RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

PULL HERE TO OPEN

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

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

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

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

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

Escanee QR para Español

Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology

syngenta®

Herbicide

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

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

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

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

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

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753 EPA Est. 5905-IA-01

SCP 1753A-L1 0226 4249336

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

®

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

Label Highlights

Labeled Crops: Dicamba-tolerant soybean, dicamba-tolerant cotton
Formulation Type: capsule suspension (CS)
Restricted Use Pesticide: Yes
Rain-Free Period: DO NOT apply during rain. Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence application may reduce effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on the field or if water can be squeezed from soil) or if NOAA/National Weather Service predicts 50% chance or greater of 1 or more inches of rainfall to occur within 48 hours following application.
Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours
Endangered Species Act: See **Section 6.0**
Sale, use, and distribution of this product: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida (excluding Palm Beach County), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (excluding Nassau and Suffolk Counties), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas (excluding use on cotton in Gaines County), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
EPA Registration #: 100-1753

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – Sections 1-4

1.0 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

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

2.0 User Safety Requirements

2.1 Handler Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

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

2.2 Statement for Contaminated PPE

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

2.3 Engineering controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

3.0 Environmental Hazards

Apply this product only as directed on the label.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call 1-800-888-8372.

3.1 Water Hazards	**DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.
3.2 Groundwater Advisory	Dicamba and *S*-metolachlor are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow.
3.3 Surface Water Advisory	**DO NOT** apply if soil is saturated with water or when rainfall that may exceed soil field capacity is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Under some conditions, dicamba has the potential for runoff several days and *S*-metolachlor for several months after application. Poorly draining, wet, or erodible soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent sensitive areas are more prone to produce runoff. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Soil Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of dicamba and *S*-metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.
3.4 Non-Target Organism Advisory	This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.
3.5 Mixing and Loading Restrictions	Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment. • This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs, wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. • Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling, or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad that meets the following specifications. Containment capacities described below must be maintained at all times. o The pad must be constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. o The pad must be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or washwater, and rain water that may fall on the pad. o Surface water must not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained and sloped. o An unroofed pad must contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. o A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad, must have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

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

4.0 Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – Sections 5-16

5.0 Use Restrictions

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Use and purchase of this product is restricted to certified applicators only. This product is NOT to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator, except that uncertified persons may transport containers.

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

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

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

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

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

5.1 Agricultural Use Requirements

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

5.2 Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

Not applicable

6.0 Endangered Species

6.1 Endangered and Threatened Species Protection Requirements

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

7.0 Directions for Use

7.1 Product Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2 Active Ingredient Conversion

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

7.3 Crops/Use Sites

Crops/Use Sites
Dicamba Tolerant Cotton
Dicamba Tolerant Soybean

7.4 Application Requirements Overview

- Read and follow all applicable restrictions, precautions, and directions on the container label and booklet and at www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com. For product questions or inquiries and/or to report any nonperformance of this product against any labeled weed species, call 1-866-Syngent (1-866-796-4368).
- Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each crop table.
- **The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling including any additional state-specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional labeling found on this website.**
- **Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology must only be used for the uses specified on this label and only in the following states:** Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida (excluding Palm Beach County), Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (excluding Nassau & Suffolk Counties), North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee (excluding Wilson County), Texas (excluding use on cotton in Gaines County), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
- This product must only be used in the states listed above and is subject to area specific restrictions as required by http://www.epa.gov/espp/ that must be consulted prior to making an application in dicamba-tolerant cotton or dicamba-tolerant soybeans.

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

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

7.4.3 Record Keeping

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

1. Full name of the certified applicator.
2. Certification number of the certified applicator.
3. Product name.
4. EPA registration number.
5. Total amount applied of this product.
6. Application month, day, and year.
7. *Start and Finish Times:* the time the applicator begins and the time the certified applicator

completes applications of this product.

8. Location of the application If temperatures are forecasted to be 85-<95°F on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, record the location and the percentage of treated dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean fields managed by grower in the county. Record the total number of acres of dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean managed by the grower in the county.
9. Crop or site receiving the application.
10. Size of area treated.
11. *Training Requirement:* proof that the certified applicator completed dicamba-specific training described in this section.
12. *Application Timing:* whether the certified applicator applied this product preemergence or postemergence in relation to the crop.
13. *Receipts of purchase:* receipts for the purchase of this product, and for the purchase of the required VRA and required DRA.
14. *Product Label:* A copy of the product labeling including state-specific labeling and any information that supplements the product label, such as relevant bulletins.

