NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

X  Registration

Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name of Pesticide Product:

Engenia Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Dr. Jeffrey Birk
BASF
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3258

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.

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.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12/20/2016
2. Be aware that proposed data requirements have been identified in a Preliminary Work Plan under Docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0223-0010 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). For more information on these proposed data requirements, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division.

3. This registration will automatically expire on 12/20/2018.

4. You must maintain a website at [http://www.engeniatankmix.com](http://www.engeniatankmix.com). That website will include a list of products that have been tested pursuant to Appendix A and found, based upon such testing, not to adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide. The website will identify a testing protocol, consistent with Appendix A, that is appropriate for determining whether the tested product will adversely affect the drift properties of Engenia Herbicide. The website will state that any person seeking to have a product added to the list must perform a study either pursuant to the testing protocol identified on the website or another protocol that has been approved for the particular purpose by EPA, and must submit the test data and results, along with a certification that the studies were performed either pursuant to the testing protocols identified on the website or pursuant to another protocol(s) approved by EPA and that the results of the testing support adding the product to the list of products tested and found not to adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide to EPA. EPA will notify you when the Agency determines that a product has been certified to be appropriately added to the list, and you will add appropriately certified products to the list no more than 90 days after you receive such notice from EPA. Testing of Tank-Mix Products must be conducted in compliance with procedures as stated forth in Appendix A.

5. All test data relating to the impact of tank-mixing any product with Engenia Herbicide on drift properties of Engenia Herbicide generated by you or somebody working for you must be submitted to EPA, along with a certification indicating whether the study was performed either pursuant to the testing protocols identified on the website or pursuant to other protocols approved by EPA and whether the results of the testing support adding the product to the list of products tested and found not to adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide, at the following address: Chief of Environmental Risk Branch 1, Environmental Fate and Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs. If the certification states that the study was performed either pursuant to the testing protocol identified on the website or pursuant to another protocol approved by EPA, and the results of the testing support adding the product to the list of products tested and found not to adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide, you may add the product to the list.

6. The prohibition of using products in a tank-mix with Engenia Herbicide unless the product used is contained on the list at [http://www.engeniatankmix.com](http://www.engeniatankmix.com), and the identification of the website address, shall be included in educational and information materials developed for Engenia Herbicide, including the materials identified in Appendix D, Section B(I).
7. You must develop and follow an Herbicide Resistance Management Plan (HRM) as laid out in Appendix D regarding grower agreements, field detection and remediation, education, evaluation, reporting, and best management practices (BMPs).

8. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

   - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 7969-345.”

9. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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) list 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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

   - Basic CSF dated 08/24/2015
   - Alternate CSF 1 dated 08/24/2015

If you have any questions, please contact Grant Rowland by phone at 703-347-0254, or via email at Rowland.grant@epa.gov.

Enclosure
APPENDIX A

Testing of Tank Mix Products for Spray Drift Properties

Products proposed for tank-mixing with may be added to the list of products that will not adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide contained on the web site if a study is performed under the testing conditions set forth below; the test information is reported as set forth below; and the results are interpreted as set forth below and the interpretation supports adding the tested product to the list of products that will not adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide:

Testing Conditions

Spray chamber test using conditions described in ASTM E-2798-11; or Wind Tunnel test using conditions described in EPA Final Generic Verification Protocol for Testing Pesticide Application Spray Drift Reduction Technologies for Row and Field Crops (September 2013)

Testing Media: Engenia Herbicide + Engenia Herbicide Proposed Tank Mix Product

Test Nozzle: Tee Jet® TTI 11004 at 63 psi

Number of Replicates: 3 for each tested medium

Reporting

Validation information as summarized in Appendix B

Full droplet spectrum to be reported for each replicate of each tested medium

Perform AGDISP (8.26) modeling run for each replicate droplet spectrum for each tested medium (AGDISP input parameters described in Appendix C)

Establish 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) spray drift deposition estimates from AGDISP run on each replicate for each tested medium

Establish mean and standard deviation of 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) deposition for the 3 replicates of each tested medium

One-tail (upper bound) t-test (p=Q.1) to determine if proposed tank-mix product is above Engenia Herbicide 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) spray drift deposition
Interpretation of Results

If mean 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) deposition for proposed tank-mix product is not statistically greater than mean 110 foot deposition for Engenia Herbicide, proposed tank-mix product can be added to the list of products that will not adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide contained on the web site. If mean 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) deposition for proposed tank-mix product is statistically greater than mean 110 foot (0.5 lb ae/A rate) or 220 foot (1.0 lb ae/A rate) deposition for Engenia Herbicide, proposed tank-mix product cannot be added to the list of products that will not adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide contained on the web site.

Results from other testing protocols will be acceptable for adding products to the list of products that will not adversely affect the spray drift properties of Engenia Herbicide provided that EPA has determined in writing that such other protocol is appropriate for such purpose.
APPENDIX B

Validation Criteria

a. Detailed information of instrument setting and measurements
   - The distance from the nozzle tips to the laser settings
   - Measurements of airspeed and flow rate of liquid

b. Detailed information of test substances
   - Volume composition and density of Engenia Herbicide formulation and tank mixes

c. Summary of the entire spray output distribution for each nozzle/tank mixes with statistical analysis of replicates.

d. Graphical outputs of Sympatec Helos laser diffraction particle size analyzer FOR individual spectrum Report of DvO.1 (SD), DvO.5 (SD), and DV0.9 (SD) as well as mean % fines of (< 141 pm SD)
## APPENDIX C
AGDISP Input Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application Method Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nozzle Type</td>
<td>Flat fan (Default)</td>
<td>The direct use of the DSD overrides the use of “nozzle type”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom Pressure</td>
<td>63 psi</td>
<td>If nozzles/tank mixes were tested at 63 psi. It has to be consistent with tank mix as well as Engenia Herbicide for both TeeJet® and AIXR nozzles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release Height</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray Lines</td>
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<td>Nozzles</td>
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<td>Standard boom setup</td>
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<td>DSD</td>
<td>From wind tunnel results, imported in library</td>
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<td>Atmospheric stability</td>
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<td><strong>Swath Section</strong></td>
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<td>Swath width</td>
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<td>Standard boom</td>
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<td>Swath displacement</td>
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<td>Worst-case</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spray Material Section</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spray volume rate</td>
<td>10 gal/A</td>
<td>From label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile/nonvolatile fraction</td>
<td>Engenia (60.8% BAPMA salt of Dicamba)</td>
<td>To calculate volatile/nonvolatile fraction in the tank mix for the model input, provide detailed information of the tested formulations and tank mixes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

BASF must:

A. Field Detection and Remediation Components:

1. Develop and implement an education program for growers, as set forth under the “Educational / Informational Component,” below, that identifies appropriate best management practices (BMPs), as set forth under the “Best Management Practices (BMPs) Component,” below, to avoid and control weed resistance, and that conveys to growers the importance of complying with BMPs. Such BMPs shall include that fields must be scouted after application to confirm herbicide effectiveness, and that users should report any incidence of lack of efficacy of this product against a particular weed species to BASF or a BASF representative.

2. If any grower informs you of a lack of herbicide efficacy, then you or your representative must make an effort to evaluate the field for “likely resistance” to Engenia herbicide for each specific species for which lack of herbicide efficacy is reported by applying the criteria set forth in Norsworthy, et al., “Reducing the Risks of Herbicide Resistance: Best Management Practices and Recommendations,” Weed Science 2012 Special Issue:31–62 (hereinafter “Norsworthy criteria”)\(^1\) in each specific state until resistance to dicamba is confirmed for a specific weed species in that state using acceptable scientific methods. However, for each grower, you must continue to provide stewardship about resistance management throughout their use of this product. If resistance to dicamba is confirmed in a specific state for a specific weed species, then BASF must immediately report such confirmation to EPA and need no longer investigate reports of lack of herbicide efficacy regarding that specific species in that specific state, but BASF must continue to make an effort to help address of lack of herbicide efficacy regarding any other weed species in any such state;

3. Keep records of all field evaluations for “likely resistance” for a period of 3 years, and make such copies available to EPA upon request; and

4. If one or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met, then for a weed species not already confirmed to be resistant to dicamba in that specific state, BASF will:

   a. Provide the grower with specific information and recommendations to control and contain likely resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate. If requested by the grower, BASF or their agent will become actively involved in implementation of weed control measures;

\(^1\) The Norsworthy “likely herbicide resistance” criteria are: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; or (2) a spreading patch of uncontrolled plants of a particular weed species; or (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. The identification of any of these criteria in the field indicates that “likely herbicide resistance” is present.
b. Request, at the time of the initial determination that one or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met and prior to any application of alternative control practices, that the grower provide you with access to the relevant field(s) to collect specimens of the likely resistant weeds (potted specimens or seeds) for further evaluation in the greenhouse or laboratory, and so collect such specimens if possible (or, alternatively, request that the grower provide such specimens to you, at your expense);

c. Commence greenhouse or laboratory studies to confirm resistance as soon as practicable following sample collection;

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; and

e. If the additional weed control measures were not successful in controlling the likely resistant weeds, then:

i. Work with the grower to determine the reason(s) why the additional control measures were not successful;

ii. Report annually the inability to control the likely resistant weeds to relevant stakeholders; and

iii. Offer to further assist the grower in controlling and containing the likely resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate.

