engenia** (1 pound dicamba ae) per acre per year. **DO NOT** exceed 1 pound dicamba ae per acre per year from all dicamba applications if more than one dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year. If temperatures are forecasted to be 95 °F or above either on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, **DO NOT** apply this product. **DO NOT** apply without DRA and VRA. **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment (e.g., chemigation). **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes. **DO NOT** apply **Engenia** if wind speed is less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph. **DO NOT** apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result. **DO NOT** apply this product if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater from flood or furrow irrigation for subsequent irrigation of other fields. Application by air is prohibited. Apply only using ground equipment. **Restricted-entry interval (REI):** 24 hours.

7.6 Crop Rotations

Use the following information to determine the required interval between **Engenia** application and rotational crop planting as well as replanting after crop failure because of environmental factors such as drought, frost, or hail. Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

7.6 Crop Rotation Restrictions

Engenia RATE per acre per year	Crop	Rotation Interval[1] (Days after last application)
One or two applications of 12.8 fl ozs/A	Corn DT soybean DT cotton	None
	Sorghum Soybean, non-DT[2] Grasses[3] (30 inches or more annual precipitation)	28
	Cotton, non-DT[2] Grasses[3] (less than 30 inches annual precipitation)	42
	All other crops not listed	120

[1] **DO NOT** include time when the soil is frozen and days before receiving any required rainfall or overhead irrigation.
[2] Following application of **Engenia** and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, observe the indicated waiting interval.
[3] Includes barley, oats, wheat, and other grass crops.

7.7 Weed Resistance and Integrated Programs

7.7 Weeds Resistance and Integrated Programs

Dicamba, the active ingredient in **Engenia® herbicide**, is a **Group 4** herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Engenia** and other **Group 4** herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Apply **Engenia** to weeds 4 inches or less in size for best performance.

Apply **Engenia** at the labeled rate to minimize the likelihood of weed resistance occurring. **DO NOT** apply at less than the labeled rate. See **Section 12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions** for labeled rates by crop.

Limit cultivation and/or mechanical tillage within 7 days after application, as this may result in reduced efficacy and promote regrowth of treated weeds.

Rotate the use of **Engenia** within a growing season and among growing seasons with different herbicide groups (other than **Group 4**) that control the same weeds.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

Implement an integrated weed management program that guides herbicide use through regular scouting and historical data on herbicide applications and performance. The program should also incorporate tillage or other mechanical controls, cultural practices (such as increased crop seeding rates and precision fertilizer timing to benefit crops over weeds), biological methods (like weed-suppressive crops), or other complementary strategies such as crop rotation.

Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and by planting clean seed.

If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, switch to another management strategy or herbicide with an effective mode of action, if available, and contact BASF at 1-800-832-HELP (4357). Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species at **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com**. Consult your local BASF representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds. Additional information about weeds which are known to be resistant to dicamba can be found at www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US.

Management of Dicamba-Resistant Biotypes

Appropriate testing is critical to determine if a weed is resistant to dicamba. Contact your BASF representative or call 1-800-832-HELP (4357) to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area or visit www.iwilltakeaction.com or www.weedscience.org.

The following agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed dicamba-resistant biotypes, particularly if pursued as soon as signs of resistance are observed:

If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product may be tank mixed or applied in rotation with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control (See **Section 14.0 Tank Mixing Directions** for more information).

Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) can also be used as appropriate.

Scout treated fields after herbicide applications and control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed.

7.8 Best Management Practices for Pollinator Programs

Visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/tools-and-strategies-pollinator-protection for tools and strategies for pollinator protections.

8.0 Application Method Instructions and Information

8.G.0 Ground (G) Application Directions

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE REQUIRED VOLUMES.

Apply **Engenia® herbicide** by ground to actively growing weeds as a band, broadcast, or spot spray application for postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weed seeds. For best results, treat weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches). Timely application to small weeds early in the season will improve control and reduce weed competition.

Inclusion of a VRA and DRA are required with every application.

