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:
100-1753	2/6/26

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

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:

- Basic CSF dated 5/29/2024

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

1. 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 Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC (Syngenta) 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, Syngenta must submit an amendment application incorporating any required changes, including amended labels. Alternatively, Syngenta may respond by submitting a request for voluntary cancellation of this product. If SYNGENTA fails to comply with this term, Syngenta 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

2. Syngenta 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

3. The Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology (Tavium) 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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.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 Syngenta's list of qualified VRA products on their website, Syngenta 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.

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

5. Because the Tavium registration requires the use of a qualified VRA with every application, Syngenta 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, Syngenta will:
      i. Project and monitor distribution of Tavium 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 Tavium 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 Tavium will be applied, before any applicator would apply Tavium. Access to qualified VRAs will either be through the same retail outlets as Tavium, or if necessary, in particular locations, available from other readily accessible sources. Syngenta 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 Tavium application. Work with State and Tribal authorities to ensure that appropriate training occurs before any application of Tavium is made.

d. Registrant Recordkeeping: Syngenta will keep records appropriate to document its compliance with its qualified VRAs quantity commitments. Syngenta will make records available to EPA upon request.

Education, Training, and Outreach

6. Syngenta must maintain a website at www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.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 Syngenta and EPA
   f. Training materials (as described in Appendix A, section B)
   g. Syngenta's Resistance Management Plan
   h. List of qualified VRAs and corresponding required use rates
   i. Instructions on how to report a VRA shortage to Syngenta

7. Syngenta 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. Syngenta'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 Syngenta or its representative.
n. Syngenta must transmit the BMPs to all applicators of Tavium. 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. Syngenta must provide at least one written communication regarding herbicide resistance management each year, directed to applicators of Tavium for use over-the-top on dicamba tolerant soybean or dicamba-tolerant cotton.
12. All Syngenta 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. Syngenta must provide a copy of all Tavium 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 Syngenta, EPA and Syngenta will meet to discuss possible modifications to the educational program as needed.
14. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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 Tavium without sharing that information with buyers.

16. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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 Syngenta or finding in an analysis conducted by Syngenta 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

[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").

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]

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

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

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.

iv. Development of weeds' resistance to dicamba, or diminished control of weeds by dicamba.

v. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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, Syngenta shall meet with the EPA at EPA's request to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

Renewal

20. If Syngenta decides to renew this registration, Syngenta 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 Syngenta's prior written acceptance of these terms, release of this product for shipment further confirms Syngenta'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

Syngenta 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 Syngenta or its representative of a lack of herbicide efficacy, then Syngenta 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 Syngenta 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, Syngenta 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 Syngenta 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 Syngenta, at Syngenta'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. Syngenta'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 Syngenta or its representative.

2. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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 Syngenta or its representatives.

C. **Annual Reporting**

1. Syngenta 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 Syngenta. 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 Syngenta's determinations as to whether any reported lack of herbicide efficacy was suspected resistance, Syngenta'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, Syngenta 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 Syngenta 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. Syngenta 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, Syngenta 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.

[Master]

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 EPA registration expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

DICAMBA	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**

Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology must only be used on dicamba-tolerant soybean and dicamba-tolerant cotton in the following states, subject to county restriction as noted: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida (excluding Palm Beach County), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (excluding Nassau and Suffolk Counties), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas (excluding use on cotton in Gaines County), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin. This labeling expires on February 6, 2028. Do not use or distribute after February 6, 2028

The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com 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.

Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

Herbicide

Foliar systemic broadleaf herbicide with residual grass and certain broadleaf weed control for dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybeans

Active Ingredients:	% W/W
Diglycolamine salt of dicamba*:	17.7%
S-metolachlor**:	24.0%
Other Ingredients:	58.3%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 104040-79-1
**CAS No. 87392-12-9

ACCEPTED
02/06/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

Tavium® Plus VaporGrip Technology is a capsule suspension (CS) formulation containing 1.12 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent (ae) and 2.26 pounds of *S*-metolachlor per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS.

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 additional precautionary statements and directions for use [on label] [inside booklet].

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753
EPA Est.

