U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
7969-507	2/6/26

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Engenia Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 4/1/2024
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 4/1/2024

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Lindsay Roe, Chief
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date: 2/6/26

EPA Form 8570-6

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you comply with the terms listed below. This registration will automatically expire on February 6, 2028.

General Terms

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Endangered Species Protection and Formal Consultation

3. In its endangered species assessment as part of its review of this action, EPA made may affect determinations for certain listed species and their designated critical habitats. EPA initiated formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), which will be ongoing during the registration period.

   If, after formal consultation with FWS, additional modifications are identified in the Service's Biological Opinion, EPA will notify BASF Corporation (BASF) in writing within 45 calendar days of the issuance of the Biological Opinion of any necessary required changes. Within 30 calendar days of receiving EPA's notice, BASF must submit an amendment application incorporating any required changes, including amended labels. Alternatively, BASF may respond by submitting a request for voluntary cancellation of this product. If BASF fails to comply with this term, BASF has agreed in prior written acceptance of these terms that EPA may cancel the registration under an expedited process under FIFRA 6(e).

Herbicide Resistance Management Plan

4. BASF must develop, implement, maintain, and annually update an Herbicide Resistance Management Plan as described in Appendix A regarding field detection and remediation; education, training, and outreach; annual evaluation; annual reporting; and best management practices (BMPs).

Volatility Reduction Agents

5. The Engenia Herbicide registration requires the use of a qualified Volatility Reducing Agent (VRA) that must be reviewed and confirmed as qualified by the Agency. In order to have a new VRA product confirmed as a qualified VRA, an application for the new VRA product must be submitted to

the Agency as an R350 PRIA action (or, if PRIA is amended during the term of this registration, an equivalent code) and is subject to the associated PRIA fee.

A new VRA product may be qualified and added to the list of qualified VRA products on www.EngeniaHerbicide.com if, based upon the VRA product testing according to Appendix B of this document:

a. the VRA product is identical in formulation to VaporGrip Xtra (MON 51817); or
b. the test mixture of the VRA product + Dicamba OTT product + Roundup PowerMAX® 3 results in humidome airborne dicamba concentrations that are confirmed by EPA to achieve the same or better level of volatility reduction compared to a 40 fl oz per acre rate of VaporGrip Xtra (MON 51817).

Prior to or within one day of updating BASF's list of qualified VRA products on their website, BASF must inform all other registrants of OTT dicamba products which qualified VRA products meet the standard for inclusion on the list of qualified VRA products pursuant to 5.a or b and are being added to the list.

6. The educational and information materials developed by or for BASF, including materials identified in Appendix A, Section B, shall include the requirement that a qualified VRA must always be tank-mixed with Engenia Herbicide. A list of qualified VRAs and the associated application rates must be maintained by BASF at www.EngeniaHerbicide.com.

7. Because the Engenia Herbicide registration requires the use of a qualified VRA with every application, BASF will:
   a. Take appropriate action(s) to ensure that a sufficient supply of qualified VRA is in the channels of trade to support legal use of all registered OTT dicamba products. To ensure the supply of qualified VRA is sufficient throughout each season, BASF will:
      i. Project and monitor distribution of Engenia Herbicide and qualified VRAs;
      ii. Monitor available qualified VRAs in relevant channels of trade;
      iii. Make available additional supplies if needed to ensure sufficient quantities of qualified VRAs are available to allow lawful application of the full quantity of Engenia Herbicide that is available in the channels of trade;
      iv. Maintain capacity to produce additional qualified VRAs (or to cause more qualified VRAs to be produced) whenever any further need is anticipated; and
      v. Produce or ensure production of qualified VRA as needed to maintain a stock in the market that would support legal use of all registered OTT dicamba products.
   b. Make arrangements through appropriate distribution networks to ensure that qualified VRAs are timely available to applicators in all locations where Engenia Herbicide will be applied, before any applicator would apply Engenia Herbicide. Access to qualified VRAs will either be through the same retail outlets as Engenia Herbicide, or if necessary, in particular locations, available from other readily accessible sources. BASF will timely make available to every applicator information on where qualified VRAs can be ordered or purchased.
   c. Ensure that all training materials clearly indicate the mandatory use of qualified VRAs with every Engenia Herbicide application. Work with State and Tribal authorities to ensure that appropriate training occurs before any application of Engenia Herbicide is made.
   d. Registrant Recordkeeping: BASF will keep records appropriate to document its compliance with its qualified VRAs quantity commitments. BASF will make records available to EPA upon request.