8.G.0 Ground (G) Application Directions	
8.G.1 Method of Application	Ground Application (including Broadcast and In-Row).
8.G.2 Boom height above target	**DO NOT** exceed 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy.
8.G.3 Droplet size	Use spray nozzles that provide a coarse or coarser droplets only.
8.G.4 Water volume	**Broadcast Applications:** Use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. **Banding Applications:** When applying **Engenia** by banding, use the formulas to calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed: $\frac{\text{Bandwidth (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$ $\frac{\text{Bandwidth (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$
8.G.5 Wind speed	Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is between 3 to 10 mph. **DO NOT** apply if wind speed is below 3 mph or above 10 mph.
8.G.6 Sprayer speed	**DO NOT** exceed 15 mph.
8.G.7 Temperature and Humidity	**DO NOT** apply at temperatures ≥ 95 °F. If temperatures are forecasted to be 85 to <95 °F on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, **DO NOT** treat more than 50% of the total number of dicamba-tolerant soybean AND dicamba-tolerant cotton acres managed by the grower within the county within one day. See **Section 11.0 Mandatory Volatility Mitigations**.
8.G.8 Temperature inversions	**DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. **DO NOT** apply this product outside of this time frame. **DO NOT** spray during a temperature inversion. 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.

(continued)

8.G.0 Ground (G) Application Directions *(continued)*	
8.G.9 Spray drift buffer	**DO NOT** apply if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas. See **Section 9.0** for a list of sensitive plants. After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the applicator must maintain a 240-foot downwind buffer between the last treated row and the nearest downwind field edge unless applying a qualifying practice listed in the buffer reduction table in **Section 9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions**. More information and definitions of the qualifying practices can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measure-descriptions. After determining your total percent reduction in the buffer distance, determine the distance that may be reduced in feet, subtract that distance from the 240-foot buffer distance, then round to the nearest 5-foot increment for your final buffer distance. No downwind buffer is required if: • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer reduction ≥ 100%. • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer < 10 feet, after rounding to the nearest 5-foot increment.
8.G.10 Buffer distance to well	**DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells.

9.0 Spray Drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The spray system and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering these factors when making application decisions to avoid spray drift onto nontarget areas.

Applicators must follow application requirements to avoid spray drift hazards, including those found in this labeling and applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

DO NOT allow herbicide solution to drip, physically drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation because injury to desirable broadleaf plants could result. The following physical spray drift management requirements must be followed.

DO NOT apply if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. **DO NOT** spray this product when wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants, as defined below.

It is important for the applicator to be aware that wind direction may vary during the application. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas.

Dicamba-sensitive plants include, but are not limited to,
- non-DT soybeans
- non-DT cotton
- cucumbers, melons, and all members of EPA Crop Group 9: Cucurbit Vegetables
- flowers
- fruit trees
- grapes
- ornamentals including greenhouse-grown and shadehouse-grown broadleaf plants and ornamental plants in a residential area
- peanuts
- peas and beans, including all members of EPA Crop Group 6: Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) and EPA Crop Group 6-22: Legume Vegetable group with the exception of DT soybeans
- peppers, tomatoes, and other fruiting vegetables, including all members of EPA Crop Group 8-10: Fruiting Vegetable Group
- potato

- sugar beets
- sweet potato
- tobacco
- other broadleaf plants, including if these plants are in a greenhouse

Severe injury or destruction could occur if any contact between this product and these plants occurs. Sensitive crop registries can provide additional information about sensitive crops and sensitive areas. The applicator must check an applicable sensitive crop/specialty crop registry; and document that the applicator surveyed all adjacent fields for any sensitive areas, sensitive plants, or residential areas surrounding the field prior to application. See **Section 7.4 Record Keeping** for details. If you have questions regarding sensitive crop registries, check https://fieldwatch.com/ prior to application.

9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance

9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance
After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the applicator must maintain a 240-foot downwind buffer between the last treated row and the nearest downwind field edge. The practices in the buffer reduction table, **Section 9.2**, may be used to reduce the size of the buffer. More information and definitions of the qualifying practices can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measure-descriptions. After determining your total percent reduction in the buffer distance, determine the distance that may be reduced in feet, subtract that distance from the 240-foot buffer distance, then round to the nearest 5-foot increment for your final buffer distance. No downwind buffer is required if: • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer reduction ≥ 100%. • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer < 10 feet, after rounding to the nearest 5-foot increment.