_____
Net Contents

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina, 27419-8300

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 by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**	

Label Highlights
Labeled Crops: Dicamba-tolerant soybean, dicamba-tolerant cotton **Formulation Type:** capsule suspension (CS) **Restricted Use Pesticide:** Yes **Rain-Free Period**: **DO NOT** apply during rain. Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence application may reduce effectiveness. **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) or if NOAA/National Weather Service predicts 50% chance or greater of 1 or more inches of rainfall to occur within 48 hours following application. **Restricted Entry Interval (REI):** 24 hours **Endangered Species Act:** See **Section 6.0** **Sale, use, and distribution of this product:** Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida (excluding Palm Beach County), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (excluding Nassau and Suffolk Counties), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas (excluding use on cotton in Gaines County), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin. **EPA Registration #:** 100-XXXX

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – Sections 1-4

1.0 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.0 User Safety Requirements

2.1 Handler Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, certified applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

2.2 Statement for Contaminated PPE

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

2.3 Engineering controls

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 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands 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 1-800-888-8372.

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 when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
3.2 Groundwater Advisory	Dicamba and S-metolachlor are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow.
3.3 Surface Water Advisory	**DO NOT** apply if soil is saturated with water or when rainfall that may exceed soil field capacity is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Under some conditions, dicamba has the potential for runoff several days and s-metolachlor for several months 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. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of dicamba and S-metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.
3.4 Non-Target Organism Advisory	This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.
3.5 Mixing and Loading Restrictions	Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment. • This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and

	reservoirs, wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. • Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling, or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad that meets the following specifications. Containment capacities described below must be maintained at all times. o The pad must be constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. o The pad must be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or washwater, and rain water that may fall on the pad. o Surface water must not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained and sloped. o An unroofed pad must contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. o A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad, must have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
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.
3.7 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 or Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – Sections 5-16

5.0 Use Restrictions

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Use and purchase of this product is restricted to certified applicators only. This product is 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 a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

Use Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology only in accordance with specifications on this label, or in separately EPA-approved labeling instructions for this product.

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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

5.1 Agricultural Use Requirements

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains

requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology is a foliar systemic broadleaf herbicide with residual control of grass and certain broadleaf weeds in:

- dicamba-tolerant cotton (preplant, at-planting, preemergence, postemergence (In-crop) application)
- dicamba-tolerant soybeans (preplant, at-planting, preemergence, postemergence (In-crop) application)

This product needs a minimum of ½ inch of either rainfall or irrigation following application to activate residual weed control. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 10 days after application, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence application may reduce effectiveness.

Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology requires actively growing green plant tissue to function fully for postemergence weed control. Application of this product to drought-stressed weeds or weeds with little green foliage (i.e., mowed, cut, or hailed on weeds); weeds covered with dust; weeds damaged by insects or diseases may result in reduced weed control.

Additional state restrictions and requirements may apply. The user must comply with any additional state requirements and restrictions. The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com 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.

7.2 Active Ingredient Conversion

Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology	**Active Ingredient Equivalent**	
(pt/A)	**Dicamba (lb ae/A)**	***S*-Metolachlor (lb ai/A)**
3.53	0.5	1.0
7.06	1.0	2.0

7.3 Crops/Use Sites

Crops/Use Sites
Dicamba Tolerant Cotton
Dicamba Tolerant Soybean

7.4 Application Requirements Overview

- Read and follow all applicable restrictions, precautions, and directions on the container label and booklet and at www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com. For product questions or inquiries and/or to report any nonperformance of this product against any labeled weed species, call 1-866-Syngent (1-866-796-4368)
- Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each crop table.
- **The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com 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.**
- **Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology must only be used for the uses specified on this label and only in the following states:** Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida (excluding Palm Beach County), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (excluding Nassau & Suffolk Counties), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas (excluding use on cotton in Gaines County), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

- This product must only be used in the states listed above and is subject to area specific restrictions as required by http://www.epa.gov/espp/ that must be consulted prior to making an application in dicamba-tolerant cotton or dicamba-tolerant soybeans.