...continued

15. *Sensitive Areas, Sensitive Crops, and Residential Awareness*: Document/record that the applicator checked an applicable sensitive crop/specialty crop registry; and document that the applicator surveyed all adjacent fields for any sensitive areas, sensitive crops, or residential areas surrounding the field prior to application. At a minimum, records must include the date the applicator consulted the sensitive crop registry/specialty crop registry and the date the applicator surveyed for sensitive crops on adjacent areas and within the required spray buffer distance for downwind spray buffer distance calculations, and the name of the sensitive crop registry/specialty crop registry the applicator consulted.

16. *Spray Buffer Requirement:* Record of the required downwind buffer distance (240 ft) determination and any areas included within the buffer distance determination. If the buffer distance was reduced, record what qualifying practices supported that reduction.

17. *Spray System Cleanout:* Document that the applicator complied with the section of this label titled: "Spray System Equipment Cleanout". At a minimum, records must include the date the applicator performed the required cleanout, and cleanout method that the applicator followed.

18. *Tank Mix Products:* a list of all products (pesticides, adjuvants, and other products) that the applicator tank mixed with this product for each application. Include EPA registration numbers in the case of any pesticides.

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

20. *Required Tank Mix Drift Reducing Agent:* list the DRA and use rate that was tank mixed with this product.

21. *Nozzle Selection:* which spray nozzle the applicator used to apply this product, and the nozzle pressure the applicator set the sprayer to.

22. *Air Temperature:* the air temperature at boom height at the time the applicator starts applications of this product, and every time the spray tank is refilled, and documentation of a weather forecast by NOAA/National Weather Service on the day of application showing the forecasted maximum temperature prediction for the day of and day after application.

23. *Wind Speed and Direction*: the wind speed and direction at or above boom height at the time the applicator starts applications of this product, and the wind speed and direction at or above boom height every time the tank is refilled during application.

24. *Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Points*: List how the required total of runoff/erosion mitigation points were achieved. The creation and keeping of these records counts as one point towards the total points required for use of this product, in accordance with Runoff/Erosion Mitigation Relief Options as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website.

7.5 Rate and Timing

Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton:

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

Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean:

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

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

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

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

7.6 Application Equipment

Application by air is prohibited.

Apply only using ground equipment.

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

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

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

Ground speed: Do not allow application equipment to exceed 15 mph while applying this product.

7.7 Environmental Conditions

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

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

DO NOT spray during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

7.8 Downwind Requirements

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

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

7.9 Management of Runoff/Erosion

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

7.10 Restrictions for All Uses

- **DO NOT** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York or in Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington
- **DO NOT** use in nurseries, turf, or landscape plantings.
- Application by air is prohibited. Apply only using ground equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Maximum single application rate: 3.53 pt/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A)
- Maximum yearly application rate: 7.06 pt/A/year (equivalent to 1 lb dicamba ae/A and 2.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A)
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 pound dicamba ae/acre/year from all dicamba applications if more than one dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year.
- **DO NOT** tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.
- **DO NOT** apply this product at ground speed greater than 15 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in less than 15 gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy when applying this product.
- **DO NOT** apply this product when the wind speeds are less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply this product until at least one hour after sunrise and no later than two hours before sunset.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed to livestock, or harvest for food, any cover crop planted following an Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology treated crop.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if rainfall that could exceed soil field capacity and result in soil runoff is expected in the next 48 hours.
- **DO NOT** apply to powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, you must ensure that the soil surface is first settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to application.
- **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- **DO NOT** use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- If temperatures are forecasted to be 95°F or above either on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, **DO NOT** apply this product
- **DO NOT** apply without DRA and VRA
- **DO NOT** apply this product if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area.