9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions

9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reduction Options*	**Qualifying Practice**	**Reduction in Buffer Distance****
Small field size (≤ 10 acre)/Reduce treatment area	Treatment area of 1/10 acre to 1 acre	75%
	Treatment area of > 1 acre to 4 acres	35%
	Treatment area of > 4 acres to 10 acres	15%
Downwind Drift Barrier	Basic windbreak/hedgerow/shelterbelt/artificial screen	50%
	Advanced windbreak/hedgerow/shelterbelt/artificial screen	75%
Use of directed sprayer equipment	Over-the-top Hooded Sprayer	50%
	Row-middle Hooded Sprayer	75%
	Sprays below crop canopy using drop nozzles or layby applications (difference between the crop height and release height is ≥ 1 foot, and that there are more than 4 consecutive rows of crop on the field that meet this parameter)	50%

* Descriptions of spray drift buffer reduction measures are available on EPA's website at: https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measure-descriptions

** Buffer reduction measures are additive in nature. For example, a 50% reduction in buffer distance for one measure plus a 15% reduction in buffer for another measure, when used in combination, results in an overall 65% reduction in an identified buffer.

The following managed areas may be included in the buffer if they are immediately adjacent/contiguous to the treated field in the downwind direction and people are not present in those areas (including inside closed buildings/structures). Buffer reduction options do not apply to these managed areas, as they are included in the buffer distance.

- Untreated portions of the treated field;
- Roads, paved or gravel surfaces, mowed areas adjacent to field, and areas of bare ground from recent plowing or grading that are contiguous with the treated area;
- Areas present and/or maintained as a drift buffer reduction measure as listed on the buffer reduction table above. Examples include vegetative windbreaks and hedgerows.
- On-farm contained irrigation water resources that are not connected to adjacent water bodies, including on-farm irrigation canals and ditches, water conveyances, managed irrigation/runoff retention basins, farm ponds, and tailwater collection ponds.
- Areas present and/or maintained as a runoff/erosion measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative filter strips (VFS), field borders, grassed waterways, vegetated ditches, riparian areas, managed/constructed wetlands, or other areas of intentional habitat improvement.

9.3 Spray Drift Management

9.3.1 MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGMENT

DO NOT apply if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas. See **Section 9.0** for a list of sensitive plants.

During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour. **DO NOT** apply if wind speed is below 3 mph or above 10 mph.

Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment). This information must be measured before the application begins and every time the spray tank is refilled. Wind direction may vary during the application. Downwind buffers must be adjusted according to changing wind direction.

Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.

DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 2 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572).

Inversions:

- **DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. **DO NOT** apply this product outside of this time frame.
- **DO NOT** spray during a temperature inversion. 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.

9.3.2 SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. Be aware of nearby nontarget sites and environmental conditions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

BOOM HEIGHT

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

HOODED (OR SHIELDED) SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION

Best Management Practices for measuring wind speed and wind direction:

- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the permissible range.
- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site at least every hour while applications are in progress.
- Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
  - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed.
  - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop at least every hour to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
  - Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every hour to estimate wind speed and direction.
  - Using an aircraft smoke system. Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of what the wind speed and direction for the application.
  - Checking behind the spray rig at least every hour to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

10.0 Runoff and Erosion Mitigations

10.0 Runoff/Erosion Mitigations

DO NOT apply during rain.

DO NOT apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on the field or if water can be squeezed from soil). Avoid making applications when rainfall is expected before the product has sufficient time to dry (minimum 4 hours).

MANDATORY RUNOFF MITIGATION
Applicators must access and search Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins within six months prior to or on the day of the application to determine whether the application site falls within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA). If you are located inside a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Inside a PULA" section below and in the BLT bulletin. If the application site falls outside of a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Outside a PULA" section below.

Outside a PULA:
THREE mitigation points are required for all crops listed on this label. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve points, determine your eligibility for runoff/erosion mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Inside PULAs:
SIX runoff/erosion mitigation points are required inside specific PULAs for all crop uses. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve the points, determine eligibility for runoff/erosion mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve runoff/erosion mitigation points.