7.4.1 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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and VRA application rates

7.4.2 **Mandatory Training:** Prior to applying in any calendar year, the certified 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 certified applicator intends to apply this product, the certified applicator must complete that training before applying this product. Otherwise, the certified 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.

7.4.3 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 certified applicator
3. Product name

4. EPA registration number

5. Total amount applied of this product

6. Application month, day, and year

7. *Start and Finish Times:* the time the applicator begins and the time the certified applicator completes applications of this product.

8. Location of the application If temperatures are forecasted to be 85-<95˚F on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, record the location and the percentage of treated dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean fields managed by grower in the county. Record 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 certified applicator completed dicamba-specific training described in this section

12. *Application Timing:* whether the certified 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 Crops, and Residential Awareness*: Document/record that the applicator checked an applicable sensitive crop/specialty crop registry; and document that the applicator surveyed all adjacent fields for any sensitive areas, sensitive crops, or residential areas surrounding the field prior to application. At a minimum, records must include the date the applicator consulted the sensitive crop registry/specialty crop registry and the date the applicator surveyed for sensitive crops 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:* Record of the required downwind buffer distance (240 ft) determination and any areas included within the buffer distance determination. If the buffer distance was reduced, record what qualifying practices supported that reduction.

17. *Spray System Cleanout:* Document that the applicator complied with the section of this label titled: “Spray System Equipment Clean-out”. At a minimum, records must include 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. Include EPA registration numbers in the case of any pesticides.

19. *Required Tank Mix pH Buffering Volatility Reducing Agent:* list the VRA and use rate that was tank mixed with this herbicide.

20. *Required Tank Mix Drift Reducing Agent:* list 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 how the required total of runoff/erosion mitigation points were achieved. The creation and keeping of these records counts as one point towards 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.

7.5 Rate and Timing

Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton:

This product may be applied Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, and Postemergence: A maximum of two applications of 3.53 pt/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba and 1.0 lb S-metolachlor) per acre may be made through 6-leaf. DO NOT apply more than 0.5 lb a.e. dicamba and 1.0 lb S-metolachlor per acre per application. DO NOT exceed 1 lb a.e. dicamba and 2.48 lb S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing and S-metolachlor containing products.

Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean:

This product may be applied Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, and Postemergence: A maximum of two applications of 3.53 pt/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba dicamba and 1.0 lb S-metolachlor) per acre may be made through V4. DO NOT apply more than 0.5 lb a.e. dicamba and 1.0 lb S-metolachlor per acre per application. DO NOT harvest or feed soybean forage or hay following a postemergence application. DO NOT exceed 1 lb a.e. dicamba and 2.48 lb S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year from all combined dicamba-containing and S-metolachlor 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.

7.6 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 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.

7.7 Environmental Conditions

Wind speed: Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is between 3-10 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.

7.8 Downwind Requirements

Sensitive plants downwind: **DO NOT** apply if sensitive plants, as defined in Section 9.0 Spray Drift Buffer, 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.

Downwind buffer: After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the certified 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 9.2 may be used to reduce the size of the buffer. See Section 9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance for more information.

7.9 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 and Erosion Mitigations.

7.10 Restrictions for All Uses

- **DO NOT** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York or in Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington
- **DO NOT** use in nurseries, turf, or landscape plantings.
- Application by air is prohibited. Apply only using ground equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Maximum single application rate: 3.53 pt/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A)
- Maximum yearly application rate: 7.06 pt/A/year (equivalent to 1 lb dicamba ae/A and 2.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A)
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 pound dicamba ae/acre/year from all dicamba applications if more than one dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year.
- **DO NOT** tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.

- **DO NOT** apply this product at ground speed greater than 15 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in less than 15 gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy when applying this product.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when the wind speeds are less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply this product until at least one hour after sunrise and no later than two hours before sunset.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed to livestock, or harvest for food, any cover crop planted following an Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology treated crop.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if rainfall that could exceed soil field capacity and result in soil runoff is expected in the next 48 hours.
- **DO NOT** apply to powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, you must ensure that the soil surface is first settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to application.
- **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- 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 this product if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area.

7.11 Crop Rotations

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology. Exclude counting days from application when the ground is frozen.