B. Educational / Informational Component:

1. Develop and implement an education program for growers that includes the following elements:

   a. The education program shall identify appropriate best management practices (BMPs), set forth under the “Best Management Practices (BMPs) Component,” below, to avoid and control weed resistance, and shall convey to growers the importance of complying with BMPs;

   b. The education program shall include at least one written communication regarding herbicide resistance management each year, directed to users of Engenia Herbicide herbicide for use over-the-top on dicamba tolerant soybean or cotton; and

   c. You must make the education program available to BASF sales representatives for distribution to growers.

2. Provide to EPA the original education program within three months of the issuance of this registration.

C. Evaluation Component:

1. BASF will annually conduct a survey directed to users of Engenia Herbicide for use over-the-top of dicamba tolerant soybean or cotton. This survey must be based on a statistically representative
sample. The sample size and geographical resolution should be adequate to allow analysis of responses within regions, between regions, and across the United States. This survey shall evaluate, at a minimum, the following:

a. Growers’ adherence to the terms of the Engenia Herbicide Use Directions and Label Restrictions, and

b. Whether growers have encountered any perceived issue with non-performance or lack of efficacy of Engenia Herbicide and, if so, how growers have responded.

2. Utilize the results from the survey described in paragraph 1 of this section to annually review, and modify as appropriate for the upcoming growing season, the following:

a. Efforts aimed at achieving adoption of BMP’s;

b. Responses to incidents of likely resistance and confirmed resistance; and

c. The education program. At the initiative of either EPA or BASF, EPA and BASF shall consult about possible modifications of the education program.

D. Reporting Component:

1. Submit annual reports to EPA by January 15 of each year, beginning on January 15, 2018. Such reports shall include:

a. Annual sales of Engenia herbicide by state;

b. The first annual report shall include 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;

c. Summary of your efforts aimed at achieving implementation of BMP’s;

d. Summary of your determinations as to whether any reported lack of herbicide efficacy was “likely resistance,” your follow-up actions taken, and, if available, the ultimate outcome (e.g., evaluation of success of additional weed control measures) regarding each case of “likely resistance.” In the annual report, BASF will list the cases of likely resistance by county and state.

e. The results of the annual survey described in paragraph 1 under “Evaluation Component,” above, including whether growers are implementing herbicide resistance BMPs, and a summary of your annual review and possible modification – based on that survey – of the education program, and response to reports of likely resistance, described in paragraph 2 under “Evaluation Component,” above; and

f. Summary of the status of any laboratory and greenhouse testing performed by, or at the direction of, BASF following up on incidents of likely resistance, performed in the previous year. Data
pertaining to such testing need not be included in the annual reports, but such data must be made available to EPA upon request.

2. Following your submission of the annual report, you shall meet with the EPA at EPA’s request in order to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

E. Best Management Practices (BMPs) Component:

1. Best management practices (BMPs) must be identified in your education program. Growers will be advised of BMP’s in product literature, educational materials and training. The following are examples of BMPs:

   a. Regarding crop selection and cultural practices:

      i. Understand the biology of the weeds present.

      ii. Use a diversified approach toward weed management focused on preventing weed seed production and reducing the number of weed seeds in the soil seed-bank.

      iii. Emphasize cultural practices that suppress weeds by using crop competitiveness.

      iv. Plant into weed free fields, keep fields as weed free as possible, and note areas where weeds were a problem in prior seasons.

      v. 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.

      vi. Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers.

      vii. Manage weed seed at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a build up of the weed seed-bank.

      viii. Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.

      ix. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

   x. Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

   xi. Fields must be scouted before application to ensure that herbicides and application rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.

   xii. Fields must be scouted after application to confirm herbicide effectiveness and to detect weed escapes.

   xiii. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an alternate mode of action or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
b. Regarding herbicide selection:

i. 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.

ii. A broad spectrum weed control program should consider all of the weeds present in the field. Weeds should be identified through scouting and field history.

iii. Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.

iv. Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.

v. Apply full rates of this herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field. Applications should be made when weeds are at the correct size to minimize weed escapes.

vi. Do not use more than two applications of this herbicide or any herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with another mechanism of action herbicide with overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.

vii. Report any incidence of lack of efficacy of this product against a particular weed species to BASF or a BASF representative.

This list may be updated or revised as new information becomes available.
Engenia™
Herbicide

For weed control in asparagus; conservation reserve programs (CRP); corn; cotton; fallow cropland; farmstead turf (noncropland) and sod farms; grass grown for seed; pasture, hay, rangeland, and farmstead (noncropland); proso millet; small grain; sorghum; soybean; and sugarcane

Active Ingredient*:
N,N-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)methylamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid .......... 60.8%
Other Ingredients: ................................................................................. 39.2%
Total: ........................................................................................................ 100.0%
* Contains 48.38% dicamba (5 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 600 grams per liter)

EPA Reg. No. 7969-345
EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que le explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

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

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

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

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

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \), nitrile rubber \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \), neoprene rubber \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \), natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \), polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \), or viton \( \geq 14 \text{ mils} \)
- A NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any R, P, or HE filter or a NIOSH-approved number prefix TC-84A.

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**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.

**Environmental 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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

**Ground and Surface Water Protection**

**Point-source Contamination**

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 impoundeed 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
Crop-specific Information

the specified rates as affected by soil type in the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed.

Movement by Surface Runoff or Through Soil

DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. DO NOT apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow the specified rates as affected by soil type in the Crop-specific Information section of this label.

Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system including sprinkler, drip, flood, or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2-inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with this product. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage

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

Pesticide Disposal

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

(continued)
## In Case of Emergency

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

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

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

## Product Information

**Engenia™ herbicide** is a water-soluble herbicide that provides postemergence and moderate rate-dependent residual control of many annual broadleaf weeds. **Engenia** is also active on many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines (refer to **Table 1** for weeds controlled or suppressed).

**Engenia** can be used in specific field and row crops, fallow and postharvest croplands, and sod farms. **Engenia** does not control grass weeds and must be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for recommendations on herbicide tank mixes or sequential programs.
**Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed**

*Engenia™* herbicide will control or suppress the following weeds when used at rates described in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annuals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkanet</td>
<td>Lithospermum arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Powell</td>
<td>Amaranthus powellii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaranth, spiny</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aster, slender</td>
<td>Aster subulatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedstraw, catchweed</td>
<td>Galium aparine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broomweed, common</td>
<td>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, tartary</td>
<td>Fagopyrum tataricum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo bur</td>
<td>Solanum rostratum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burd clover, California</td>
<td>Medicago polymorpha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burcucumber</td>
<td>Sicyos angulatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttercup, corn</td>
<td>Ranunculus arvensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttercup, creeping</td>
<td>Ranunculus repens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttercup, roughseed</td>
<td>Ranunculus muricatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttercup, western field</td>
<td>Ranunculus occidentalis</td>
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<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
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<td>Catchfly, nightflowering</td>
<td>Silene noctiflorum</td>
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<td>Chamomile, corn</td>
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<td>Anthriscus caulis</td>
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<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cockle, corn</td>
<td>Agrostemma githago</td>
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<td>Cockle, cow</td>
<td>Vaccaria pyramidata</td>
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<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copperleaf, hop hornbeam</td>
<td>Alcahya ostrifolia</td>
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<td>Cornflower</td>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
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<td>Croton, tropic</td>
<td>Croton glandulosus</td>
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<td>Croton, woolly</td>
<td>Croton capitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy, English</td>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dragonhead, American</td>
<td>Dracocephalum parviflorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening primrose, cut leaf</td>
<td>Oenothera lacinaiata</td>
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<tr>
<td>False flax, small seed</td>
<td>Camelina microcarpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fleabane, hairy</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
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<td>Flix weed</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
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<td>Fumitory</td>
<td>Fumaria officinalis</td>
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<td>Goosefoot, nettle leaf</td>
<td>Chenopodium murale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemp nettle</td>
<td>Galeopsis tetrahit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horseweed (Marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob’s-ladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jimson weed</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knavel (German moss)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knotweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Polygonum aviculare</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annuals</strong> (continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, annual</td>
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<td>Sowthistle, spiny</td>
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<td>Spanish needles</td>
<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
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<td>Spikeweed, common</td>
<td>Hemizoma pungens</td>
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<td>Spurge, prostrate</td>
<td>Chamaesyce humistrata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spurry, corn</td>
<td>Spergula arvensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Starbur, bristly</td>
<td>Ananthopershperum hispidum</td>
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<td>Starwort, little</td>
<td>Stellaria graminea</td>
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<td>Sumpweed, rough</td>
<td>Iva ciliata</td>
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<td>Sunflower, common (wild)</td>
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<td>Salsola iberica</td>
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<td>Velveteen</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
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<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
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<td>Waterprimrose, winged</td>
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<td>Wormwood</td>
<td>Artemisia annua</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biennials</strong></td>
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<td>Arctium minus</td>
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<td>Daucus carota</td>
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<td>Cockle, white</td>
<td>Melandrium album</td>
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<td>Eveningprimrose, common</td>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geranium, Carolina</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
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<td>Gromwell</td>
<td>Lithospermum spp.</td>
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<td>Knapweed, diffuse</td>
<td>Centaurea diffusa</td>
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<td>Knapweed, spotted</td>
<td>Centaurea maculosa</td>
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<td>Mallow, dwarf</td>
<td>Malva borealis</td>
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<td>Plantago aristata</td>
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<td>Ragwort, tansy</td>
<td>Senecio jacobaea</td>
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<td>Centaurea solstitials</td>
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<td>Mellotus spp.</td>
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<td>Teasel</td>
<td>Dipsacus sativus</td>
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<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
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<td>Thistle, musk</td>
<td>Carduus nutans</td>
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<td>Thistle, plumeless</td>
<td>Carduus acanthoides</td>
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<td>Thistle, variegated (milks)</td>
<td>Silvium marianum</td>
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<td><strong>Perennials</strong></td>
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<td>Alfalfa</td>
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<td>Apple, tropical soda</td>
<td>Solanum viarum</td>
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<td>Helianthus tuberosus</td>
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<td>Aster, whiteheath</td>
<td>Aster pilosus</td>
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<td>Galium mollugo</td>
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<td>Bindweed, field</td>
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<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
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<td>Campion, bladder</td>
<td>Silene vulgaris</td>
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<td>Cerastium vulgarum</td>
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<td>Chicory</td>
<td>Cichorium intybus</td>
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<td>Clover, hop</td>
<td>Trifolium aureum</td>
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<td>Dandelion, common</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dock, broadleaf (Bitterdock)</td>
<td>Rumex obtusifolius</td>
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<td>Dock, curly</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dogbane, hemp</td>
<td>Apocynum cannabinum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dogfennel (Cypressweed)</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
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<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
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<td>Goldenrod, Canada</td>
<td>Solidago canadensis</td>
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<td>Goldenrod, Missouri</td>
<td>Solidago missouriensis</td>
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<td>Goldenweed, common</td>
<td>Isocoma coronopiforma</td>
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<td>Hyoscyamus niger</td>
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<td>Horsenettle, Carolina</td>
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<td>Vernonie spp.</td>
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<td>Knapweed, black</td>
<td>Centaurea nigra</td>
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<td>Centaurea repens</td>
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<td>Lespedeza, sericea</td>
<td>Lespedeza cuneata</td>
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<td>Milkweed, climbing</td>
<td>Sarcostemma cyanoides</td>
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<td>Asclepias syriaca</td>
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<td>Milkweed, honeyvine</td>
<td>Ampelamus albidus</td>
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<td>Milkweed, western whorled</td>
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<td>Nettle, stinging</td>
<td>Urtica dioica</td>
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<td>Nightshade, silverleaf</td>
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<td>Redvine</td>
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<td>Rumex acetosella</td>
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<td>Sundrop</td>
<td>Oenothera perennis</td>
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<td>Cirsium arvens</td>
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<td>Thistle, Scotch</td>
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<td>Campsis radicans</td>
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<td>Vetch</td>
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<td>Waterhemlock, spotted</td>
<td>Cicutum maculata</td>
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<td>Waterprimrose, creeping</td>
<td>Ludwigia peploides</td>
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<td>Woodsorrel, creeping</td>
<td>Oxalis corniculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodsorrel, yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wormwood, Louisiana</td>
<td>Artemisia ludoviciana</td>
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<td>Yankeeweed</td>
<td>Eupatorium compositifolium</td>
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<td>Yarrow, common</td>
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<td>Alnus spp.</td>
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<td>Basswood</td>
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<td>Betula spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Prunus spp.</td>
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<td>Carya spp.</td>
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<td>Rhus toxicodendron</td>
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<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
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<td>Sassafras albidum</td>
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<td>Tarbush</td>
<td>Florenisia cernua</td>
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<td>Willow</td>
<td>Salix spp.</td>
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<td>Witchhazel</td>
<td>Hamamelis macrophylla</td>
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</table>