Steps to Achieve Points:
Step A. To achieve the runoff/erosion mitigation points specified above, visit EPA's mitigation menu website (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu) to determine which applications need to achieve points and for a full list of mitigation and mitigation relief options.

Step B. Determine if you are eligible for runoff/erosion mitigation relief. Runoff/erosion mitigation is NOT needed if certain field/application parameters are present at the time of application (*e.g.,* subsurface or tile drains with controlled outlet, perimeter berm systems, irrigation tailwater return systems, etc). Refer to the mitigation menu for a complete list of field/application parameters.

Step C. If the application site does not meet the field/application parameters specified on EPA's mitigation menu website, choose among the runoff/erosion mitigation and/or runoff/erosion mitigation relief options on EPA's mitigation menu website to meet or exceed the required points noted on this label before applying this product.

Step D. To achieve runoff/erosion mitigation points for the application, the mitigation and mitigation relief measures must be:
- Employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.
- In place during the application unless a different timing (such as before or after application) is specifically provided in the measure's description on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.

Step E. Additional restrictions may be present on the labeling or in bulletins—always follow the most restrictive instructions across the labeling and any bulletins. If you are located in an area where PULAs overlap, follow the most restrictive requirements across all bulletins. When tank mixing, the most restrictive requirements must be followed between all the tank-mixed products' labeling and bulletins.

EPA may periodically update the Mitigation Menu Website, for example, by adding new mitigation measures or updating a mitigation measure description.

Crop	Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Points Needed	
	Nationally	Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA)
DT Soybean	3	6
DT Cotton	3	6

11.0 Mandatory Volatility Mitigations

DO NOT tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with **Engenia® herbicide**.

Temperature Restrictions:

- On the date of application, applicator must obtain a daily high temperature forecast as predicted by the NOAA/National Weather Service for the day of and the day after application. Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions may be obtained online at www.weather.gov. In addition, the applicator must check the temperature at boom height in the field when an application begins and every time the spray tank is refilled. If the measured temperature is higher than forecasted for the day, the applicator must follow the label directions corresponding to that measured temperature. If the measured temperature is below the forecasted temperature, application must follow label directions corresponding to the temperatures forecasted. The highest temperature on the day of application or forecasted for the day after application is the value that must be used to determine the label restrictions for that application.
- If temperatures are forecasted to be 95 °F or above either on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, **DO NOT** apply this product. If the measured temperature at the application site is above 95 °F at any point during the planned day of application, **DO NOT** begin application or STOP application if it has already begun.
- If temperatures are forecasted to be 85 to <95 °F at the application site either on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, application of this product is limited to 50% or less of the total number of acres of dicamba-tolerant soybean AND dicamba-tolerant cotton under production by the grower within the county. For purposes of this label, "grower" is defined as the individual or business entity managing the crop on the land on which the product is being applied. **DO NOT** treat additional/remaining dicamba-tolerant soybean AND dicamba-tolerant cotton acres managed by the grower within the county the day of application or the day after application. Remaining untreated 50% of DT crop acreage managed by the grower may be treated on the third day after initial treatment. All label restrictions including temperature-based restrictions apply to subsequent treatments.
- If temperatures are forecasted to be <85 °F, the application has begun, the measured temperature at the application site is 85 to <95 °F at any point, and more than 50% of the total number of dicamba-tolerant soybean AND dicamba-tolerant cotton acres managed by the grower within the county have been treated: STOP application immediately. If less than 50% has been treated at the time that the measured temperature exceeds the forecasted <85 ˚F temperature, the application plan for the day must be modified to comply with the 50% limitation on the treatment of the grower's managed dicamba-tolerant soybean and dicamba-tolerant cotton acres within the county.

11. Volatility Mitigations	
Maximum Forecasted Air Temperature*	**Rates of Engenia + Required Adjuvants + Additional Mitigation**
< 85 °F	12.8 fl ozs (0.5 lb ae dicamba) + DRA + VRA**
≥ 85 °F to < 95 °F	12.8 fl ozs (0.5 lb ae dicamba) + DRA + VRA** PLUS **DO NOT** treat more than 50% of DT cotton and DT soybean acres managed by grower within the county***
≥ 95 °F	No applications allowed

* Maximum temperature must be forecasted by NOAA/National Weather Service not to exceed what is noted for both the day of application and the day after application. The highest temperature (forecasted or measured) on the day of application or the day after application is the value that must be used to determine the label restrictions for that application.