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Dicamba-tolerant cotton Dicamba-tolerant soybeans Corn (field, pop, seed, sweet)*	0 days
Non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans	28 days following a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation
Non-dicamba-tolerant cotton	42 days following a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation
Barley Oats Rye Wheat	4 ½ months
Alfalfa Bean Beet	6 months

Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Garlic Lentil Onion Pea Peanut Pepper Potato Pumpkin Radish Sorghum Sunflower Sugar beet Sweet potato Tomato	
Clover (seeded)	9 months
Buckwheat Rice Tobacco	In the next spring following treatment
All other crops not listed above	12 months

* User precaution for corn plantback: Application of this product to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter under cool, wet conditions may result in transient crop injury.

7.12 Weed Resistance and Integrated Programs

DICAMBA	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**

For resistance management, please note that Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology contains both a Group 4/(dicamba) and a Group 15/(*S*-metolachlor) herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 and/or Group 15 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Premixes are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product. If resistant biotypes have been reported, use the full labeled rate of this product, apply at the labeled timing, and tank-mix with an additional different mode of action product so there are multiple effective modes of application for each suspected resistant weed. To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Principles of Herbicide Resistant Weed Management

Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices**.**

Scout and know your field

- Know weed species present in the field to be treated through scouting and field history. An understanding of weed biology is useful in designing a resistance management strategy. Ensure the weed management program will control all weeds present.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to determine species present and growth stage. Always apply this herbicide at the full labeled rate and correct timing for the weeds present in the field.

Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity

- Use diversified management tactics such as cover crops, mechanical weed control, harvest weed seed control, and crop rotation as appropriate. 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.

Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean

- Use good agronomic practices that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields utilizing tillage or an effective burndown herbicide for control of emerged weeds.
- Sanitize farm equipment to avoid spreading seed or vegetative propagules prior to leaving fields.

Difficult to control weeds

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be planted in rotation with crops that allow the use of herbicides with an alternative mode of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications, such as a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide followed by one or more postemergence herbicide applications. Utilize herbicides containing different modes of action effective on the target weeds in sequential applications.

DO NOT overuse the technology

- **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mode of action in a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action which provides overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.

Scout and inspect fields following application

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

- Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

For further information or to report suspected resistance your Syngenta retailer, Syngenta representative, or call 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368).

- 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 planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- **Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest**
- **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival.

7.13 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: Applications with Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology alone or in tank mixtures are permitted with ground equipment only. This product may be applied using broadcast or hooded broadcast applications for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds	
8.G.1 Method of Application	Ground Application – Broadcast, Hooded In-Row or Layby Sprayer
8.G.2 Boom height above target	Do not exceed 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy
8.G.3 Droplet size	Apply this product with nozzles calibrated to apply coarse or coarser droplets only.
8.G.4 Water volume	Broadcast: Apply in 15 gallons of water per acre For In-Row or Layby Application: determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula: $\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{rate per treated acre}$ $\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast volume per acre} = \text{spray volume per treated acre}$
8.G.5 Wind speed	Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is between 3-10 mph. **DO NOT** apply if wind speed is below 3 mph or above 10 mph.
8.G.6 Sprayer speed	**DO NOT** exceed a ground speed of 15 miles per hour.
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.

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** apply this product during a temperature inversion. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. 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. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog; or 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. The inversion will typically dissipate with increased winds (above 3 miles per hour) or at sunrise when the surface air begins to warm (generally 3°F from morning low).
8.G.9 Activating rainfall	This product needs a minimum of ½ inch of either rainfall or irrigation following application to activate residual weed control. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 10 days after application, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.
8.G.10 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. 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 table in Section 9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions below. More information and definitions of the qualifying practices can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measuredescriptions. After determining your total % 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.11 Buffer distance to well or sink hole	**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 and melons including 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 crops, 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

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, Table 9.2 below, 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 % 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

Options*	Qualifying Practice	Reduction in Buffer Distance**
Small field size/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 >5 acres to 10 acres	15%
Downwind Drift Buffer	Basic windbreak/hedgerow/artificial screen	50%
	Advanced windbreak/hedgerow/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 ≥ 1ft, 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 Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 24 inches 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).
- **DO NOT** apply during 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 timeframe. See Sections **8.G.8** for more information on temperature inversions.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind speed is less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph. 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 when weather conditions may cause drift to nontarget areas.
- 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. 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 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. Refer to section 9.0 for list of sensitive plants in agricultural and/or residential settings.