1 Suppression only.
2 Not for use in California.
3 Except dicamba resistant.

### Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (continued)

### Product Stewardship Practices
- Apply **Engenia™ herbicide** to weeds 4 inches or less in size for best performance.
- Apply **Engenia** at the labeled rate.
- Use **Engenia** as part of a herbicide program that includes the use of residual herbicides and herbicides with alternate sites of action to reduce resistance selection pressure.
- Select nozzles that produce extremely coarse to ultra-coarse spray droplets.
- Maintain boom height 24 inches or less from target.
- Identify areas of sensitive nontarget plants and maintain proper setback distance from these areas.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment after application.

### Mode of Action
Dicamba, the active ingredient in **Engenia**, is a **Group 4** (WSSA) herbicide. Herbicides in this group mimic auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in susceptible plants that interferes with normal plant growth (e.g. cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis). **Engenia** is readily absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots; translocates throughout the plant; and accumulates in areas of active growth to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weed seeds.

Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to **Group 4** herbicides. Weeds resistant to **Group 4** herbicides may be effectively managed using herbicide(s) from a different group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species at [www.Non-Performance.BASF.US](http://www.Non-Performance.BASF.US). Consult your local BASF representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds.

Additional information about weeds which are known to be resistant to dicamba can be found at [www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US](http://www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US).

### Resistance Management
While weed resistance to **Group 4** herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, and mechanical ( tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, optimum seeding rate/row spacing, and timely tillage.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, the following steps should be followed where practical:
- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control during the growing season.
• Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
• Apply full rates of Engenia™ herbicide for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
• Use of preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds is recommended to reduce early season weed competition and allow for more timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
• Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
• Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
• Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your BASF retailer, representative or online at www.Non-Performance.BASF.US.
• If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as is practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
• For more information about weeds that are known to be resistant to dicamba go to www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:
• Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other modes of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
• Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
• Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
• Avoid making more than two applications of Engenia and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
• Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
• Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
• Manage weeds in and around fields during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
• Contact the local agricultural extension service, BASF representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

Crop Tolerance
Crops growing under normal environmental conditions are tolerant to Engenia when applied according to label directions. Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions (e.g., low soil fertility, seedling disease, extreme hot or cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high salt concentration, drought).

Application Instructions
Engenia can be applied to actively growing weeds as a band, broadcast, or spot spray application for postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weed seeds. Apply Engenia by air or ground depending on crop-specific use.

Make postemergence applications of Engenia when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. An adjuvant is recommended with Engenia for best postemergence activity; refer to Adjuvants section and crop-specific information sections for details. Postemergence activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger broadleaf weeds, use higher spray volumes and a higher application rate within an application rate range.

Cultivation should be delayed until 7 days after applying Engenia or a reduction in weed control may occur.

Use extreme care when applying Engenia to prevent injury to desirable plants. Engenia may cause injury to desirable sensitive plants (particularly beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potato, soybean, sunflower, tobacco, tomato, and other broadleaf plants) when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to Engenia during periods of rapid vegetative growth or flowering. Refer to Application Methods and Equipment section.

Application Rates
Always read and follow crop-specific use directions.
**Table 2. Application Rate to Control or Suppress Target Weed by Weed Type and Growth Stage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type and Growth Stage</th>
<th>Rate/Acre(^{2,4}) (fl ozs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, actively growing(^1) (less than 4-inches tall)</td>
<td>6.4 to 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, actively growing (less than 4-inches tall) plus moderate residual control</td>
<td>3.2 to 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biennial</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosette diameter 1 to 3 inches(^1)</td>
<td>6.4 to 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosette diameter more than 3 inches</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennial(^3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top growth suppression</td>
<td>6.4 to 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top growth control and root suppression</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Woody Brush and Vines(^6)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top growth suppression</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Although rates below 12.8 fl ozs/A may provide adequate control of annual and biennial weeds, for optimum performance use listed rates or lower rates tank mixed with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

\(^2\) Use the higher rate within listed ranges when treating weeds resistant to other sites of action, dense vegetative growth, or weeds with a well-established root system. The higher rates also provide moderate residual annual weed control.

\(^3\) Refer to Table 1 for use on perennials in California.

\(^4\) Engenia\(^\text{TM}\) herbicide will suppress the top growth of herbaceous perennial and woody brush and vines and can be combined with other herbicides to improve control. Not for use in California.

\(^5\) DO NOT broadcast-apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A per application. Retreatment or tank mixes may be necessary for best control of some weeds. However, sequential applications must not exceed a maximum cumulative total of 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (2 lbs dicamba ae/A) per year.

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**Application Methods and Equipment**

Engenia may be applied by air and/or ground depending on use. Thorough spray coverage is important for best broadleaf weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle, and spray volume selection.

Calibrate application equipment for accurate target spray volume and application rate to ensure uniform distribution of spray and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. Adjust equipment to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above the labeled use rates.

Engenia may be applied using water; consult crop-specific information sections of this label for other spray carrier options.

**Aerial Application**

Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation. DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

**Broadcast Application**

When applying Engenia by banding, use the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed:

\[
\text{Banding herbicide rate per acre} = \frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches} \times \text{Broadcast row width in inches}}{\text{Banding water volume per acre}}
\]

**Banding Applications**

Unless noted in the crop-specific information section, use a spray volume of 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre. Thorough coverage of existing vegetation is essential for postemergence applications; higher spray volumes may be necessary for optimum performance.

**Wiper Applications**

Engenia may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a 50% solution containing 1 lb Engenia to 1 part water.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia [0.5 lb dicamba acid equivalent (ae) per acre] per application.
- **DO NOT** contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and noncropland areas described in this label.

**EXCEPTION: DO NOT** use wiper application on non-dicamba-tolerant cotton or soybean.

**Spray Drift Management**

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.

The applicator should be familiar with all factors that affect spray drift. The information covered in the following spray drift reduction review must be considered before application.

**Controlling Droplet Size**

See crop-specific information sections for specific application requirements. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to use nozzles that produce large spray droplets. However, applying larger droplets reduces drift...
potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions).

- **Nozzle Type** - Use nozzles designed to deliver extremely coarse to ultra-coarse spray droplets. Spray droplets (volume median diameter of 450 microns or more) as defined by ASAE standard S-572.1, and as shown in the nozzle manufacturer’s catalog.
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate (large orifice) nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates generally produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate (large orifice) nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Ensure sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not allow pressure increases above the desired range.
- **Temperature and Humidity** - Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of water from spray, reducing droplet size and increasing potential for spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Configure equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation when applying in hot and dry conditions. Larger droplets have a lower surface-to-volume ratio and are impacted less by temperature and humidity.