** The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA** for a list of qualified VRAs and rates of VRA application.

*** **DO NOT** apply these products to the untreated 50% of DT crop acreage the day of or the day following initial treatment. Remaining untreated 50% of DT crop acreage may be treated the third day after initial treatment. All restrictions apply for subsequent treatments. The "grower" is the individual or business entity managing the crop on the land on which the product is being applied. If the grower is not the applicator, it is the responsibility of the applicator to ensure that they have communicated with the grower to obtain information on the number of DT cotton and DT soybean acres managed by the grower.

12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions

Engenia® herbicide may be applied preplant surface, at-planting, preemergence, or postemergence (over the top) by ground only to control or suppress many annual, biennial, and perennial broad leaf weeds (see **Table 16.0**) in dicamba-tolerant (DT) cotton and DT soybean. If **Engenia** is applied to non-DT cotton or non-DT soybean, severe crop injury will result.

Engenia is approved by U.S. EPA for use in DT cotton and DT soybean only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Within the above listed states, **Engenia** is subject to area-specific restrictions that must be checked prior to making an **Engenia** application in DT cotton and DT soybeans. See **Section 10.0 Runoff and Erosion Mitigations** for more information.

12.1: Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">12.1: DT Cotton</th></tr>
<tr><th>Product Rate
(fl ozs/A)</th><th>Application Timing</th><th>Pests Controlled</th><th colspan="3">Use Directions</th></tr>
<tr><td>12.8</td><td>Preplant, at-planting, preemergence and postemergence</td><td>See Section 16.0</td><td colspan="3">A maximum of two applications each of 12.8 fl ozs per acre (0.5 lb ae/A) may be made up through 7 days prior to harvest.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Tank Mixtures</td></tr>
<tr><td>Required</td><td colspan="5">Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>May be mixed with</td><td colspan="5">Refer to all product labels to determine mix order or perform a mix compatibility test.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prohibited</td><td colspan="5">DO NOT tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Use Restrictions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Application Rate Restrictions Per Acre</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preemergence Maximum Rate</td><td>Postemergence Maximum Rate</td><td>Seasonal Maximum Rate</td><td>Yearly Maximum Rate</td><td>Maximum Number of Applications</td><td>Minimum Application Interval</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.8 fl ozs</td><td>12.8 fl ozs</td><td>25.6 fl ozs</td><td>25.6 fl ozs</td><td>2</td><td>7 days</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Maximum Application Per Year</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">DO NOT exceed 25.6 fl ozs (1 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba) of Engenia per acre per year. DO NOT exceed 1 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing products.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Last Application Growth Stage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Applications may be made up to 7 days prior to harvest.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Geographic Restrictions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Calendar Date Restrictions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">The user must check www.EngeniaHerbicide.com no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling and any additional state-specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Grazing Restrictions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.</td></tr>
</table>

12.2: Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean

12.2: DT Soybean			
Product Rate (fl ozs/A)	**Application Timing**	**Pests Controlled**	**Use Directions**
12.8	Preplant, at-planting, preemergence and postemergence	See **Section 16.0**	A maximum of **two** applications each of 12.8 fl ozs per acre may be made up through R1. **DO NOT** apply after R1 or crop response may occur.

Tank Mixtures	
Required	Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA** for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates.
May be mixed with	Refer to all product labels to determine mix order or perform a mix compatibility test.
Prohibited	**DO NOT** tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.

Use Restrictions

Application Rate Restrictions Per Acre

Preemergence Maximum Rate	Postemergence Maximum Rate	Seasonal Maximum Rate	Yearly Maximum Rate	Maximum Number of Applications	Minimum Application Interval
12.8 fl ozs	12.8 fl ozs	25.6 fl ozs	25.6 fl ozs	2	7 days

Maximum Application Per Year

DO NOT exceed 25.6 fluid ounces (1 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba) of **Engenia® herbicide** per acre per year. **DO NOT** exceed 1 pound acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing products.