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.

Certified 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 CERTIFIED APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
- BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering these factors when making a decision.

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 drift potential, 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 colume and droplet size.
    - Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce spray drift.

Boom Height

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

Hooded (or Shielded) Sprayer

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded 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 direction of 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 (e.g., aerial equipment).
    - 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 stripes 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 Mitigation

10. Runoff/Erosion Mitigations

DO NOT apply during rain.

Avoid making applications when rainfall is expected before the product has sufficient time to dry (minimum 4 hours).

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).

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 (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	Max. Seasonal Allowed Rate	Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Points Needed	
		Nationally	Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA)
Soybean Cotton	7.06 pt/A/year	3	6

11.0 Mandatory Volatility Mitigations

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

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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.

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 on-line at: www.weather.gov
- In addition, the certified 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 certified 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 <85F 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.

Maximum Forcasted Air Temperature*	Rates of Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology + Required Adjuvants** + Additional Mitigation
<85°F	0.5 lb dicamba + VRA + DRA
≥85°F to < 95°F	0.5 lb dicamba + VRA + DRA **PLUS: DO NOT** treat more than 50% of DT cotton and DT soybean acres managed by grower within the county***
≥95°F	No application 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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com 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

12.1 Dicamba-tolerant Cotton

12.1 Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton			
Rate (pt/A)	**Application Timing**	**Target Weeds**	**Use Directions**
3.53	**Burndown/Preplant Application:** Apply prior to planting crop. **At-Planting and Preemergence Application** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.1**	Use only in: AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN (excluding Wilson County), TX (excluding Gaines County) and the Boot Heel of MO. For emerged broadleaf weeds apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height.
	Postemergence (In-crop) Application Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant cotton through 6-leaf cotton, **unless additional state specific use restrictions are specified**.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.2**	For use only in States specified in **Section 7.4**. This product must not be used in a county that has been explicitly prohibited on this label. Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray to small broadleaf weeds that are less than 4 inches in height. If at least ½ inch of rainfall does not occur within 10 days after application, cultivate shallowly. Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil, and hinder weed control. Use higher spray volumes (greater than 15 gallons per acre) under these conditions. For grass weed control, apply before grass weeds emerge or after clean cultivation.

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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of 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** apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology with ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS.

Precautions

- For preplant application, to the extent possible, avoid moving treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.
- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur. Injury will be more severe in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.

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	Fall Application Allowed
3.53 pt/A	3.53 pt/A	7.06 pt/A/year	7.06 pt/A/year	2	7 days	No

Maximum Application Per Year

1) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 7.06 pt/A/year (equivalent to 1 lb dicamba ae/A and 2.0 lb S-metolachlor/A)
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products on coarse-textured soils.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products on medium- or fine-textured soils.
   c. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ae/A/year from all combined dicamba-containing products.

Last Application Growth Stage

Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant cotton through 6-leaf cotton, **unless additional state specific use restrictions are specified**.

Geographic Restrictions

DO NOT use in Gaines County, TX; Wilson County, TN; or Palm Beach County, FL, or Nassau and Suffolk Counties, NY. Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.

Soil Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application on coarse-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils.
- **DO NOT** use on Taloka silt loam.

State-Specific Restrictions

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

Additional Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply less than 3.53 pt of this product/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A).
- **DO NOT** make more than one preplant or at-planting or preemergence application, and/or one postemergence (In-crop) application on medium-or fine-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** use where water is likely to "pond" over the bed.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-dicamba-tolerant cotton.
- **DO NOT** incorporate Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology if applied prior to planting, or crop injury may result.

• **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 100 days
Grazing Restrictions
DO NOT graze or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.