**Temperature Inversions**

DO NOT make applications of Engenia™ herbicide when temperature inversions exist at the field level. Temperature inversions increase drift potential because fine droplets may remain suspended in the air longer after application. Suspended droplets can move in unpredictable directions because of 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. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning before surface warming. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, smoke not rising, dust hanging over a road, or presence of dew or frost. Smoke that layers and moves laterally (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Inversion conditions typically dissipate with increased winds (above 3 MPH) or when surface air begins to warm (3° F from morning low).

**Sensitive Areas**

Engenia should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or sensitive crop plants) is minimal (e.g., when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas). Applicators should survey the surrounding area and consult sensitive crop registries, if available, before making an application of Engenia.

**Setback Distance to Sensitive Areas**

Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a setback between the application area and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as forested areas, grasslands, hedgerows, riparian areas, shelter belts, shrub lands, and woodlots) and sensitive crop plants.

**Wind Speed**

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. Measure wind speed at the boom height. DO NOT apply Engenia when wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour. Application is permitted at wind speeds less than 3 mph only if steps have been taken to confirm that a temperature inversion is not present at field level (see Temperature Inversions section).

**Aerial Application Spray Drift Management**

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

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type designed for aerial application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and lowest drift.
- **Nozzle Orientation and Location** - Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never point downward more than 45 degrees. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor-blade diameter.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

DO NOT use aerial equipment if spray droplets can be moved by wind into areas where sensitive crops are growing or if temperature inversions exist.

**Ground Application Spray Drift Management**

- **Nozzle Type** - Correct nozzle selection is one of the most important parameters in drift reduction. Use nozzles that minimize the production of fine spray droplets less than 150 microns. Apply Engenia using nozzles that deliver extremely coarse to ultra-coarse spray droplets (volume median diameter of 450 microns or more) as defined by ASAE standard S-572.1, and as shown in the nozzle manufacturer’s catalog. Select nozzles that deliver a minimum flow rate of 0.3 gallons per minute at a pressure of 40 PSI (see nozzle manufacturer’s catalog). Venturi-type nozzles are particularly suited to deliver droplet spectrums with these parameters. Examples of nozzles designed to produce extremely coarse to ultra-coarse spray droplets include, but are not limited to, Turbo TeeJet® Induction, Greenleaf TurboDrop® XL - D version, and Hypro® Ultra Lo-Drift™ nozzles. Selection of nozzles that deliver large droplets may require increased spray


volume per acre [gallons per acre (GPA)] to maintain coverage of target vegetation.

• **Boom Height** - Boom height should not be more than 24 inches above the weed target. Decreasing the boom height reduces exposure of droplets to environmental conditions like evaporation and wind. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle-to-target height.

• **Hooded Spray Booms** - Hooded spray booms are another tool that can be used to minimize spray drift potential. **Engenia™ herbicide** may be applied using a hooded spray boom; however, applications still must adhere to other ground application requirements in this label.

• **Equipment Ground Speed** - Select a ground speed under 15 MPH that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.

### Cleaning Spray Equipment

Severe crop injury may occur if any **Engenia** remains in the spray equipment following application and is subsequently applied to sensitive crops. After using **Engenia**, clean all mixing and spray equipment (including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles) with a strong detergent based sprayer cleaner. Dispose of rinsate in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

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

### Adjuvants

See crop-specific information sections for specific application requirements. To improve postemergence weed control with **Engenia**, a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant may be used. Some adjuvants have the potential to cause crop injury under certain conditions, at certain growth stages, and/or under other circumstances. Read all labels for products used in the tank mixture before use to determine the potential for crop injury.

BASF recommends the use of quality adjuvants with **Engenia** such as **Astonish™**, **Class Act® Ridion**, **Grounded®, Iconic®, Jackhammer™ Elite, R-11®, Strike Force®, and Verifact.**

### Surfactants and Spreaders

#### Nonionic Surfactants/Spreaders (NIS)

Use an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) at 1 to 2 pints/100 gallons [0.12 to 0.25% volume/volume (v/v)]. Use the highest rate of NIS when using the lower rate ranges of a tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult-to-control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

**OR**

#### Oil Concentrate Surfactants (COC, HSOC, MSO)*

When specifically allowed in crop specific information sections of this label, oil concentrate may be used at 2 to 4 quarts/100 gallons (0.5% to 1.0% v/v), but at least 1 pint/A.

Crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil base and must:

- Be nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Be successful in local experience

Petroleum-oil and vegetable-oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

* COC - crop oil concentrate
  HSOC - high surfactant oil concentrate
  MSO - methylated seed oil

### Water Conditioners and Nitrogen Additives

Hard water does not usually affect the activity of **Engenia**; however, other tank mix components may be adversely affected (e.g. glyphosate). Use of a conditioning agent should be considered when hard water (i.e. total calcium, magnesium, and iron content above 500 ppm) is used as a spray carrier. A neutral buffering agent may be warranted if the water source or tank mix components will create an acidic spray solution less than pH 5.
**Deposition Aids**

Consider using a CPDA-approved deposition aid when spraying Engenia™ herbicide to further reduce fine droplets. Not all deposition aids are compatible with every nozzle type and pesticide/adjuvant combination. Check with the additive manufacturer to ensure the deposition aid will work properly with the spray nozzle, spray pressure, and your specific spray solution. Use of a deposition aid does not replace the need for proper nozzle selection (see *Ground Application Spray Drift Management* section).

**Tank Mixing Information**

See crop-specific information sections for specific application requirements. Engenia may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for the specific crop use; follow required crop rotation restrictions. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and *Directions For Use* on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions; refer to crop-specific information section for details.

Mixing Engenia with postemergence grass (graminicide) herbicides may reduce the effectiveness of those products. Follow graminicide label when mixing with Engenia to ensure optimum weed control. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Engenia with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information in insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Local

Mixing Order

Maintain continuous and constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

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

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

**Compatibility Test for Mix Components**

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

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

**Use Precautions**

- **Rainfast Period** - Engenia is rainfast 4 hours after application. Postemergence activity may be reduced if rain or irrigation occurs within 4 hours of application.
- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate** - Refer to crop-specific information sections for maximum seasonal application rates for each crop or use pattern.
- **Stress** - Application to crops under stress because of lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures may result in crop injury.

**Use Restrictions**

- DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- DO NOT apply Engenia through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
- Engenia is compatible with most pesticides; however, DO NOT tank mix Engenia with Lorsban® insecticide.
Crop Rotation Restrictions

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

Table 3. Crop Rotation Restrictions by Application Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>≤ 6.4</th>
<th>9.6</th>
<th>12.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotational Crop Interval (days after application)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, non-DT</td>
<td>21†</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, DT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean, non-DT</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean, DT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasses3 30 inches or more annual precipitation</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasses3 less than 30-inches annual precipitation</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other crops</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 DO NOT include time when the soil is frozen and days before receiving any required rainfall or overhead irrigation.
2 Following application of Engenia and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, observe the indicated waiting interval.
3 Missouri and Tennessee Only. Following application of Engenia, wait until an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation followed by an interval of 14 days per 6.4 fl ozs/A or less before planting cotton. This interval must be observed before planting cotton or severe crop injury may occur.

Crop-specific Information

This section provides use directions for Engenia in specific crops; read product information, application instructions, weeds controlled, and additive instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and crop rotation restrictions.

Depending on specific crop application directions, Engenia may be applied for postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weed seeds before crop planting (preplant and/or preseed) and after planting (preemergence, postemergence). Refer to Table 1 for list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Asparagus

Engenia may be applied immediately after cutting asparagus but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia in 40 to 60 gallons of diluted spray to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. To improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed, apply Engenia in combination with glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide) or 2,4-D.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Asparagus Restrictions

• DO NOT apply more than a total of 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.5 pound dicamba ae/A) per year in asparagus.
• DO NOT harvest for 24 hours after treatment.
• DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Between Crop Application

Engenia may be used as a burndown treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted. Apply Engenia as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost, or in fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.
Application Rates and Timings

Apply **Engenia™ herbicide** as a broadcast or spot treatment at 3.2 to 12.8 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants; see **Adjuvants** section for details. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply **Engenia** when annual weeds are less than 4-inches tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage, and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. For the most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke, apply **Engenia** when the majority of weeds have at least 4 inches of regrowth, or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **Engenia**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices should be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of **Engenia**, refer to **Small Grain** section for details.

Specific crop rotation intervals must be observed between an application of **Engenia** and planting the following crop; see **Crop Rotation Restrictions** in **Use Precautions** section.

### Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grass weeds and/or additional broadleaf weeds will require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Engenia** may be tank mixed with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Distinct® herbicide**
- **Facet® L herbicide**
- **Outlook® herbicide**
- **Sharpen® powered by Kixor® herbicide**
- **Verdict® powered by Kixor® herbicide**
- **2,4-D**
- **glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)**

### Between Crop Application Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A (0.5 pound dicamba ae/A) in a single application of **Engenia** as a between crop application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 2 pounds dicamba ae/A from all product sources per cropping season.

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**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

**Engenia** may be used on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in the Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatment with **Engenia** will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

### Application Rates and Timings

**Engenia** may be applied at 3.2 to 12.8 fl ozs/A; refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed type and growth stage.

### Newly Seeded Areas

**Engenia** may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grain such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence application may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage.