Education, Training, and Outreach

8. BASF must maintain a website at www.EngeniaHerbicide.com, available to the public before any product may be released for shipment, which must be consistent with the product labeling and contain the following tabs or sections:
   a. State Specific Labeling (which could also apply to Tribes if requested)
   b. Link to Bulletins Live! 2 (BLT)
   c. Instructions for how to check Weather Forecast (NWS)
   d. Link to Runoff Mitigation Menu: https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu
   e. Instructions on how to report incidents to BASF and EPA
   f. Training materials (as described in Appendix A, section B)
   g. BASF's Resistance Management Plan
   h. List of qualified VRAs and corresponding required use rates
   i. Instructions on how to report a VRA shortage to BASF

9. BASF must develop, annually update, provide to EPA, and implement prior to release of any product, an education program on labeling requirements for applicators that includes the following elements:
   a. The education program must include information about required buffers so that growers/applicators have a better understanding of what constitutes a buffer on his/her field(s), and recommendations for weed control practices in buffer zones. The education program must also include information on what may and may not be counted within a buffer. The training must also include an element assisting the grower in understanding eligibility for and calculating the buffer distance reductions.
   b. Information on sensitive plants and how they impact applications.
   c. Training for sprayer cleanouts (before and after spraying as indicated on labeling).
   d. Training for Bulletins Live 2! (BLT), including clarification of how a grower/applicator can document that they have checked BLT within 6 months and what the documentation will look like if no bulletin is applicable or if there is an applicable bulletin.
   e. Training on how to earn and calculate the runoff/erosion points required.
   f. Training on how to identify a temperature inversion.
   g. Provide an optional template for record keeping that includes all elements and links to associated websites.
   h. Clearly describe the maximum use rate and how the restriction to 1 lb. per acre per calendar year for all combined dicamba-containing products impacts use of dicamba throughout the year on the field.
   i. Training on the use of the temperature-dependent volatility mitigations with real-world application examples.
      i. Training on how to use predicted and actual temperatures to determine whether an application may take place and mitigations needed.
      ii. How a grower/applicator could calculate and document the 50% restriction of the grower's managed dicamba-tolerant crops within the county.
      iii. How to implement the retreatment interval for different fields when restricted to 50% of the grower's managed dicamba-tolerant crops within the county.
      iv. Recommendations for how to limit applications at certain temperatures to 50% of the grower's managed dicamba-tolerant crops within the county and on associated retreatment intervals.

1. Provide training on the use of in-row drop nozzles and in-row hooded sprayers (e.g., what qualifies as hooded sprayer, appropriate uses).
2. When and how precision agriculture technology could be used to meet this reduction.

j. Training on how growers/applicators can report incidents and control failures to EPA, states, and tribal governments.
k. Tutorial on how to check the weather forecast and how to track that it was done for records as applicable.
l. Tutorial on the website containing state-specific labeling and the other items as required in Section 7.
    i. Where to find information about qualified VRAs and how to use a qualified VRA at the appropriate rate.
m. Training consistent with Appendix A: Herbicide Resistance Management Plan, section B Education, Training, and Outreach.
    i. The critical importance of following resistance management practices and appropriate BMPs as described in Section B.5. to prevent, contain, delay, and/or control weed resistance.
    ii. Stressing the requirement for field scouting before and after application.
    iii. BASF's commitments to growers/applicators on addressing suspected resistant weed reports including field detection, testing, and remediation assistance as described in Section A.
    iv. Reporting lack of herbicide efficacy promptly to BASF or its representative.
n. BASF must transmit the BMPs to all applicators of Engenia Herbicide. In addition to the other requirements of these Terms and Conditions, this BMPs transmittal must describe to growers/applicators the commitments as described in section A.5 about investigations of suspected dicamba-resistant weeds.