7.11 Crop Rotations

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

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Dicamba-tolerant cotton Dicamba-tolerant soybeans Corn (field, pop, seed, sweet)*	0 days
Non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans	28 days following a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation
Non-dicamba-tolerant cotton	42 days following a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation
Barley Oats Rye Wheat	4 ½ months
Alfalfa Bean Beet Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Garlic Lentil Onion Pea Peanut Pepper Potato Pumpkin Radish Sorghum Sunflower Sugar beet Sweet potato Tomato	6 months
Clover (seeded)	9 months
Buckwheat Rice Tobacco	In the next spring following treatment
All other crops not listed above	12 months

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

7.12 Weed Resistance and Integrated Programs

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

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

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

Principles of Herbicide Resistant Weed Management

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

Scout and know your field

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

Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity

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

Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean

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

Difficult to control weeds

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

DO NOT overuse the technology

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

Scout and inspect fields following application

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- **Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest**
- **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival.

7.13 Best Management Practices for Pollinator Programs

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

8.0 Application Method Instructions and Information

8.G.0 Ground (G) Application Directions: Applications with Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology alone or in tank mixtures are permitted with ground equipment only. This product may be applied using broadcast or hooded broadcast applications for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds	
8.G.1 Method of Application	Ground Application – Broadcast, Hooded In-Row or Layby Sprayer
8.G.2 Boom height above target	Do not exceed 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy
8.G.3 Droplet size	Apply this product with nozzles calibrated to apply coarse or coarser droplets only.
8.G.4 Water volume	Broadcast: Apply in 15 gallons of water per acre For In-Row or Layby Application: determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula: $\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{rate per treated acre}$ $\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast volume per acre} = \text{spray volume per treated acre}$
8.G.5 Wind speed	Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is between 3-10 mph. **DO NOT** apply if wind speed is below 3 mph or above 10 mph.
8.G.6 Sprayer speed	**DO NOT** exceed a ground speed of 15 miles per hour.
8.G.7 Temperature and Humidity	**DO NOT** apply at temperatures ≥ 95° F. If temperatures are forecasted to be 85 - <95° F on the day of treatment or the day after treatment, **DO NOT** treat more than 50% of the total number of dicamba-tolerant soybean AND dicamba-tolerant cotton acres managed by the grower within the county within one day.
8.G.8 Temperature inversions	**DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. **DO NOT** apply this product outside of this time frame. **DO NOT** apply this product during a temperature inversion. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog; or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. The inversion will typically dissipate with increased winds (above 3 miles per hour) or at sunrise when the surface air begins to warm (generally 3°F from morning low).
8.G.9 Activating rainfall	This product needs a minimum of ½ inch of either rainfall or irrigation following application to activate residual weed control. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 10 days after application, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.

8.G.10 Spray drift buffer	**DO NOT** apply if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas. After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the applicator must maintain a 240-foot downwind buffer between the last treated row and the nearest downwind field edge unless applying a qualifying practice listed in the table in Section 9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions below. More information and definitions of the qualifying practices can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measuredescriptions. After determining your total % reduction in the buffer distance, determine the distance that may be reduced in feet, subtract that distance from the 240-foot buffer distance, then round to the nearest 5-foot increment for your final buffer distance. No downwind buffer is required if: • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer reduction ≥100%. • Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer <10 feet, after rounding to the nearest 5 ft increment.
8.G.11 Buffer distance to well or sink hole	**DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells.

9.0 Spray Drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The spray system and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering these factors when making application decisions to avoid spray drift onto nontarget areas. Applicators must follow application requirements to avoid spray drift hazards, including those found in this labeling and applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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

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

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

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

Dicamba-sensitive plants include, but are not limited to:

- non-DT soybeans
- non-DT cotton
- cucumbers and melons including all members of EPA Crop Group 9: Cucurbit Vegetables
- flowers
- fruit trees
- grapes
- ornamentals including greenhouse-grown and shadehouse-grown broadleaf plants and ornamental plants in a residential area
- peanuts
- peas and beans, including all members of EPA Crop Group 6: Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) and EPA Crop Group 6-22: Legume Vegetable group with the exception of DT soybeans
- peppers, tomatoes, and other fruiting vegetables, including all members of EPA Crop Group 8-10: Fruiting Vegetable Group
- potato
- sugar beets
- sweet potato
- tobacco
- other broadleaf plants, including if these plants are in a greenhouse

Severe injury or destruction could occur if any contact between this product and these plants occurs.

Sensitive crop registries can provide additional information about sensitive crops and sensitive areas. The applicator must check an applicable sensitive crop/specialty crop registry; and document that the applicator surveyed all adjacent fields for any sensitive areas, sensitive crops, or residential areas surrounding the field prior to application. See Section 7.4 Record Keeping for details. If you have questions regarding sensitive crop registries, check https://fieldwatch.com/ prior to application.