**Preplant Intervals.** Preplant applications at 12.8 fl ozs/A may injure new seedings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than:

- 20 days - 30 inches or more annual precipitation
- 45 days - less than 30-inches annual precipitation

### Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons before treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, or smooth brome) may show a response when treated with **Engenia**.

### Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum control of broadleaf and grass weeds will require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Engenia** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Facet L**
- **atrazine**
- **glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)**
- **paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone® SL herbicide)**

### CRP Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of **Engenia** per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 51.2 fl ozs/A of **Engenia** (2 lbs dicamba ae/A) per season.
- **Engenia** may injure newly seeded grasses and certain species, such as bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, or smooth brome.
**Engenia™ herbicide** may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, or postemergence to corn. Corn in this label refers to conventional or herbicide-tolerant field corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage) and popcorn. Before applying **Engenia** to seed corn or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Engenia** on your inbred line or hybrid to help avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds or hybrids.

**Engenia** can be applied before crop emergence using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier.

**Table 4. Engenia Application Rates for Corn**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Organic Matter</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preplant/Preemergence²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Tillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse¹</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium/Fine</td>
<td>2.5% or less</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium/Fine</td>
<td>more than 2.5%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Coarse soil types include sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam.
² Use only preemergence applications in conventional and reduced tillage systems.
³ Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8-inches tall, whichever comes first. Use crop oil concentrate only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5-inches tall and when applying **Engenia** alone or tank mixed with atrazine.
⁴ Apply in corn that is 8-inches to 36-inches tall or up to 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first.
NA - not applicable

**Application Timing**

**Preplant (up to 14 days before planting) and Preemergence Applications in No Tillage Corn**

**Engenia** can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply **Engenia** after 4 inches of regrowth. For application rates, refer to **Table 4**.

**Preemergence Applications in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn**

**Engenia** may be applied after planting and before corn emergence; refer to **Table 4** for application rates. Preemergence application of **Engenia** does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrates treated soil over seed furrow or seed damage could result.

**Postemergence Applications (all tillage systems)**

Apply early postemergence treatment between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8-inches tall, whichever comes first. Apply later applications when corn is 8-inches to 36-inches tall, or up to 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. Apply as a directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage. Application rates vary by application timing; refer to **Table 4** for specific postemergence application rates.

**Tank Mixes**

**Engenia** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Armezon**® herbicide
- **Armezon**® PRO herbicide
- **Outlook**® herbicide
- **Prowl**® H₂O herbicide
- **Sharpen**® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- **Verdict**® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- **Zidua**® herbicide
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**® herbicide)
NOTE: Refer to tank mix product labels to confirm the respective tank mix products are registered for use on specific corn types. Not all corn products are registered on popcorn and seed corn.

Corn and Popcorn Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for applications of Engenia™ herbicide made after crop emergence.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A (0.5 pound dicamba ae/A) in a single application of Engenia.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 1.5 pounds dicamba ae/A from all product sources per cropping season.
- Corn or popcorn forage and silage may be harvested, fed, or grazed when the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.
- Engenia is not registered for use on sweet corn.

### Cotton (non-dicamba-tolerant)

Before planting cotton, Engenia may be used early preplant for burndown of actively growing broadleaf weeds; refer to Table 1 for weeds controlled or suppressed.

#### Application Rates and Timings

Apply Engenia as a broadcast spray up to 6.4 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants; refer to Adjuvants section for details. For best performance, apply Engenia when weeds are less than 4 inches in height and rosettes are less than 2-inches across.

Following application of Engenia, wait until an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation followed by an interval of 21 days per 6.4 fl ozs/A or less before planting cotton. This interval must be observed before planting cotton or severe crop injury may occur.

**Missouri and Tennessee Only.** Following application of Engenia, wait until an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or irrigation followed by an interval of **14 days** per 6.4 fl ozs/A or less before planting cotton. This interval must be observed before planting cotton or severe crop injury may occur.

#### Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum postemergence control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds will require a tank mix with a herbicide such as glyphosate. Engenia may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Sharpen® powered by Kixor® herbicide**
- Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

### Cotton Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl ozs/A (0.25 pound dicamba ae/A) per year (single growing season).
- **DO NOT** apply preplant to cotton west of Interstate 25.
- **DO NOT** make Engenia preplant application to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for the combination of treatments if applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.

### Grass Grown for Seed

Engenia may be used to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds after weed emergence. For best performance, apply Engenia when weeds are less than 4 inches in height and rosettes are less than 2-inches across. Apply Engenia at 6.4 to 12.8 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants to seedling grasses after the crop reaches 3-leaf to 5-leaf stage; see Adjuvants section for details. Apply up to 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia on well-established perennial grasses. Use the higher rate of the listed rate range when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

#### Tank Mixes

Engenia may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Facet® L herbicide**
- **Prowl® H2O herbicide**

### Grass Grown for Seed Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Engenia after grass seed crop begins to joint.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A) per application or a cumulative total of 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (2 lbs dicamba ae/A) per season.
- Refer to Table 5 for grazing restrictions.
Engenia™ herbicide may be used on pasture, hay, rangeland, and farmstead (noncropland) and may also be applied to noncropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides, highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Application Rates and Timings

Refer to Table 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require a tank mix partner for adequate control. Retreatments may be applied as needed.

DO NOT apply more than 25.6 fl ozs/A of Engenia during a growing season.

DO NOT apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia during a growing season on small grain grown for pasture and newly seeded areas.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass may show a response. Usually, colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will injure or kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Engenia can be applied using water, oil-in-water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier; refer to Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

To prepare oil-in-water emulsions, fill spray tank 1/2 full with water; then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. Maintaining continuous agitation, slowly add herbicide and then oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

Spray volume may range from 3 to 600 gallons per acre. The volume of spray applied depends on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment used. Engenia may be applied as a spot treatment to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using a handgun or similar type of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Days before Grazing</th>
<th>Days before Hay Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 12.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut-surface Treatment

Engenia may be applied as a cut-surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees. Mix 1 part Engenia with 1 to 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species. For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

- Frill or Girdle Treatment - Using an axe to girdle tree trunk, make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- Stump Treatment - Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. Thoroughly wet the area adjacent to the bark.

Dormant Multiflora Rose Applications

Engenia can be applied as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-in-water emulsion solution when plants are dormant.

Spot Treatment Applications

Spot treatment application of Engenia should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown within 6 inches to 8 inches of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply Engenia to the uphill side of the crown. DO NOT apply when snow or water prevents applying Engenia directly to the soil. The use rate of Engenia depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Example Engenia use rates:
- 0.25 fl oz per 5-feet canopy diameter
- 1.0 fl oz per 10-feet canopy diameter
- 2.35 fl ozs per 15-feet canopy diameter

Lo-Oil Basal Bark Treatment

For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply Engenia to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 inches to 18 inches. Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply Engenia when plants are dormant.

- DO NOT apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth.
- DO NOT apply when snow or water prevents applying Engenia to the ground line.

Lo-Oil Spray Solution Preparation

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 oz of emulsifier, 12.8 fl ozs of Engenia, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.
DO NOT apply more than 8 gallons/A of Lo-Oil spray solution mix per year.

Tank Mixes
Broad-spectrum control of broadleaf and grass weeds will require a tank mix with another herbicide. Engenia™ herbicide may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Frequency® herbicide

Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead (noncropland) Restrictions

- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 25.6 fl ozs/A of Engenia (1 lb dicamba ae/A) during a growing season.
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A) to small grain grown for pasture and to newly seeded areas.

Proso Millet

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming

Engenia combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of annual broadleaf weeds; see Table 1.

Apply 3.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia with 0.375 lb acid equivalent of 2,4-D per acre. Apply the tank mix of Engenia plus 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2-leaf to 5-leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers; refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop-stage timing for Engenia. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of Engenia plus 2,4-D.

Proso Millet Restrictions

- DO NOT apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.125 lb dicamba ae/A) per season in proso millet.
- Refer to Table 5 for grazing restrictions.

Small Grain (barley, oats, triticale, and wheat)

Engenia may be applied before, during, or after planting small grain (barley, oats, triticale, and wheat). Refer to Application Rates and Timings for specific small grain crop uses. For best performance, apply Engenia when weeds are less than 4 inches in height and rosettes are less than 2-inches across. Engenia can be applied using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Applying Engenia to small grain during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning; this condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yield.

Restrictions for small grain areas grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 5 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead (noncropland) section of this label.

Application Rates and Timings

Early Season Applications

Table 6. Early Season Application Rate and Growth Stage in Small Grain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Fall-seeded</th>
<th>Spring-seeded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate (fl ozs/A)</td>
<td>Growth Stage</td>
<td>Rate (fl ozs/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.2</td>
<td>before joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.2</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.2</td>
<td>5-leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.2</td>
<td>6-leaf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 An adjuvant system should be used with all Engenia applications; refer to Adjuvants section for details. DO NOT use oil concentrates for postemergence in-crop application.
2 For spring barley varieties seeded during winter months or later, follow the rate and timing given for spring-seeded barley.
3 DO NOT tank mix Engenia with 2,4-D in oats or early season application on spring-seeded barley.
4 Early developing wheat varieties must receive application between early tillering and the joint stage; ensure that the application occurs before the jointing stage.

Fall-seeded Wheat ONLY

Western Oregon. When applied in the spring, Engenia may be used at rates up to 4.8 fl ozs/A on fall-seeded wheat. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury.

Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. For suppression of perennial weeds (such as field bindweed), up to 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after wheat exceeds the 3-leaf stage. Application may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Engenia at 6.4 fl ozs/A may be tank mixed with MCPA after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, DO NOT apply Engenia if the potential for crop injury is unacceptable.