11. BASF must provide at least one written communication regarding herbicide resistance management each year, directed to applicators of Engenia Herbicide for use over-the-top on dicamba tolerant soybean or dicamba-tolerant cotton.
12. All BASF herbicide sales representatives must have immediate access to the education program for distribution to growers/applicators, extension agents, neighboring landowners, and any other interested stakeholder upon request.
13. BASF must provide a copy of all Engenia Herbicide educational and training materials, and examples of written communication materials to EPA by 2/28/2026, and at any time upon EPA's request. At the initiative of either EPA or BASF, EPA and BASF will meet to discuss possible modifications to the educational program as needed.
14. BASF must provide access to educational materials for distribution by sales representatives or others to growers/applicators, extension agents, neighboring landowners, and any other interested stakeholders by February 1st of each year following this registration. In 2026, the access to educational materials must be provided before any product is released for shipment.
15. BASF must ensure that retailers and sales representatives are aware of the VRA and DRA application requirements and instruct retailers and sales representatives that they must not sell Engenia Herbicide without sharing that information with buyers.
16. BASF must provide to EPA the registrant education program for OTT dicamba applicators by 2/28/2026 and individual state education program materials as they are available, but no later than releasing product for shipment within the state. All educational and training materials listed above must be provided to EPA and made available to State and Tribal pesticide authorities and agricultural extension services upon request.

Annual Reporting

17. BASF must submit the information in their possession or control as identified below to EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs, unless you have previously submitted that information to EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs.
    a. Information received by telephone or in writing regarding potential damage to non-target vegetation from alleged use of dicamba during the 2026-2027 growing seasons regardless of any determination that the alleged incident resulted from misuse (intentional or accidental). Information must be forwarded to EPA regardless of which dicamba product may have been used and/or whether or not the alleged damage resulted from a product being used according to labeling directions. Data must be organized by product and state to the extent practicable, and must include all available information regarding acreage involved, plant species involved, severity of damage, date and location (coordinates) of incident, known dicamba applications in vicinity of incident, location of application (coordinates), distance from application to incident, temperature and humidity data at time of application, qualified VRA product applied, and similar information received, including (if available) whether an investigation was conducted, all available information related to the specifics of each incident, whether residue testing was completed, and test results. Incident data must be submitted in narrative form and in a spreadsheet format. This information must be submitted with cumulative totals and be submitted annually by January 15 (beginning by January 15, 2027) and final report with all the available information due September 30th of each year.
    b. Information received by telephone or in writing regarding reports of dicamba-resistant weeds, and cases of weed control failure and/or suspected resistance. All information must be forwarded to EPA regardless of which dicamba product may have been used and/or whether or not the alleged resistance occurred after an application made according to label directions. This information must be submitted annually by January 15 (beginning January 15, 2027) and final report with all then available information due September 30th of each year.
    c. Any information received by BASF or finding in an analysis conducted by BASF of foods/commodities containing dicamba residues that are not covered by a tolerance or exceed established tolerance levels. This information must be submitted annually by January 15 (beginning January 15, 2027) and final report with all then available information due September 30th of each year.
    d. Information (studies, incident reports, etc.) regarding adverse effects, including allegations of non-target plant damage resulting from the use of, or contact with dicamba, including non-lethal effects, which occurred in any country at any time during registration. Adverse effects include but are not limited to 10% visual injury (i.e., cupping) and/or 5% reduction in height, biomass, yield, or other visual signs of dicamba exposure.[1] Reportable information includes all information described in 40 CFR 159.158, and includes complaints, memos, investigations, reports, or other documents arising from incidents or studies. Adverse effects information should be provided in a searchable spreadsheet format.[2]

[1] Leaf cupping is considered an adverse effect of dicamba exposure and must be reported irrespective of plant genetics, although genetic information considered relevant may be included in the report. EPA requires all information on incidents related to "cupping," regardless of plant genetics, be included in the incident reports (i.e., do not exclude reports of "cupping" on varieties that have "poor plant genetics").

[2] The following information must be provided to EPA to the extent BASF possesses or receives such information: Inquiry/Incident ID, Call Date, Affected Acres, Impacted Location: State, Impacted Location: County, Planting Date (in the