12.2 Dicamba-tolerant Soybean

12.2 Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean			
Rate (pt/A)	**Application Timing**	**Target Weeds**	**Use Directions**
3.53	**Preplant Application:** Apply prior to planting crop. **At-Planting and Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.1**	For use only in States specified in **Section 7.4**. This product must not be used in a county that has been explicitly prohibited on this label. For emerged broadleaf weeds, apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height.
	Postemergence (In-crop) Application Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant soybeans through V4 soybeans **unless additional state specific soybean use restrictions are specified**.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.2**	**<u>For Postemergence Applications:</u>** For emerged broadleaf weeds, apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height. For grass weed control, apply before grass weeds emerge. Dicamba-tolerant soybeans may exhibit leaf drooping following postemergence application. This response is transient and the soybeans will fully recover.

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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of 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** apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology with ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS.

Precautions:

- For preplant application, to the extent possible, avoid moving treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Preemergence Maximum Rate	Postemergence Maximum Rate	Seasonal Maximum Rate	Yearly Maximum Rate	Maximum Number of Applications	Minimum Application Interval	Fall Application Allowed
3.53 pt/A	3.53 pt/A	7.06 pt/A/year	7.06 pt/A/year	2	7 days	No

Maximum Application Per Year

2) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 7.06 pt/A/year (equivalent to 1 lb dicamba ae/A and 2.0 lb S-metolachlor/A)
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products on coarse-textured soils.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products on medium- or fine-textured soils.
   c. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ae/A/year from all combined dicamba-containing products.

Last Application Growth Stage

Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant soybeans through V4 soybeans, unless additional state specific use restrictions are specified.

Geographic Restrictions

DO NOT use in Gaines County, TX; Wilson County, TN; or Palm Beach County, FL, or Nassau and Suffolk Counties, NY. Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.

Soil Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application on coarse-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils.
- **DO NOT** use on Taloka silt loam.

State-Specific Restrictions

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

Additional Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply less than 3.53 pt of this product/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A).
- **DO NOT** make more than one preplant or at-planting or preemergence application, and/or one postemergence (In-crop) application on medium-or fine-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** use where water is likely to "pond" over the bed.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-dicamba-tolerant soybean.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days

Grazing Restrictions

- **DO NOT** feed treated forage or hay to livestock for 30 days following a preplant, at-planting, or preemergence application.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock following a postemergence application.

13.0 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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.

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

Adjuvant	Rate	Additional Information
13.1 **Activator Adjuvants**		
Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS)	Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal) of the finished spray volume.	
Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)	Use a nonphytotoxic COC containing 15–20% approved emulsifier at 0.5–1.0% v/v (2-4 qt/100 gal) of the finished spray volume.	Not Advised for use with postemergence applications
Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)	Use a nonphytotoxic MSO containing 15–20% approved emulsifier at 0.5–1.0% v/v (2-4 qt/100 gal) of the finished spray volume.	Not Advised for use with postemergence applications
13.2 **Nitrogen Source**		
Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)	**DO NOT** apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology with ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS	

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.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.

14.1 Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

- For 15 gallons per acre spray volume, use 2.5 cups (591.5 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order section below using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
- Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- 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, then do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

14.2 Mixing Order

Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

1. Ensure application and mixing equipment are clean and in proper working order.
2. Water - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
3. Agitation - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
4. Drift Reducing Adjuvants (DRA).
5. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
6. 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.
7. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
8. Water-soluble products.
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
10. Water-soluble additives (when applicable).
11. Add remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application

15.0 Equipment Cleanup / Sprayer Cleanout

As part of the Restricted Use Product requirements, applicators must document that they have complied with the Sprayer Clean-out section of this label.

Severe crop injury may occur if any of this product remains in the spray system equipment following an application and the equipment is subsequently used for application to sensitive crops. After using this product, clean all mixing and spray equipment (including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles) with a strong detergent based sprayer cleaner. The rinsate must be disposed in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

Inadvertent contamination can also occur in equipment used for bulk product handling and mixing prior to use in the spray system. Care should be taken to reduce contamination not only in the spray system but in any equipment used to transfer or deliver product. For example, bulk handling and mixing equipment containing this product should be segregated when possible to reduce potential for cross-contamination. Consider using block and check valves to avoid backflow during transfer. Piping should be reviewed to ensure there not potential for product build-up. Dedicated nurse trucks and tender equipment should be used when possible.