Preharvest Applications

To control broadleaf weeds that interfere with harvest, Engenia may be applied before harvest when barley or wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if the application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Engenia applications may be made to fall-planted and spring-planted barley and wheat at 6.4 fl ozs/A as a
broadcast application or spot treatment. A preharvest interval (PHI) of 7 days is required before crop harvest.

**Tank Mixes**

Broad-spectrum control of broadleaf and grass weeds will require a tank mix with another herbicide. Engenia™ herbicide may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Beyond® herbicide** (for Clearfield® wheat and Clearfield® Plus wheat only)
- **Clearmax® herbicide** (for Clearfield® wheat and Clearfield Plus® wheat only)
- **Sharpen® powered by Kixor® herbicide**
- **Zidua® herbicide**
- 2,4-D amine
- MCPA
- sulfonylurea-based herbicide (e.g. **Ally® herbicide**, Express® herbicide, Finesse® herbicide)

**Small Grain Restrictions**

- **Maximum use rate per application**
  - 3.2 fl ozs/A: Oats and triticale
  - 6.4 fl ozs/A: Spring-seeded barley, fall-seeded barley, wheat

- **Maximum seasonal use rate**
  - 3.2 fl ozs/A: Oats and triticale
  - 8.8 fl ozs/A: Spring-seeded barley
  - 9.6 fl ozs/A: Fall-seeded barley
  - 12.8 fl ozs/A: Wheat

- **DO NOT** apply Engenia preharvest to oats or triticale.
- **DO NOT** use oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop application.
- **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated barley or wheat for seed unless a germination test with an acceptable result of 95% germination or more is performed on the seed.
- **DO NOT** graze small grain (barley, oats, triticale, wheat) within 7 days after treatment.
- **DO NOT** harvest for hay within 37 days after treatment.
- Barley and wheat may be harvested 7 days or more after a preharvest application.
- **DO NOT** make preharvest application in California.

**Application Rates and Timings**

**Preplant Applications**

(at least 14 days before planting)

A preplant application of Engenia up to 6.4 fl ozs/A may be applied at least 14 days before sorghum planting.

Engenia can be applied using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier.

**Postemergence Applications**

Up to 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia plus recommended adjuvants (refer to Adjuvants section for details) may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15-inches tall. For best performance, apply Engenia when sorghum crop is in the 3-leaf to 5-leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3-inches tall). Use drop nozzles if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Keep spray off sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

Applying Engenia to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

**Preharvest Applications**

Oklahoma and Texas ONLY

Up to 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia may be applied for weed suppression any time after sorghum has reached the soft-dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance; see Adjuvants section for details. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

**Split Applications**

Engenia may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia per application, or a maximum cumulative total of 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia per year.

**Tank Mixes**

Engenia may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Basagran® 5L herbicide**
- **Facet® L herbicide**
- **Outlook® herbicide** - (Preplant only)
- **Sharpen**
- **Verdict® powered by Kixor® herbicide**
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)

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**Sorghum**

Engenia may be used early preplant, postemergence, and preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds.
Sorghum Restrictions

- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage before mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to *Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead (noncropland)* section for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

- **DO NOT** apply Engenia™ herbicide to sorghum grown for seed production.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.25 lb dicamba ae/A) per application.

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A) per season.

- **Oklahoma and Texas only** - Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

**Tank Mixes**

Engenia may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Optill® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Outlook® herbicide
- Prowl® H2O herbicide
- Pursuit® herbicide
- Raptor® herbicide
- Sharpen® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Verdict® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Zidua® herbicide
- Zidua® PRO powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

**Soybean Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A) in a spring application before soybean planting.

- **DO NOT** make Engenia preplant application to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (2 lbs dicamba ae/A) per year (single growing season).

- **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better is performed on the seed.

- **DO NOT** harvest soybeans until 7 days after a preharvest application.

- **DO NOT** feed soybean fodder or hay following preharvest application of Engenia.

- **DO NOT** make preharvest applications in California.

**Soybean (non-dicamba-tolerant)**

Engenia may be used preplant or preharvest in soybean to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.

**Application Rates and Timings**

**Preplant Applications**
(at least 14 days before planting)

Apply Engenia as a broadcast spray at 3.2 to 12.8 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants; refer to *Adjuvants* section for details.

**Preplant Intervals.** Following application of Engenia and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, preplant waiting intervals are required before planting soybeans or crop injury may occur:

- **14 days** for 3.2 to 6.4 fl ozs/A
- **28 days** for 6.5 to 12.8 fl ozs/A

**Preharvest Applications**

Apply Engenia as a broadcast spray or spot spray at 6.4 to 12.8 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants; refer to *Adjuvants* section for details. Applications should be made to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Treatments may not kill weeds that later develop from seed or underground parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective residual period for Engenia. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices should be instituted.

**Sugarcane**

Engenia may be used any time after weed emergence but before the close-in stage of sugarcane to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds; see Table 1 for weeds controlled or suppressed.

Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia for control of annual weeds and 12.8 fl ozs/A for control or suppression of biennial and perennial weeds. Use the higher rate of the specified rate range when treating dense vegetative growth. Repeat treatment may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** apply more than the annual maximum cumulative total of 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (2 lbs dicamba ae/A).

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.
Tank Mixes

Engenia™ herbicide may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

• Prowl® H2O herbicide
• atrazine

Sugarcane Restrictions

• DO NOT apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia (1 lb dicamba ae/A) in a single application.
• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (2 lbs dicamba ae/A) per growing season.
• DO NOT harvest sugarcane until 87 days after application.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farms

Engenia may be used in farmstead turf (noncropland) and sod farms to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds; see Table 1 for weeds controlled or suppressed. Engenia will also suppress woody brush and vine species; refer to Table 2 for application rates based on targeted weed or woody brush and vine species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for optimum control.

Repeat treatment may be made as needed; however, DO NOT apply more than 25.6 fl ozs/A of Engenia (1 lb dicamba ae/A) per growing season.

Apply 30 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per acre (3 to 17 quarts of water per 1000 sq ft), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of Engenia until after the second mowing. Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass may show a response.

Tank Mixes

Engenia at 3.2 to 12.8 fl ozs/A may be tank mixed with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

• Drive® XLR8 herbicide
• Pendulum® herbicide
• Tower® herbicide
• 2,4-D
• MCPA
• MCPP

Farmstead Turf and Sod Farm Restrictions

• DO NOT use on residential sites.
• DO NOT apply more than 25.6 fl ozs/A of Engenia (1 lb dicamba ae/A) per growing season.
• Areas where Roots of Sensitive Plants Extend
  - DO NOT apply more than 3.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia (0.125 lb dicamba ae/A) on coarse-texture soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam).
  - DO NOT apply more than 6.4 fl ozs/A of Engenia on fine-texture soils.
  - DO NOT make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of Engenia have been activated in the soil by rainfall or irrigation.
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Astonish is a trademark of Rosen’s, Inc.

Class Act Ridion and Iconic are registered trademarks of Winfield Solutions, LLC.

Gramoxone is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company.

Grounded is a registered trademark of Helena Chemical Company.

Hypro is a registered trademark and Ultra Lo-Drift is a trademark of Pentair Ltd.

Jackhammer Elite is a trademark of West Central, Inc.

Lorsban is a registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences LLC.

R-11 is a registered trademark of Wilbur-Ellis Holdings, Inc.

Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.

Strike Force is a registered trademark of Loveland Products, Inc.

TurboDrop is a registered trademark of Greenleaf Technologies.

Turbo TeeJet is a registered trademark of Spraying Systems Co.
Supplemental Label

For use in Dicamba-tolerant Cotton

This supplemental label expires December 20, 2018, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient*:
N,N-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)methylamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid ............................................................ 60.8%

Other Ingredients: ............................................................................................................................................. 39.2%

Total: .................................................................................................................................................................. 100.0%

* Contains 48.38% dicamba (5 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 600 grams per liter)

EPA Reg. No. 7969-345

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- The supplemental labeling and the entire Engenia™ herbicide container label, EPA Reg. No. 7969-345, must be in possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Engenia before applying.
- Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia.

Dicamba-tolerant (DT) Cotton Specific Information

The following use directions for Engenia use in DT cotton are specific for Engenia use in DT cotton and may differ significantly from the use directions for Engenia in conventional crops.

Depending on specific crop application directions, Engenia may be applied for postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weed seeds before crop planting (preplant and/or preseed) and after planting (preemergence, postemergence). Refer to Table 1 in the product container label for list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Engenia may be applied preplant, at-planting, pre-emergence, and postemergence (in-crop) for weed control in DT cotton.

Resistance Management

While weed resistance to Group 4 herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, optimum seeding rate/row spacing, and timely tillage.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, the following steps should be followed where practical:
- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- DO NOT rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Apply full rates of Engenia for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.

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26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Use of preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds is recommended to reduce early season weed competition and allow for more timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.

Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.

Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your BASF retailer, representative or online at www.Non-Performance.BASF.US.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as is practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

For more information about weeds that are known to be resistant to dicamba go to www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other modes of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of Engenia™ herbicide and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
- Contact the local agricultural extension service, BASF representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

**Application Instructions**

Engenia is EPA approved for use in DT crops in the following states, subject to county restrictions as noted: Alabama, Arizona, 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, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

**Application Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially.
- **DO NOT** apply Engenia if rain is expected within four (4) hours after application.

**Tank Mix Instructions**

Engenia may only be tank-mixed with products that have been tested and found by the EPA not to have an unreasonable adverse effect on the spray drift properties of Engenia. A list of those EPA approved products may be found at www.engeni坦tankmix.com.