e. Provide all information regarding the impact of dicamba off-target movement on seed research and breeding programs to the Agency. In addition to research and breeding plots, provide all reports of adverse effects to seed plots for commercial seed production; however, you may omit reports of adverse effects to crops modified to increase dicamba tolerance. Submit all available information on the nature of any damage to these plots as well as on the distance between the possible sources of the damage and the damaged crop.
f. Information regarding tank mixes containing the over-the-top dicamba products labeled for use on Dicamba-tolerant (DT) soybean or DT cotton found to be or suspected of being incompatible or reactive with any other pesticide and/or causing increased drift, volatility, and/or plant injury relative to OTT products containing dicamba only.
g. Any information not legally privileged or subject to a protective order, including, but not limited to deposition transcripts, responses to interrogatories, expert reports, other discovery documents (including internal company correspondence), and trial exhibits or transcripts, that was generated as a result of or in anticipation of lawsuits filed in any country, indicating that use of or contact with dicamba, directly or indirectly, resulted or may have resulted in adverse effects to non-target plants.
h. All studies and associated data (raw and summary) not already provided to EPA by your company, completed, incomplete, or in progress, conducted or sponsored by or for your company regarding dicamba pertaining to:
    i. Off-target movement of dicamba, through direct application (with or without drift reduction technologies such as hooded or layby sprayers or volatility reduction agents), volatilization, off-site spray drift, potential for long-range transport, runoff, leaching to groundwater, or rainfall. Include any study summary or test that pertains to off-site transport that was discontinued because of damage either confirmed or suspected to be from dicamba exposure to controls or test plots, damage beyond the treated area, or dicamba contamination of workspaces (indoor or outdoor) during or after the dicamba application.
    ii. Potential toxicity of dicamba or any qualified VRA required in [Primary Brand Name] labeling to target or nontarget plants via any presence of dicamba/residues detected in rainwater, concentrations of dicamba in the air (including but not limited to that moved via long-range transport), runoff, or leaching to groundwater that were commenced by you or by others on your behalf, including those where no written reports or summaries were submitted to you. Include both indoor (greenhouse studies) and outdoor (field or plot studies), as well as reports from efficacy studies and/or incidents.
    iii. Adverse effects of any qualified VRA required in [Primary Brand name] labeling, including but not limited to tank mix incompatibility, changes in pesticide efficacy when combined with tank mix partners, injury to target crop.

---

case of damage reported on agricultural crops), Date on Which a Phone Interview was Attempted, Date on Which a Phone Interview Occurred, Impacted Site Visit Date, Date on Which Symptomology was First Observed, Account of Cause of Damage, Affected Field/Site Latitude, Affected Field/Site Longitude, Total Acres Impacted, Crop/Vegetation Type Impacted, Variety of Plant/Crop on Affected Field/Site, Brand of the Affected Crop, Description of how the injury is spatially distributed, Action(s) taken upon observing symptomology, Pictures Taken (Yes/No), description of symptomology, whether or not state officials were contacted about the incident, whether the sprayer was cleaned out prior to application, whether the application was made by a certified applicator, and whether dicamba was applied on the affected farm/site or on neighboring farms. If soybean was the impacted vegetation, additional information should be provided, including soy growth stage showing maximum symptomology, soy growth stage showing least symptomology, crop height (inches) showing maximum symptomology, and crop height (inches) showing least symptomology. Registrants are encouraged to provide information on additional parameters as they deem appropriate.

iv. Development of weeds' resistance to dicamba, or diminished control of weeds by dicamba.
v. BASF must provide a master list of studies involving dicamba in possession or control of the registrant including a description of each trial, why it was terminated (where applicable), and contact information for the researchers who conducted, initiated, and/or planned all studies, including but not limited to terminated studies. BASF must provide at least two contacts per study, including the principal investigator(s) for those studies, and contact information should be submitted to EPA in the form of a searchable spreadsheet that includes fields including but not limited to name, professional affiliation, title, study name/number and description, reason for termination of the study (where applicable), email, and phone number. Persons listed on the provided list of contacts should be authorized to freely discuss with EPA all aspects of their dicamba research.

18. Subsequent annual reports after the first year shall include updates of any aspect of the education and training program and associated materials that have materially changed since submission of the previous annual report.
19. Following submission of the annual report, BASF shall meet with the EPA at EPA's request to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

Renewal

20. If BASF decides to renew this registration, BASF must submit a package 18 months before the expiration date (on or before 8/6/2026). This package will be coded as an R350 PRIA action (or, if PRIA is amended during the term of this registration, an equivalent code) and must be submitted as such, including all documents that would be expected for that type of application.

Including references to the company's website on the label makes that website labeling under FIFRA and therefore the website is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA Section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR §156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on the product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to EPA's attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.
In addition to BASF's prior written acceptance of these terms, release of this product for shipment further confirms BASF's acceptance of all terms and conditions listed above. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA Section 6, including cancellation under FIFRA 6(e) as described under paragraph 3 above.

APPENDIX A

Herbicide Resistance Management Plan

BASF must develop and implement an herbicide resistance management plan that includes the following components:

A. **Field Detection, and Remediation**

1. If any grower, crop consultant, extension agent, or State or Tribal specialist informs BASF or its representative of a lack of herbicide efficacy, then BASF or its representative must work with growers/applicators to support them in identifying and responding to suspected resistance to dicamba by applying the criteria for determining suspected herbicide resistance listed below, set forth in EPA Pesticide Registration Notice 2017-2: Guidance for Herbicide Resistance Management, Labeling, Education, Training, and Stewardship[3]. In addition, such testing of suspected resistance must also include testing with 2,4-D to evaluate the extent to which cross-resistance and/or multiple resistance is occurring.

