TRIASULFURON | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

DICAMBA | GROUP 4 | HERBICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Rave®

Herbicide

syngenta®

For weed control in wheat, barley, pasture, rangeland, fallow cropland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres.

Active Ingredients:

Triasulfuron[1]:	8.8%
Sodium salt of dicamba[2]:	55.0%
Other Ingredients:	36.2%
Total:	100.0%

[1]CAS No. 82097-50-5

[2]CAS No. 1982-69-0

Rave Herbicide is formulated as a water-dispersible granule containing 0.5 lb 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid equivalent (dicamba) and 0.088 lb triasulfuron per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-927

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-01

SCP 927A-L1K 1024

4220592

5 pounds

Net Contents

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1.0 FIRST AID

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

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow 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.

2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)). When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.

2.2.3 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.3 Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial use: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. 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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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 months or more 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 triasulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use Rave Herbicide 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.

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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rave Herbicide is an herbicide for control of many broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, pasture, rangeland, fallow, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. This product should be applied postemergence; i.e., after emergence of the crop and weeds. Refer to **Section 8.0** for a listing of weeds controlled. Rave Herbicide is a water-dispersible granule that must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

3.1 Resistance Management

TRIASULFURON	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**
DICAMBA	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**

Rave Herbicide contains the active ingredients triasulfuron which inhibits the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme (Site of Action Group 2) and dicamba which interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) (Site of Action Group 4). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 2 and 4 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than recommended use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Syngenta representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Because Rave Herbicide is an herbicide with two modes of action, weed resistance is less likely to be a problem than when products with a single mode of action are used. However, in fields where ALS-resistant weed biotypes occur that are not controlled by dicamba products such as Banvel® or Clarity®, a non-ALS inhibitor herbicide that is active on those weeds must either be tank mixed with Rave Herbicide or used in place of Rave Herbicide.

3.1.1 PRINCIPLES OF WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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 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.
- Suspected- herbicide resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators
    - 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.
- Report non-performance of this product to your Syngenta retailer, Syngenta representative, or call 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). If resistance is suspected ensure weed escapes are controlled using an herbicide with an effective mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to prevent further seed production.

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. Consider harvest weed seed management and control weeds post-harvest to prevent seed production.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Applications with Rave Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures are permitted by ground and by air. Postemergence applications are allowed as specified in **Section 9.0** unless otherwise restricted in **Section 7.0**.

4.2 Application Equipment

- Configure spray equipment to provide accurate and uniform coverage of the target area and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use.
- For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained.
- Use equipment that is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation.
- When the tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.
- Use a 16-mesh strainer at the tank outlet. At the nozzles, use the screen recommended by the nozzle supplier.
- Refer to **Section 4.3** for optimum nozzle coverage.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- For ground application of 5-20 gal/A, use only conventional or low pressure flat fan nozzles to assure adequate coverage. For application of more than 20 gal/A, raindrop or flood-jet nozzles may be used.
- For ground application in dense stands of wheat or barley, use an adequate spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds.
- For aerial application, use equipment that delivers a spray volume of 2-10 gal. Do not apply under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained.

4.4 Mixing Directions

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Dispose of the cleaning solution in a responsible manner.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
4. Agitate the spray solution before and during agitation.
5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 RAVE HERBICIDE WITH WATER AS A CARRIER

1. Be sure the sprayer is clean.
2. Always use clean water. Fill the tank with 25% of the total water needed, and begin agitation.
3. Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and that it creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.
4. Add the appropriate amount of Rave Herbicide to the tank.
5. Complete filling of the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action. This applies to both spray and nurse tanks.
6. Disperse Rave Herbicide completely (agitate for 1-2 minutes) before adding surfactant or another chemical to the tank.
7. See **Section 4.4.7** for Spray Additive Information.
8. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
9. Mix only sufficient spray suspension to be used the same day; however, Rave Herbicide will remain active in the spray mixture for 36 hours.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