**DO NOT** tank mix any product with Engenia unless:

1. You check the list of EPA approved products for use with Engenia at www.engeni坦tankmix.com no more than 7 days before applying Engenia; and
2. The intended product tank-mix with Engenia is identified on that list of tested and approved products; and
3. The intended product to be tank-mixed with Engenia is not prohibited on this label.
4. Additional Warnings and Restrictions:
   - Some COC, HSOC and MSO adjuvants may cause a temporary crop response.
   - **DO NOT** tank mix products containing ammonium salts such as ammonium sulfate and urea ammonium nitrate.
   - **DO NOT** add adjuvants that will further decrease pH or acidify the spray solution.
   - Drift reduction agents listed on the website above can minimize the percentage of driftable fines. However, the applicator must check with the DRA manufacturer to determine if the approved DRA will work effectively with the spray nozzle, the spray pressure, and the desired spray solution.

For an up to date and complete list of approved tank mix options with Engenia, please visit www.engeni坦tankmix.com.

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES**

**DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT TO DT COTTON USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT.**

Apply this product using properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering the desired volumes.
Spray Drift Management

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

Controlling Droplet Size
Drift potential may be reduced by applying large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets can reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the Temperature Inversions and the Wind Speed sections in the product container label).

- **Nozzle Type** - Use the Turbo TeeJet® TTI11004 nozzle when applying Engenia™ herbicide. DO NOT use any other nozzle unless specifically allowed by label. Only specific nozzle and spray mixture combinations may be applied. To find a list of approved nozzle and spray mixture combinations visit www.engeniatankmix.com no more than seven days prior to applying Engenia.

- **Pressure** - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate (large orifice) nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Ensure sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not allow pressure increases above the desired range.

- **Spray Volume** - Apply this product in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a higher spray volume when treating dense vegetation. Higher spray volumes may also allow the use of larger nozzle orifices (sizes) which produce coarser spray droplets.

- **Equipment Ground Speed** - Select a ground speed that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure, but DO NOT exceed a ground speed of 15 miles per hour. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.

- **Spray Boom Height** - Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but DO NOT exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer’s directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

Wind Speed and Direction

- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour.
- DO NOT apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
- For Engenia wind speed and direction restrictions see table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Speed</th>
<th>Application conditions and restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 mph</td>
<td>Only apply Engenia if steps have been taken to confirm that a temperature inversion is not present (see Temperature Inversions section in the product container label).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 10 mph</td>
<td>Optimum Engenia application conditions provided all other application requirements in this label are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10 to 15 mph</td>
<td>DO NOT apply Engenia when wind is blowing toward neighboring sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 mph</td>
<td>DO NOT apply Engenia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT make applications of Engenia when temperature inversions exist at the field level. Temperature inversions increase drift potential because fine droplets may remain suspended in the air longer after application. Suspended droplets can move in unpredictable directions because of 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.

Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning before surface warming. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, smoke not rising, dust hanging over a road, or presence of dew or frost. Smoke that layers and moves laterally (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Inversion conditions typically dissipate with increased winds (above 3 MPH) or when surface air begins to warm (3°F from morning low).
Sensitive Areas
Maintain a 110 foot buffer when applying this product from the downwind outer edges of the field, less the distance of any of the adjacent areas specified below.

To maintain the required buffer zone:
• No application swath containing Engenia™ herbicide can be initiated in, or into an area that is within the applicable buffer distance.
• The following areas may be included in the buffer distance calculation when adjacent to field edges:
  1. Roads, paved or gravel surfaces.
  2. Agricultural fields that have been prepared for planting.
  3. Planted agricultural fields containing asparagus, corn, DT cotton, DT soybeans, sorghum, proso millet, small grains and sugarcane.
  4. Areas covered by the footprint of a building, shade house, silo, feed crib, or other man made structure with walls and or roof.

Non-target Susceptible Plants: Restrictions and precautions for the protection of non-target susceptible plants.
• DO NOT apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.
• DO NOT allow contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots of crops, and desirable plants.
• DO NOT apply when wind is blowing in the direction of neighboring specialty crops.

In addition to the required 110 foot down wind spray buffer, additional protections are required for dicamba sensitive specialty crops. DO NOT apply when wind is blowing in the direction of neighboring specialty crops. Specialty crops include, but are not limited to, tomatoes and other fruiting vegetables (EPA Crop Group 8), cucurbits (EPA Crop Group 9), peas, potato, tobacco, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, including greenhouse and shade house grown broadleaf plants.

Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, and to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of Engenia. Before making an application, the applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas. The applicator must also consult sensitive crop registries to locate nearby sensitive areas where available.

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

Use Information
Engenia may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, or postemergence (over the top) to control or suppress many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds (see Table 1 in the product container label) in dicamba-tolerant (DT) cotton. If Engenia is applied to non-dicamba-tolerant cotton other than as directed, severe crop injury will result. For non-dicamba-tolerant cotton information, see Cotton (non-dicamba-tolerant) section in Crop-specific Information section in the product container label.

Application Rates and Timings
Maximum Application Rates in DT Cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Amount (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Preplant, Preemergence, and Postemergence</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5 lb dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Applications Combined Total per Season</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 lbs dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Preplant and Preemergence</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 lb dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Postemergence</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 lbs dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application of Engenia plus recommended adjuvants (refer to Tank Mixtures with Spray Adjuvants section in the product container label for details) may be made before and after cotton emergence. Separate sequential applications by 7 days or more. For best performance, apply Engenia when weeds are less than 4 inches in height and rosettes are less than 2-inches across. Timely application will improve control and reduce weed competition. Apply preplant, preemergence, and postemergence to DT cotton only by ground. DO NOT apply more than 51.2 fl ozs/A of Engenia per year (single growing season).
Preplant and Preemergence Applications

Engenia™ herbicide can be applied at 12.8 fl ozs/A before, during, or after planting DT cotton. Engenia will provide burndown of emerged weeds. Apply as a sequential application with other preemergence herbicides to control emerged grass weeds and other broadleaf weeds, and with a preemergence residual herbicide to control germinating weed seeds. Early season weed control is critical for minimizing weed competition and protecting crop yield potential.

Postemergence Applications

Apply Engenia postemergence at 12.8 fl ozs/A from cotton emergence up to 7 days before harvest. DO NOT apply more than 12.8 fl ozs/A in a single postemergence over-the-top application of Engenia.

For best weed control, Engenia applications should be made early in the season to small (less than 4-inches tall), actively growing weeds. Sequential post-emergence applications may be necessary to control new weed flushes. Avoid application of Engenia more than twice in a season to reduce resistance-selection pressure. Apply Engenia in a herbicide program that includes sequential application of herbicides with a different mechanism of action to control new weed regrowth.

Postemergence applications of Engenia mixed with some adjuvants may cause injury to DT cotton. Injury symptoms usually appear as necrotic spots on leaves. Potential for injury may be reduced when applications are made with spray volumes of at least 15 GPA and lower adjuvant rates. Symptomology is temporary with cotton recovering quickly after application.

Apply Engenia preplant, preemergence, and postemergence over the top by ground only.

Harvest Aid Applications

Engenia may be used for harvest aid in DT cotton. Apply Engenia as a broadcast spray by ground only. Applications must adhere to ground application requirements in this label; see the Application Methods and Equipment section in the product container label. Apply Engenia at least 7 days before harvest.

Use with Other Herbicides

Broad-spectrum control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds may require a sequential herbicide application. Engenia may be applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Outlook® herbicide
- Prowl® H2O herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

DT Cotton Restrictions

- DO NOT apply Engenia to non-dicamba-tolerant cotton varieties other than as directed or severe cotton injury will occur; refer to Cotton (non-dicamba-tolerant) section in Crop-specific Information section in the product container label.
- Apply Engenia preplant, preemergence, and postemergence by ground only.
- DO NOT apply harvest aid application of Engenia within 7 days of harvest.
- DO NOT apply Engenia with ammonium-containing additives, conditioners, or fertilizers (e.g. AMS, UAN).
- Use caution when tank mixing Engenia with approved emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or oil-based products that may increase the potential for crop injury.
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outlook and Prowl are registered trademarks of BASF.

Engenia is a trademark of BASF.

Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.

Turbo TeeJet is a registered trademark of Spraying Systems Co.

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007969-00345.20161220c NVA 2016-04-385-0297

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

We create chemistry
Supplemental Label

For use in Dicamba-tolerant Soybeans

This supplemental label expires December 20, 2018, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient*:
N,N-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)methylamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid ............................................................ 60.8%

Other Ingredients: ............................................................................................................................................. 39.2%

Total: .................................................................................................................................................................. 100.0%

* Contains 48.38% dicamba (5 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 600 grams per liter)

EPA Reg. No. 7969-345

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Directions For Use

• It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

• The supplemental labeling and the entire Engenia™ herbicide container label, EPA Reg. No. 7969-345, must be in possession of the user at the time of application.

• Read the label affixed to the container for Engenia before applying.

• Use of Engenia according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Engenia.

Dicamba-tolerant (DT) Soybeans Specific Information

The following use directions for Engenia use in DT soybeans are specific for Engenia use in DT soybeans and may differ significantly from the use directions for Engenia in conventional crops.

Depending on specific crop application directions, Engenia may be applied for postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weed seeds before crop planting (preplant and/or preseed) and after planting (preemergence, postemergence). Refer to Table 1 in the product container label for list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Engenia may be applied preplant, at-planting, pre-emergence, and postemergence (in-crop) for weed control in DT soybeans.