Last Application Growth Stage

DO NOT apply after R1 or crop response may occur.

Geographic Restrictions

Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.

State-specific Restrictions

The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling and any additional state-specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Grazing Restrictions	
Forage	Allow at least 7 days between final application and forage harvest or feeding of soybean forage.
Hay	Allow at least 7 days between final application and hay harvest or feeding of soybean hay.

13.0 Adjuvants

When a specific adjuvant product such as a Drift Reduction Adjuvant (DRA) is to be used with this product, BASF recommends the use of those adjuvants certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA** for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates.

14.0 Tank Mixing Directions

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check **www.EngeniaHerbicide.com/VRA** for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates.

DO NOT tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.

Mixing **Engenia® herbicide** with postemergence grass (graminicide) herbicides may reduce the effectiveness of those products. Follow graminicide label when mixing with **Engenia** to ensure optimum weed control. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Engenia** with other pesticides, additives, nutritionals, etc.

Some COC, HSOC and MSO adjuvants may cause a temporary crop response.

Hard water does not usually affect the activity of **Engenia**. Use of a conditioning agent should be considered when hard water (i.e. total calcium, magnesium, and iron content above 500 ppm) is used as a spray carrier.

14.1 Compatibility Test

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components in the sequence indicated in the following **Section 14.2 Proper Mixing Order** instructions using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
3. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

14.2 Proper Mixing Order

Make sure each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Except when mixing products in PVA bags, maintain constant agitation during mixing and application.

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble products and additives (e.g., Engenia)**
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including NIS and oil concentrate)
7. Remaining quantity of water

Maintain continuous and constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

15.0 Equipment Cleanout

The applicator must ensure that the spray system used to apply **Engenia® herbicide** is clean before application. Small amounts of residual ammonium sulfate (AMS) that may remain in the sprayer from uses other than dicamba applications in DT crops can increase the volatility potential of **Engenia**. Severe crop injury may occur if any **Engenia** remains in the spray equipment following application and is subsequently applied to sensitive crops. After using **Engenia**, clean all mixing and spray equipment (including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles) with a strong detergent based sprayer cleaner. Dispose of rinsate in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

1. After spraying, drain the sprayer (including boom and lines). Avoid allowing the spray solution to remain in the spray boom lines overnight or for extended periods of time.
2. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water. Open boom ends and flush if so equipped.
3. Inspect and clean all strainers, screens, and filters.
4. Use commercial sprayer cleaner containing strong detergents according to the manufacturer's directions.
5. Wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
6. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles with the cleaning solution for at least 1 minute. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers, and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedure.
7. Drain pump, filter, and lines.
8. Triple rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
9. Clean and rinse the exterior of the sprayer.
10. Appropriately dispose of all rinsate in compliance with local, state, and federal requirements.