9.1 Spray Drift Buffer Distance

After determining no adjacent sensitive plants are downwind, the applicator must maintain a 240-foot downwind buffer between the last treated row and the nearest downwind field edge. The practices in the buffer reduction table, Table 9.2 below, may be used to reduce the size of the buffer. More information and definitions of the qualifying practices can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measure-descriptions. After determining your total % reduction in the buffer distance, determine the distance that may be reduced in feet, subtract that distance from the 240-foot buffer distance, then round to the nearest 5-foot increment for your final buffer distance.

No downwind buffer is required if:

- Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer reduction ≥100%.
- Use of the buffer reduction options results in a buffer <10 feet, after rounding to the nearest 5 ft increment.

9.2 Spray Drift Buffer Reductions

Options*	Qualifying Practice	Reduction in Buffer Distance**
Small field size/Reduce treatment area	Treatment area of 1/10 acre to 1 acre	75%
	Treatment area of >1 acre to 4 acres	35%
	Treatment area of >5 acres to 10 acres	15%
Downwind Drift Buffer	Basic windbreak/hedgerow/artificial screen	50%
	Advanced windbreak/hedgerow/artificial screen	75%
Use of directed sprayer equipment	Over-the-top hooded sprayer	50%
	Row-middle hooded sprayer	75%
	Sprays below crop canopy using drop nozzles or layby applications (difference between the crop height and release height is ≥ 1ft, and that there are more than 4 consecutive rows of crop on the field that meet this parameter)	50%

*Descriptions of spray drift buffer reduction measures are available on EPA's website at: https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu-measure-descriptions
**Buffer reduction measures are additive in nature. For example, a 50% reduction in buffer distance for one measure plus a 15% reduction in buffer for another measure, when used in combination, results in an overall 65% reduction in an identified buffer.

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

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

9.3 Spray Drift Management

9.3.1 Mandatory Spray Drift Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 24 inches above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or coarser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions. **DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. Do not apply this product outside of this timeframe. See Sections **8.G.8** for more information on temperature inversions.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind speed is less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph. During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions may cause drift to nontarget areas.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment). This information must be measured before the application begins and every time the spray tank is refilled. Downwind buffers must be adjusted according to changing wind direction.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees, buildings, and farm equipment.

DO NOT apply if sensitive plants are planted on an adjacent downwind field or area. If wind direction shifts such that the wind is blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas, STOP the application until the wind is no longer blowing toward adjacent sensitive plants or residential areas. Refer to section 9.0 for list of sensitive plants in agricultural and/or residential settings.

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

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

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

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

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

Inversions:
• **DO NOT** make applications at night. Applications may only be made starting one hour after sunrise and ending two hours before sunset. **DO NOT** apply this product outside of this time frame.
• **DO NOT** spray during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

9.3.2 Spray Drift Advisories

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

Importance of Droplet Size

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce drift potential, drift will be greater if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.
- Controlling droplet size:
  - o Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
  - o Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray colume and droplet size.
  - o Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce spray drift.

Boom Height

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

Hooded (or Shielded) Sprayer

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Measuring Wind Speed and Wind Direction

Best Management Practices for measuring wind speed and direction of wind direction:

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

10.0 Runoff and Erosion Mitigation

10. Runoff/Erosion Mitigations

DO NOT apply during rain.

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

DO NOT apply when soil in the area to be treated is saturated (if there is standing water on the field or if water can be squeezed from soil).

Mandatory Runoff Mitigation

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

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

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

Steps to Achieve Points:

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

...continued

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

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

Step D. To achieve runoff/erosion mitigation points for the application, the mitigation and mitigation relief measures must be:

- Employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.
- In place during the application unless a different timing (such as before or after application) is specifically provided in the measure's description on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.

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

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

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

11.0 Mandatory Volatility Mitigations

DO NOT tank mix ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS with this product.
Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.