Factors for Determining Suspected Herbicide Resistance:

- 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.
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

2. If one or more of the above factors are met, then BASF or its representative must:
   a. Provide the grower with specific information and recommendations to control and contain suspected resistant weeds, including rotation to pesticides with different modes of action and/or other non-pesticide controls, as appropriate. If requested by the grower, BASF will become actively involved in implementation of weed control measures.
   b. Request, at the time of the initial determination that one or more of the factors are met and prior to any application of alternative control practices, that the grower provide BASF with access to the relevant field(s) to collect specimens of the suspected resistant weeds (potted specimens or seeds) for further evaluation in the greenhouse or laboratory, and to collect such specimens if possible (or, alternatively, request that the grower provide such specimens to BASF, at BASF's expense).
   c. Conduct greenhouse or laboratory studies to confirm resistance as soon as practicable following sample collection. If resistance is confirmed, report this information to the International Survey of Herbicide Resistant Weeds by requesting to add a case at https://weedscience.org/Home.aspx.
   d. To the extent possible, contact or visit the grower in an appropriate timeframe after implementation of the additional weed control measures in order to evaluate success of such measures.
   e. If the additional weed control measures were not successful in controlling the suspected resistant weeds, then:
      i. Work with the grower to determine the reason(s) why the additional control measures were not successful.

[3] https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/prn-2017-2-guidance-herbicide-resistance-management-labeling-education

ii. Offer to further assist the grower in controlling and containing the suspected resistant weeds, including rotation to pesticides with different modes of action and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate.
iii. Report annually the inability to control the suspected resistant weeds to relevant stakeholders such as extension experts, State or Tribal agencies, and grower organizations.

3. Keep records of all field evaluations for suspected resistance for a period of 3 years and provide a copy of the records to EPA upon request.

B. **Education, Training, and Outreach**

1. Develop, implement, and annually update an education and training program, with at least one written communication each year to growers/applicators of this product regarding herbicide resistance management. All education and training materials must include information on:
   a. The critical importance of following resistance management practices and appropriate BMPs as described in Section B.5. to prevent, contain, delay, and/or control weed resistance.
   b. Stressing the requirement for field scouting before and after application.
   c. BASF's commitments to growers/applicators on addressing suspected resistant weed investigations including field detection, testing, and remediation assistance as described in Section A.
   d. Reporting lack of herbicide efficacy promptly to BASF or its representative.

2. BASF must provide access to educational materials for distribution by sales representatives or others to growers/applicators, extension agents, neighboring landowners, and any other interested stakeholders by February 1st of each year.

3. BASF must provide a copy of the registrant education program to EPA by 02/28/2026 and individual state education program materials as they are available, but no later than releasing product for shipment within the state. BASF must also provide copies of education programs at any time upon EPA's request.

4. The education and training materials must be made available to State and Tribal pesticide authorities and agricultural extension services.

5. Appropriate best management practices (BMPs) must be included in the education program to avoid and control weed resistance and convey the importance of following BMPs. BASF must advise growers/applicators to follow BMPs in all education and training materials, annual written communication, and product literature. This list may be updated or revised as new information becomes available.

   The following BMPs must be included:
   <u>Crop selection and cultural practices:</u>
   • Understand the biology of the weeds present.
   • Use a diversified approach towards weed management focused on preventing weed-seed production and reducing the number of weed seeds in the soil seedbank.
   • Emphasize cultural practices that suppress weeds by using crop competitiveness.
   • Plant into weed-free fields, keep fields as weed-free as possible, and note areas where weeds were a problem in prior seasons.

• Incorporate additional weed-control practices whenever possible, such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, crop rotation, and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed-control program.
• Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
• Manage weed seed at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
• Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
• Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
• Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
• Scout fields before application to ensure herbicide and application rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
• Scout fields after application to confirm herbicide effectiveness and to detect weed escapes.
• If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a different mechanism-of action herbicide or use non-chemical methods to remove weed escapes.