To avoid subsequent injury to other crops, thoroughly clean mixing and application equipment immediately after spraying using the triple rinse procedures below:

1. **DO NOT** clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources.
2. Drain and flush tank walls, boom and all hoses with clean water.
3. Prepare a cleaning solution with a detergent or a commercial sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the product's use directions.
4. Be sure to wash all internal parts of the tank, including the inside top surface with the cleaning solution. 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.
5. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.
6. Repeat steps 3-5 for two additional times.
7. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers, and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Drain lines, filters and sump.
9. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
10. Clean and wash off the outside of the entire sprayer and boom.
11. Dispose of all rinsate according to local, state and federal regulations.

16.0 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

16.1 Weeds Controlled by Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology Applied Prior to Weed Emergence

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

16.2 Weeds Controlled by Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology Applied Postemergence to Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus* spp.
Carpetweed	*Mullugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annus*
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Knotweed, prostate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea.*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Morninglglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus*, *blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hyrbidus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus, albus*
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*
Smartweed (lady's thumb)	*Polygonum persicaria*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*

17.0 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.

17.1 Container Type

Not Applicable

17.2 Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

17.3 Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

17.4 Container Handling

17.4.1 Less than or equal to 5 gallons

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

17.4.2 Greater than 5 gallons

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER

18.0 Conditions of Sale

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. 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 manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold Syngenta and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

19.0 Changes from Previous Label

Not Applicable.

20.0 Market Claims

Not Applicable.

21.0 Appendix – State Labeling

21.1 State Additional Labeling

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

DICAMBA	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

Active Ingredients:

Diglycolamine salt of dicamba*:	17.7%
S-metolachlor**:	24.0%
Other Ingredients:	58.3%
Total:	100.0%

*CAS No. 104040-79-1
**CAS No. 87392-12-9

Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology is a capsule suspension (CS) formulation containing 1.12 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent (ae) and 2.26 pounds of *S*-metolachlor per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with

its labeling.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Users must comply with additional requirements including state restrictions found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com . The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling.

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

21.2 Additional Iowa-specific restrictions

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

These instructions for Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology are only applicable to the state of Iowa

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Additional specific restrictions as found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com

syngenta

Application Directions

In order to apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology in Iowa, the following requirements apply:

Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton:
- DO NOT apply after June 12 or 1st square, whichever comes first

Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean:
- DO NOT apply after June 12 or V4, whichever comes first.

21.3 Additional Minnesota-specific restrictions

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

These instructions for Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology are only applicable to the state of Minnesota

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Additional specific restrictions as found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com

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Application Directions

In order to apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology 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 of 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 application.

21.4 Additional Illinois-specific restrictions

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

These instructions for Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology are only applicable to the state of Illinois

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Additional specific restrictions as found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com

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Application Directions

In order to apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology in Illinois, the following requirements apply:

1) 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.

2) Cut-off Date Restriction
Application on soybeans of a pesticide containing dicamba shall not be made after June 20 of each year.

3) 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 recordkeeping and label requirements.

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

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

21.5 Additional Indiana-specific restrictions

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

These instructions for Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology are only applicable to the state of Indiana

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Additional specific restrictions as found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com

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Application Directions

In order to apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology in Indiana, the following requirements apply:

Dicamba-tolerant Cotton:
- **DO NOT** apply after June 12th

Dicamba-tolerant Soybean:
- **DO NOT** apply after June 12th

21.6 Additional South Dakota-specific restrictions

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.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

This labeling expires 02/06/2028. DO NOT use or distribute this product after 02/06/2028.

These instructions for Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology are only applicable to the state of South Dakota

Primary Brand Name:
Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

See additional precautionary statements, restrictions, and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology as permitted according to this labeling, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Additional specific restrictions as found on www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com

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Application Directions

In order to apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip® Technology in South Dakota, the following requirements apply:

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