Temperature Restrictions:

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

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

* Maximum temperature must be forecasted by NOAA/National Weather Service not to exceed what is noted for both the day of application and the day after application. The highest temperature (forecasted or measured) on the day of application or the day after application is the value that must be used to determine the label restrictions for that application.
** The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and rates of VRA application.
*** Do not apply these products to the untreated 50% of DT crop acreage the day of or the day following initial treatment. Remaining untreated 50% of DT crop acreage may be treated the third day after initial treatment. All restrictions apply for subsequent treatments. The "grower" is the individual or business entity managing the crop on the land on which the product is being applied. If the grower is not the applicator, it is the responsibility of the applicator to ensure that they have communicated with the grower to obtain information on the number of DT cotton and DT soybean acres managed by the grower.

12.0 Crop/Site Use Directions

12.1 Dicamba-tolerant Cotton

12.1 Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton			
Rate (pt/A)	**Application Timing**	**Target Weeds**	**Use Directions**
3.53	**Burndown/Preplant Application:** Apply prior to planting crop. **At-Planting and Preemergence Application** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.1**	Use only in: AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN (excluding Wilson County), TX (excluding Gaines County) and the Boot Heel of MO. For emerged broadleaf weeds apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height.
	Postemergence (In-crop) Application Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant cotton through 6-leaf cotton, **unless additional state specific use restrictions are specified.**	**Weeds listed in Section 15.2**	For use only in States specified in **Section 7.4**. This product must not be used in a county that has been explicitly prohibited on this label. Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray to small broadleaf weeds that are less than 4 inches in height. If at least ½ inch of rainfall does not occur within 10 days after application, cultivate shallowly. Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil, and hinder weed control. Use higher spray volumes (greater than 15 gallons per acre) under these conditions. For grass weed control, apply before grass weeds emerge or after clean cultivation.
Tank Mixtures			
Required	**Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.**		

May be mixed with	Refer to all product labels to determine mix order or perform a mix compatibility test.
Prohibited	**DO NOT** apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology with ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS.

Precautions

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

Application Rate Restrictions Per Acre

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

Maximum Application Per Year

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

Last Application Growth Stage

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

Geographic Restrictions

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

Soil Restrictions

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

State-Specific Restrictions

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

Additional Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply less than 3.53 pt of this product/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A).
- **DO NOT** make more than one preplant or at-planting or preemergence application, and/or one postemergence (In-crop) application on medium-or fine-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** use where water is likely to “pond” over the bed.
- **DO NOT** apply to non-dicamba-tolerant cotton.
- **DO NOT** incorporate Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology if applied prior to planting, or crop injury may result.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 100 days

Grazing Restrictions

DO NOT graze or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.

12.2 Dicamba-tolerant Soybean

12.2 Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean			
Rate (pt/A)	**Application Timing**	**Target Weeds**	**Use Directions**
3.53	**Preplant Application:** Apply prior to planting crop. **At-Planting and Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but **before** crop emergence.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.1**	For use only in States specified in **Section 7.4**. This product must not be used in a county that has been explicitly prohibited on this label. For emerged broadleaf weeds, apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height.
	Postemergence (In-crop) Application Postemergence in-crop applications can be made over-the-top of dicamba-tolerant soybeans through V4 soybeans **unless additional state specific soybean use restrictions are specified**.	**Weeds listed in Section 15.2**	**For Postemergence Applications:** For emerged broadleaf weeds, apply as a broadcast spray to small weeds that are less than 4 inches in height. For grass weed control, apply before grass weeds emerge. Dicamba-tolerant soybeans may exhibit leaf drooping following postemergence application. This response is transient and the soybeans will fully recover.
Tank Mixtures			
Required	**Applications of this product must include an oil emulsion Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) at a concentration of 0.3% volume-to-volume (v/v) of the final spray tank volume and a qualified pH buffering Volatility Reduction Agent (VRA). The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com for a list of qualified VRAs and of VRA application rates.**		
May be mixed with	Refer to all product labels to determine mix order or perform a mix compatibility test.		
Prohibited	**DO NOT** apply Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology with ammonium sulfate (AMS) or any products that contain AMS.		
Precautions: • For preplant application, to the extent possible, avoid moving treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.			