Herbicide selection:

• Use a broad-spectrum, soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed control program.
• A broad-spectrum weed-control program should consider all weeds present in the field. Weeds should be identified through scouting and field history.
• Difficult-to-control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
• Fields with difficult-to-control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
• Apply full rates of this herbicide for the most difficult to control weeds in the field. Applications should be made when weeds are at the correct size to minimize weed escapes.
• Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to BASF or its representatives.

C. **Annual Reporting**

1. BASF must submit annual reports, clearly marking any claims of confidentiality, to EPA by January 15th of each year containing the following:

a. Annual sales of this product nationally and by state. The data should be provided in a searchable spreadsheet format.
b. Annual estimated total acres of DT cotton and DT soybeans planted in the United States and per state based on seed sold by BASF. The data should be provided in a searchable spreadsheet format.
c. The current education program and associated materials, and subsequent annual reports shall include updates of any aspect of the education program and associated materials that have materially changed since submission of the previous annual report.
d. Investigation and remediation of cases regarding suspected resistant weeds. Summary of BASF's determinations as to whether any reported lack of herbicide efficacy was suspected resistance, BASF's follow-up actions taken, and, if available, the ultimate outcome (e.g., evaluation of success of additional weed control measures) regarding each case of suspected resistance. In the annual report, BASF will list the cases of suspected resistance by county and state.

e. Summary of the status of any laboratory and greenhouse testing performed by, or at the direction of BASF following up on incidents of suspected resistance, performed in the previous year. Data pertaining to such testing do not need to be included in the annual reports, but such data must be made available to EPA upon request.
f. BASF is also obligated under 40 CFR Part 159 to report product failure to EPA and must follow those procedures and reporting schedule.

2. Following submission of the annual report, BASF shall meet with the EPA at EPA's request to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

APPENDIX B
Testing of Tank Mix Volatility-Reduction Adjuvants/Buffering Adjuvants

VRA Product Testing Design

This study is designed as a humidome test using conditions based on ASTM STP1587 outlined below. Testing is not required to be performed to good laboratory practice (GLP) standards, but test methods, materials, and results should be well documented. Two baseline tests are used:

Baseline Testing: [Dicamba Product] + Roundup PowerMAX® 3 + VaporGrip Xtra (VGX)

Test 1: (0.5 lb a.e./A + 1.125 lb a.e. glyphosate/A + 20oz VGX/A use rates)

Test 2: (0.5 lb a.e./A + 1.125 lb a.e. glyphosate/A + 40oz VGX/A use rates)

Proposed VRA Product Test: [Dicamba Product] + Roundup PowerMAX® 3+ Proposed VRA
(0.5 lb a.e. dicamba/A + 1.125 lb a.e. glyphosate/A + proposed VRA use rate lbs/A)

Other study design and reporting information:

Proposed VRA Product Description: buffering agent(s) [e.g., potassium carbonate], percent of product [e.g., 50% buffering agent], total mass of buffering agent in test [e.g., 350 mg potassium carbonate] mixed with specific volume of water and final aqueous concentration in test.

Water carrier rate: 15 GPA

Test Container: Normal plastic humidome as specified in ASTM STP1587

Treated substrate: Soil/Soil blend as specified in ASTM STP1587 with 12-22% moisture

Required Independent Test Temperatures: 23.9°, 29.4°, and 35° C

Relative humidity: 40 ± 5% RH

Sample collection duration: 24 hours

Air sampling rate: 1.5-3.0 L/min

Air sampling filter: any substrate validated to capture >95% of dicamba (e.g., fiberglass mesh + cotton pad, cellulose + PUF, MCE)

Replications: 3 minimum (6 replicates recommended)

Analysis: A one-tail (upper-bound) t-test ($\alpha = 0.10$) performed for all test mixtures relative to baseline tests at all tested temperatures.

Review Considerations

EPA will review the study to determine if the new VRA product meets the baseline buffering agent performance that was established in the Dicamba DGA and BAPMA salts – Final Ecological Risk Assessment and Biological Evaluation. Typically, EPA's review will include:

- evaluating the study design and performance,
- will focus on the average concentration from the trials (< 2 ng/m3 threshold based on observation results from past volatility reducing agent tests, see Ecological Risk Assessment for more details).
- will consider variability between all trials at testing concentrations (clustered around a tight range of air concentrations (±0.25 ng/m3) is ideal), and
- will consider the performance of the air concentration and variability as temperature increases.