16.0 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

General Weed List, Including ALS-, Glyphosate-, and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annuals	
Alkanet	*Lithospermum arvense*
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Aster, slender	*Aster subulatus*
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Broomweed, common	*Gutierrezia dracunculoides*
Buckwheat, tartary	*Fagopyrum tataricum*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Buttercup, corn	*Ranunculus arvensis*
Buttercup, creeping	*Ranunculus repens*
Buttercup, roughseed	*Ranunculus muricatus*
Buttercup, western field	*Ranunculus occidentalis*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Catchfly, nightflowering	*Silene noctiflorum*
Chamomile, corn	*Anthemis arvensis*
Chervil, bur	*Anthriscus caucalis*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annuals *(continued)*	
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Clover	*Trifolium* spp.
Cockle, corn	*Agrostemma githago*
Cockle, cow	*Vaccaria pyramidata*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Cornflower (Bachelor button)	*Centaurea cyanus*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Daisy, English	*Bellis perennis*
Dragonhead, American	*Dracocephalum parviflorum*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fleabane (annual, hairy)	*Conyza bonariensis*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis tetrahit*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*
Jacob's-ladder	*Polemonium caeruleum*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Knawel (German moss)	*Scleranthus annuus*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia[2]	*Kochia scoparia*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, miner's	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
Mustard, treacle	*Erysimum repandum*
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annuals *(continued)*	
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Mustard, yellowtop	*Sinapis* spp.
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Pennycress, field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia (peppergrass)	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot (rough)	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Poppy, red horn	*Glaucium corniculatum*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Ragweed, lanceleaf	*Ambrosia bidentata*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rubberweed, bitter	*Hymenoxys odorata*
Salsify	*Tragopogon porrifolius*
Senna, coffee	*Senna occidentalis*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, green	*Polygonum scabrum*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Sowthistle, spiny	*Sonchus asper*
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Spikeweed, common	*Hemizonia pungens*
Spurge, prostrate	*Chamaesyce humistrata*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annuals *(continued)*	
Starwort, little	*Stellaria graminea*
Sumpweed, rough	*Iva ciliata*
Sunflower, common (wild, volunteer)	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp (common, tall)	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Waterprimrose, winged	*Ludwigia decurrens*
Wormwood	*Artemisia annua*
Biennials	
Burdock, common	*Arctium minus*
Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	*Daucus carota*
Cockle, white	*Melandrium album*
Eveningprimrose, common	*Oenothera biennis*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Gromwell	*Lithospermum* spp.
Knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea maculosa*
Mallow, dwarf	*Malva borealis*
Plantain, bracted	*Plantago aristata*
Ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*
Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Sweetclover	*Melilotus* spp.
Teasel	*Dipsacus sativus*
Thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
Thistle, plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*
Thistle, variegated (milk)	*Silybum marianum*
Perennials[1]	
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Apple, tropical soda	*Solanum viarum*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Aster, spiny	*Aster spinosus*
Aster, whiteheath	*Aster pilosus*
Bedstraw, smooth	*Gallium mollugo*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris*
Bursage, woollyleaf	*Ambrosia grayi*
Buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials[1] *(continued)*	
Campion, bladder	*Silene vulgaris*
Chickweed, field	*Cerastium arvense*
Chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Clover, hop	*Trifolium aureum*
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, broadleaf (Bitterdock)	*Rumex obtusifolius*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Dogbane, hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fern, bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Garlic, wild	*Allium vineale*
Goldenrod, Canada	*Solidago canadensis*
Goldenrod, Missouri	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenweed, common	*Isocoma coronopifolia*
Hawkweed	*Hieracium* spp.
Henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*
Horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*
Ironweed	*Vernonia* spp.
Knapweed, black	*Centaurea nigra*
Knapweed, Russian	*Centaurea repens*
Lespedeza, sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Milkweed, climbing	*Sarcostemma cyanchoides*
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
Milkweed, western whorled	*Asclepias subverticillata*
Nettle, stinging	*Urtica dioica*
Nightshade, silverleaf (White horsenettle)	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Onion, wild	*Allium canadense*
Plantain, broadleaf	*Plantago major*
Plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*
Ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Redvine	*Brunnichia ovata*
Smartweed, swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*
Snakeweed, broom	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
Sorrel, red (Sheep sorrel)	*Rumex acetosella*
Sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials[1] *(continued)*	
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Sundrop	*Oenothera perennis*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*
Toadflax, Dalmatian	*Linaria genistifolia*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis radicans*
Vetch	*Vicia* spp.
Waterhemlock, spotted	*Cicuta maculata*
Waterprimrose, creeping	*Ludwigia peploides*
Woodsorrel, creeping	*Oxalis corniculata*
Woodsorrel, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Wormwood, Louisiana	*Artemisia ludoviciana*
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*

[1] Suppression only.
[2] Except dicamba resistant.

18.0 Storage and Disposal

18.0 Storage and Disposal

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. **DO NOT** allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

18.1 Container Type

Nonrefillable container or refillable container

18.2 Pesticide Storage

Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. **Engenia® herbicide** freezes around 15 °F and is stable under conditions of freezing and thawing. Product that has been frozen should be thawed and recirculated prior to use.

18.3 Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

18.4 Container Handling and Disposal

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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 the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:
- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

18.0 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 Agricultural Solutions US LLC ("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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