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

Maximum Application Per Year

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

Last Application Growth Stage

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

Geographic Restrictions
DO NOT use in Gaines County, TX; Wilson County, TN; or Palm Beach County, FL, or Nassau and Suffolk Counties, NY. Check the registration status of this product in each state before using.
Soil Restrictions
• **DO NOT** make more than one application on coarse-textured soils. • **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils. • **DO NOT** use on Taloka silt loam.
State-Specific Restrictions
The user must check www.TaviumApplicationRequirements.com no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state specific labeling. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.
Additional Restrictions
• **DO NOT** apply less than 3.53 pt of this product/A (equivalent to 0.5 lb dicamba ae/A and 1.0 lb *S*-metolachlor/A). • **DO NOT** make more than one preplant or at-planting or preemergence application, and/or one postemergence (In-crop) application on medium-or fine-textured soils. • **DO NOT** use where water is likely to "pond" over the bed. • **DO NOT** apply to non-dicamba-tolerant soybean. • **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days
Grazing Restrictions
• **DO NOT** feed treated forage or hay to livestock for 30 days following a preplant, at-planting, or preemergence application. • **DO NOT** graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock following a postemergence application.

13.0 Adjuvants

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

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

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

14.0 Tank Mixing Directions

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

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

14.1 Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

- For 15 gallons per acre spray volume, use 2.5 cups (591.5 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order section below using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
- Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, then do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

14.2 Mixing Order

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

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

Maintain constant agitation during application.

15.0 Equipment Cleanup / Sprayer Cleanout

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

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

Inadvertent contamination can also occur in equipment used for bulk product handling and mixing prior to use in the spray system. Care should be taken to reduce contamination not only in the spray system but in any equipment used to transfer or deliver product. For example, bulk handling and mixing equipment containing this product should be segregated when possible to reduce potential for cross-contamination. Consider using block and check valves to avoid backflow during transfer. Piping should be reviewed to ensure there not potential for product build-up. Dedicated nurse trucks and tender equipment should be used when possible.
To avoid subsequent injury to other crops, thoroughly clean mixing and application equipment immediately after spraying using the triple rinse procedures below:

1. **DO NOT** clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources.
2. Drain and flush tank walls, boom and all hoses with clean water.
3. Prepare a cleaning solution with a detergent or a commercial sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the product's use directions.
4. Be sure to wash all internal parts of the tank, including the inside top surface with the cleaning solution. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.

5. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.
6. Repeat steps 3-5 for two additional times.
7. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers, and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Drain lines, filters and sump.
9. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
10. Clean and wash off the outside of the entire sprayer and boom.
11. Dispose of all rinsate according to local, state and federal regulations.

16.0 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

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

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

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

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

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

...continued

16.2 Weeds Controlled by Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology Applied Postemergence to Weeds *(continued)*

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

17.0 Storage and Disposal

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

17.1 Container Type

Not Applicable

17.2 Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

17.3 Pesticide Disposal

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

17.4 Container Handling

17.4.1 Less than or equal to 5 gallons

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

17.4.2 Greater than 5 Gallons

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

18.0 Conditions of Sale

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold Syngenta and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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

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

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

19.0 Changes from Previous Label

Not Applicable.

20.0 Market Claims

Not Applicable.

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

SCP 1753A-L1 0226
4249336

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

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

DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE

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

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

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

Tavium®

Plus VaporGrip® Technology

Herbicide

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

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

*CAS No. 104040-79-1

**CAS No. 87392-12-9

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

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

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1753

EPA Est. 5905-IA-01

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

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

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call **1-800-888-8372**.

Storage and Disposal

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Container Type

Not Applicable

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

Less than or equal to 5 gallons

Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

SCP 1753A-L1 0226

4249336

Environmental Hazards

Apply this product only as directed on the label.

REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS: For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call 1-800-888-8372.

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

Mixing and Loading Restrictions	• Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling, or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad that meets the following specifications. Containment capacities described below must be maintained at all times. o The pad must be constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. o The pad must be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or washwater, and rain water that may fall on the pad. o Surface water must not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained and sloped. o An unroofed pad must contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. o A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad, must have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
Point Source Management	To prevent point-source contamination, DO NOT mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. DO NOT apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/ loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: • Back-siphoning into wells • Spills • Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.
Run-off Management	A variety of factors including soil type, slope, and weather conditions (e.g., rainfall) can influence volume and intensity of water running off the treated field. The applicator should evaluate factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. Land management, agronomic practices, field conditions, and application measures that reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, runoff from treated fields, should be implemented by land managers/users of this product. Runoff/erosion mitigation is required. Refer to **Section 10.0** Runoff and Erosion Mitigations.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

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