References

Gavlick, W.K., D.R. Wright, A. MacInnes, J.W. Hemminghaus, J.K. Webb, V.I. Yermolenka, W. Su. 2016. A Method to Determine the Relative Volatility of Auxin Herbicide Formulations, Pesticide Formulation and Delivery Systems: 35th Volume, ASTM STP1587. pp. 24-32G. R. Goss, Ed. ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA.

USEPA. 2026. Dicamba DGA and BAPMA salts – Final Ecological Risk Assessment and Biological Evaluation Including Effects Determinations for Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species and Designated Critical Habitat for the Proposed Section 3 New Use Registration of Dicamba on Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton and Soybean. Office of Pesticide Programs. Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. February 2026. Task Group 619468, 621218, 624274.

[Note to reviewer: optional text including state specific info in brackets]

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

Engenia®

Herbicide

Scan to Access QR Code Label

Placeholder QR Code

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

ACCEPTED
02/06/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-507

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

Table of Contents

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – Sections 1-4

1.0 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

2.0 User Safety Requirements
- 2.1 Handler Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- 2.2 Statement for Contaminated PPE
- 2.3 Engineering Controls Statement
- 2.4 User Safety Recommendations

3.0 Environmental Hazards

4.0 Physical Hazards – Not Applicable

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – Sections 5-16

5.0 Use Restrictions
- 5.1 Agricultural Use Requirements
- 5.2 Non-Agricultural Use Requirements – Not Applicable

6.0 Endangered Species
- 6.1 Endangered and Threatened Species Protection Requirements

Table of Contents *(continued)*

7.0 Directions for Use
- 7.1 Product Description
- 7.2 Active Ingredient Conversion
- 7.3 Crops/Use Sites Listed
- 7.4 Requirements for All Uses
- 7.5 Restrictions for All Uses
- 7.6 Crop Rotations
- 7.7 Weed Resistance and Integrated Programs
- 7.8 Best Management Practices for Pollinator Programs

8.0 Application Method Instructions and Information
- 8.G.0 Ground (G) Application Directions

9.0 Spray Drift
- 9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance
- 9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions
- 9.3 Spray Drift Management

10.0 Runoff and Erosion Mitigations

11.0 Mandatory Volatility Mitigations

12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions
- 12.1 : DT Cotton
- 12.2 : DT Soybean

13.0 Adjuvants

14.0 Tank Mixing Directions

15.0 Equipment Cleanout

16.0 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

17.0 Storage and Disposal
- 17.1 Container Type
- 17.2 Pesticide Storage
- 17.3 Pesticide Disposal
- 17.4 Container Handling and Disposal

18.0 Conditions of Sale and Warranty

19.0 Changes From Previous Label – Not Applicable

20.0 Market Claims (including use sites, surface types, and icons) – Not Applicable

Appendix: State Specific Labels

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-<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 ft) 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-ft 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** [treat/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 - <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 ft 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 ft 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 ft, 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 85-95 °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-<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

12.1: DT Cotton					
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 (0.5 lb ae/A) may be made up through 7 days prior to harvest.		
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 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.					
Last Application Growth Stage					
Applications may be made up to 7 days prior to harvest.					
Geographic Restrictions					
Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.					
Calendar Date 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					
Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.					

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

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20251113e.**NVA 2025-04-0385-0282**
Supplementals: NVA 2026-04-0385-0013
NVA 2026-04-0385-0014
NVA 2026-04-0385-0015
NVA 2026-04-0385-0016
NVA 2026-04-0385-0017

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

We create chemistry

19.0 Changes From Previous Label – Not Applicable

20.0 Market Claims – Not Applicable

Appendix – State Specific Labels

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.

Additional Illinois-specific restrictions as found on
EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Illinois

Engenia®
Herbicide

This labeling expires February 6, 2028, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg No. 7969-507

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- **Refer to the Engenia® herbicide container label for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions, restrictions, and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia. Read the label affixed to the Engenia container before applying. This labeling and the Engenia container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**
- **In the event that there are any inconsistencies with the directions for use between this and any other labeling for this product, follow the directions for use on this labeling.**

Application Directions

In order to apply **Engenia** in Illinois, the following requirement applies:

Temperature Restriction

A pesticide containing dicamba shall not be applied on soybeans if the air temperature at the field at the time of application is over 85 degrees Fahrenheit or if the National Weather Service's forecasted high temperature for the nearest available location for the day of application exceeds 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Local National Weather Service forecasts are available at https://www.weather.gov.

Cut-off Date Restriction

Application on soybeans of a pesticide containing dicamba shall not be made after June 20 of each year.