Resistance Management

While weed resistance to Group 4 herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, optimum seeding rate/row spacing, and timely tillage.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, the following steps should be followed where practical:
• Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
• DO NOT rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control during the growing season.
• Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
• Apply full rates of Engenia for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
• Use of preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds is recommended to reduce early season weed competition and allow for more timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
• Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
• Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
• Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your BASF retailer, representative or online at www.Non-Performance.BASF.US.
• If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as is practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
• For more information about weeds that are known to be resistant to dicamba go to www.Resistance-Information.BASF.US.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:
• Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other modes of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
• Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
• Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
• Avoid making more than two applications of Engenia™ herbicide and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
• Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
• Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
• Manage weeds in and around fields during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
• Contact the local agricultural extension service, BASF representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

Application Instructions

Engenia is EPA approved for use in DT crops in the following states, subject to county restrictions as noted: Alabama, Arizona, 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, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Application Restrictions
• DO NOT apply this product aerially.
• DO NOT apply Engenia if rain is expected within four (4) hours after application.

Tank Mix Instructions

Engenia may only be tank-mixed with products that have been tested and found by the EPA not to have an unreasonable adverse effect on the spray drift properties of Engenia. A list of those EPA approved products may be found at www.engeniatankmix.com.

DO NOT tank mix any product with Engenia unless:
1. You check the list of EPA approved products for use with Engenia at www.engeniatankmix.com no more than 7 days before applying Engenia; and
2. The intended product tank-mix with Engenia is identified on that list of tested and approved products; and
3. The intended product to be tank-mixed with Engenia is not prohibited on this label.

4. Additional Warnings and Restrictions:
• Some COC, HSOC and MSO adjuvants may cause a temporary crop response.
• DO NOT tank mix products containing ammonium salts such as ammonium sulfate and urea ammonium nitrate.
• DO NOT add adjuvants that will further decrease pH or acidify the spray solution.
• Drift reduction agents listed on the website above can minimize the percentage of driftable fines. However, the applicator must check with the DRA manufacturer to determine if the approved DRA will work effectively with the spray nozzle, the spray pressure, and the desired spray solution.

For an up to date and complete list of approved tank mix options with Engenia, please visit www.engeniatankmix.com.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT TO DT SOYBEANS USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT.
Apply this product using properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering the desired volumes.
Spray Drift Management

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

Controlling Droplet Size

Drift potential may be reduced by applying large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets can reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the Temperature Inversions and the Wind Speed sections in the product container label).

• Nozzle Type - Use the Turbo TeeJet® TTI11004 nozzle when applying Engenia™ herbicide. DO NOT use any other nozzle unless specifically allowed by label. Only specific nozzle and spray mixture combinations may be applied. To find a list of approved nozzle and spray mixture combinations visit www.engeniatankmix.com no more than seven days prior to applying Engenia.

• Pressure - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate (large orifice) nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Ensure sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not allow pressure increases above the desired range.

• Spray Volume - Apply this product in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a higher spray volume when treating dense vegetation. Higher spray volumes may also allow the use of larger nozzle orifices (sizes) which produce coarser spray droplets.

• Equipment Ground Speed - Select a ground speed that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure, but DO NOT exceed a ground speed of 15 miles per hour. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.

• Spray Boom Height - Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but DO NOT exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer’s directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

Wind Speed and Direction

• Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour.

• DO NOT apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

• For Engenia wind speed and direction restrictions see table below:

Wind Speed Application Conditions and Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Speed</th>
<th>Application conditions and restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 mph</td>
<td>Only apply Engenia if steps have been taken to confirm that a temperature inversion is not present (see Temperature Inversions section in the product container label).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 10 mph</td>
<td>Optimum Engenia application conditions provided all other application requirements in this label are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10 to 15 mph</td>
<td>DO NOT apply Engenia when wind is blowing toward neighboring sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 15 mph</td>
<td>DO NOT apply Engenia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT make applications of Engenia when temperature inversions exist at the field level. Temperature inversions increase drift potential because fine droplets may remain suspended in the air longer after application. Suspended droplets can move in unpredictable directions because of 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.

Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning before surface warming. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, smoke not rising, dust hanging over a road, or presence of dew or frost. Smoke that layers and moves laterally (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Inversion conditions typically dissipate with increased winds (above 3 MPH) or when surface air begins to warm (3° F from morning low).
Sensitive Areas
Maintain a 110 foot buffer when applying this product from the downwind outer edges of the field, less the distance of any of the adjacent areas specified below.

To maintain the required buffer zone:
• No application swath containing Engenia™ herbicide can be initiated in, or into an area that is within the applicable buffer distance.
• The following areas may be included in the buffer distance calculation when adjacent to field edges:
  1. Roads, paved or gravel surfaces.
  2. Agricultural fields that have been prepared for planting.
  3. Planted agricultural fields containing asparagus, corn, DT cotton, DT soybeans, sorghum, proso millet, small grains and sugarcane.
  4. Areas covered by the footprint of a building, shade house, silo, feed crib, or other man made structure with walls and or roof.

Non-target Susceptible Plants: Restrictions and precautions for the protection of non-target susceptible plants.
• DO NOT apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.
• DO NOT allow contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots of crops, and desirable plants.
• DO NOT apply when wind is blowing in the direction of neighboring specialty crops.

In addition to the required 110 foot down wind spray buffer, additional protections are required for dicamba sensitive specialty crops. DO NOT apply when wind is blowing in the direction of neighboring specialty crops. Specialty crops include, but are not limited to, tomatoes and other fruiting vegetables (EPA Crop Group 8), cucurbits (EPA Crop Group 9), peas, potato, tobacco, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, including greenhouse and shade house grown broadleaf plants.

Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, and to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of Engenia. Before making an application, the applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas. The applicator must also consult sensitive crop registries to locate nearby sensitive areas where available.

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

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors must be monitored to maximize performance and on-target spray deposition. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making a spray decision. The applicator is responsible for compliance with state and local pesticide drift regulations.

Use Information
Engenia may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, or postemergence (over the top) to control or suppress many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds (see Table 1 in the product container label) in dicamba-tolerant (DT) soybean. If Engenia is applied to non-dicamba-tolerant soybean other than as directed, severe crop injury will result. For non-dicamba-tolerant soybean information, see Soybean (non-dicamba-tolerant) section in Crop-specific Information section in the product container label.

Application Rates and Timings
Maximum Application Rates in DT Soybean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Amount (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Preplant, Preemergence, and Postemergence</td>
<td>12.8 (0.5 lb dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Applications Combined Total per Season</td>
<td>51.2 (2 lbs dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Preplant and Preemergence</td>
<td>25.6 (1 lb dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Postemergence</td>
<td>25.6 (2 lbs dicamba ae/A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application of Engenia plus recommended adjuvants (refer to Tank Mixtures with Spray Adjuvants section in the product container label for details) may be made before and after soybean emergence. Separate sequential applications by 7 days or more. For best performance, apply Engenia when weeds are less than 4 inches in height and rosettes are less than 2-inches across. Timely application will improve control and reduce weed competition. Apply preplant, preemergence, and postemergence to DT soybean only by ground.
Preplant and Preemergence Applications

Engenia™ herbicide can be applied at 12.8 fl ozs/A before, during, or after planting dicamba-tolerant soybean. Engenia will provide burndown of emerged weeds and moderate residual activity. Apply as a sequential application with other labeled herbicides to control emerged grass weeds and other broadleaf weeds, and with a preemergence residual herbicide to control germinating weed seeds. Early season weed control is critical for minimizing weed competition and protecting crop yield potential.

Postemergence Applications

Up to two postemergence applications using 12.8 fl ozs/A of Engenia per application may be made from soybean emergence up to and including beginning bloom (R1 growth stage of soybeans). However, DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 25.6 fl ozs/A of Engenia postemergence.

Engenia applications should be made to small (less than 4-inches tall), actively growing weeds. Sequential postemergence applications may be necessary to control new weed flushes. For best results, apply Engenia in a herbicide program that includes sequential application of herbicides with a different mechanism of action to control new weed growth.

Postemergence applications of Engenia may cause dicamba-tolerant soybeans to wilt or droop shortly after application. Symptomology is transient, and soybeans recover quickly after application.

Use with Other Herbicides

Broad-spectrum control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds may require a sequential herbicide application. Engenia may be applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Optill® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Outlook® herbicide
- Prowl® H2O herbicide
- Pursuit® herbicide
- Raptor® herbicide
- Sharpen® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Varisto® herbicide
- Verdict® powered by Kixor® herbicide
- Zidua® herbicide
- Zidua® PRO powered by Kixor® herbicide
- clethodim (e.g. Select Max® herbicide)
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

DT Soybean Restrictions

- DO NOT apply Engenia to non-dicamba-tolerant soybean varieties other than as directed or severe soybean injury will occur; refer to Soybean (non-dicamba-tolerant) section in Crop-specific Information section in the product container label.

- Apply Engenia preplant, preemergence, and postemergence by ground only.

- DO NOT apply Engenia to soybeans after first bloom (R1).

- DO NOT apply Engenia with ammonium-containing additives, conditioners, or fertilizers (e.g. AMS, UAN).

- Use caution when tank mixing Engenia with approved emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or oil-based products that may increase the potential for crop injury.

- Allow at least 7 days between final application and harvest or feeding of soybean forage.

- Allow at least 14 days between final application and harvest or feeding of soybean hay.
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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

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

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Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.

Select Max is a registered trademark of Valent U.S.A Corporation.

Turbo TeeJet is a registered trademark of Spraying Systems Co.