Other Requirements

Before applying a pesticide containing dicamba on soybeans, the applicator shall consult the FieldWatch sensitive crop registry (https://www.fieldwatch.com) and comply with all associated record keeping and label requirements.

Application on soybeans of a pesticide containing dicamba shall not be made if the wind is blowing toward:

1) Any Illinois Nature Preserves Commission site that is adjacent to the field of application; or
2) An adjacent residential area.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

The user must check **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Record Keeping Requirement: Maintain a copy of the product label and any labeling that supplements the product label.

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20260123d.**NVA 2026-04-0385-0013**

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

We create chemistry

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.

Additional Indiana-specific restrictions as found on **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels**

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Indiana

Engenia®

Herbicide

This labeling expires February 6, 2028, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg No. 7969-507

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- **Refer to the Engenia® herbicide container label for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions, restrictions, and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia. Read the label affixed to the Engenia container before applying. This labeling and the Engenia container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**
- **In the event that there are any inconsistencies with the directions for use between this and any other labeling for this product, follow the directions for use on this labeling.**

Application Directions

In order to apply **Engenia** in Indiana, the following requirement applies:

- In DT cotton **DO NOT** apply after June 12.
- In DT soybeans **DO NOT** apply after June 12.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

The user must check **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Record Keeping Requirement: Maintain a copy of the product label and any labeling that supplements the product label.

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20260123c.**NVA 2026-04-0385-0014**

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

BASF
We create chemistry

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.

Additional Iowa-specific restrictions as found on
EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Iowa

Engenia®

Herbicide

This labeling expires February 6, 2028, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg No. 7969-507

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- **Refer to the Engenia® herbicide container label for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions, restrictions, and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia. Read the label affixed to the Engenia container before applying. This labeling and the Engenia container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**
- **In the event that there are any inconsistencies with the directions for use between this and any other labeling for this product, follow the directions for use on this labeling.**

Application Directions

In order to apply **Engenia** in Iowa, the following requirement applies:

- In DT cotton **DO NOT** apply after June 12 or first square growth stage whichever comes first.
- In DT soybeans **DO NOT** apply after June 12 or V4 growth stage, whichever comes first.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

The user must check **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Record Keeping Requirement: Maintain a copy of the product label and any labeling that supplements the product label.

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20260123c.**NVA 2026-04-0385-0015**

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

BASF
We create chemistry

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.

Additional Minnesota-specific restrictions as found on **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels**

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Minnesota

Engenia®

Herbicide

This labeling expires February 6, 2028, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg No. 7969-507

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- **Refer to the Engenia® herbicide container label for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions, restrictions, and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia. Read the label affixed to the Engenia container before applying. This labeling and the Engenia container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**
- **In the event that there are any inconsistencies with the directions for use between this and any other labeling for this product, follow the directions for use on this labeling.**

Application Directions

In order to apply **Engenia** in Minnesota, the following requirements apply:

- **DO NOT** apply south of interstate 94 after June 12.
- **DO NOT** apply north of interstate 94 after June 30.
- **Statewide Restriction: DO NOT** apply if the air temperature of the field at the time of application is over 85 degrees Fahrenheit or if the National Weather Service's forecasted high temperature for the nearest available location for the day exceeds 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Forecasted temperature must be recorded at the start of the application.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

The user must check **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Record Keeping Requirement: Maintain a copy of the product label and any labeling that supplements the product label.

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20260123c.**NVA 2026-04-0385-0016**

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

BASF
We create chemistry

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.

Additional South Dakota-specific restrictions as found on **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels**

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of South Dakota

Engenia®

Herbicide

This labeling expires February 6, 2028, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

EPA Reg No. 7969-507

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- **Refer to the Engenia® herbicide container label for complete Directions For Use and all applicable restrictions and precautions. Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions, restrictions, and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia. Read the label affixed to the Engenia container before applying. This labeling and the Engenia container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**
- **In the event that there are any inconsistencies with the directions for use between this and any other labeling for this product, follow the directions for use on this labeling.**

Application Directions

In order to apply **Engenia** in South Dakota, the following requirement applies:

- **DO NOT** apply after June 30.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

The user must check **EngeniaHerbicide.com/labels** no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

Record Keeping Requirement: Maintain a copy of the product label and any labeling that supplements the product label.

Engenia *is a registered trademark of BASF.*

© 2026 BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
All rights reserved.

007969-00507.20260123c.**NVA 2026-04-0385-0017**

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

BASF
We create chemistry