4.4.2 RAVE HERBICIDE WITH LIQUID FERTILIZER AS A CARRIER (SLURRY METHOD)

1. Before mixing large quantities, a tank mix compatibility test should be conducted as listed below in **Section 4.4.4**.
2. Partially fill a container with water.
3. Add Rave Herbicide to the container.
4. Mix or shake it vigorously until the product is completely dispersed.
5. When Rave Herbicide is completely dispersed, add the slurry to the spray tank. When using a surfactant with liquid fertilizer solutions, add the surfactant to the water slurry before adding the mixture to the spray tank.
6. Complete filling of the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action. This applies to both spray and nurse tanks.
7. Disperse Rave Herbicide completely (agitate for 1-2 minutes) before adding surfactant or another chemical to the tank.
8. See **Section 4.4.7** for Spray Additive Information.
9. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
10. Mix only sufficient spray suspension to be used the same day; however, Rave Herbicide will remain active in the spray mixture for 36 hours.

4.4.3 RAVE HERBICIDE WITH LIQUID FERTILIZER AS A CARRIER (INDUCTOR OR CONE METHOD)

1. Shut off inductor cone valve and partially fill the cone with water.
2. Add Rave Herbicide to the water in the cone and wait for it to disperse.
3. When Rave Herbicide has completely dispersed, open the inductor cone valve in order to add Rave Herbicide mixture to the spray tank. When using a surfactant with liquid fertilizer solutions, add the surfactant to the water mixture in the cone before opening the inductor cone valve.

4. Rinse the inductor cone thoroughly and keep the valve open so the rinsate is added to the spray tank.
5. Complete filling of the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure surface action. This applies to both spray and nurse tanks.
6. Disperse Rave Herbicide completely (agitate for 1-2 minutes) before adding surfactant or another chemical to the tank.
7. See **Section 4.4.7** for Spray Additive Information.
8. Maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
9. Mix only sufficient spray suspension to be used the same day; however, Rave Herbicide will remain active in the spray mixture for 36 hours.

4.4.4 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitation and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. User must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Tank mixes of Rave Herbicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Rave Herbicide may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.5** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.5 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such as liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.6**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15–30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility such as obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the recommended rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.

4.4.6 RAVE HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank 25% full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add Rave Herbicide.
4. Add dry formulations to tank.
5. Add liquid formulations to tank.
6. Fill remainder of spray tank.

4.4.7 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- A nonionic surfactant with a minimum of 80% of the constituents effective as a spray adjuvant must be added at 1-2 pt/100 gal of spray volume (0.125-0.25% volume per volume) for all applications of Rave Herbicide when water is the carrier.
- Use 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant when applying Rave Herbicide to dense weed populations or under dry conditions.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

NOTE:

- The addition of nonionic surfactant to spray mixtures that are more than 50% fertilizer can cause increased temporary leaf burn on the crop.
- The nonionic surfactant may be omitted from the spray solution if the carrier contains more than 50% fertilizer.
- If the nonionic surfactant is omitted, control of some of the more difficult to control weeds may be reduced under unfavorable conditions (i.e., larger weeds, dry conditions, heavy infestations, etc.). For optimum control of those species, a 50% fertilizer solution as a carrier should be used with an appropriate nonionic surfactant.

4.5 Sprayer Cleanout

Many crops are extremely sensitive to low rates of Rave Herbicide. Special attention must be given to cleaning spray equipment before spraying a crop other than wheat or barley.

Mix only as much spray suspension as needed. Immediately after spraying, remove all traces of Rave Herbicide from spraying equipment using this procedure:

1. Flush tank and hoses with clean water for 10 minutes.
2. Refill spray tank with water, and add 1 gal of household ammonia (containing 3% active per 100 gal of water). Flush solution through hoses, boom, and nozzles; and let stand in tank for 15 minutes with agitation before disposing, according to state and local regulations.
    - A commercial tank cleaner may be used in place of the ammonia solution if it has been proven effective for use with Rave Herbicide. Contact your Syngenta representative or dealer for information about the suitability of specific tank cleaning products before using them according to manufacturer's directions.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Repeat step 1.
5. Clean nozzles and screens separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, flush the nozzles and screens with clean water.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes, just before using the sprayer for the first time after application of Rave Herbicide.

5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

5.1 Replanting

If a crop treated with Rave Herbicide is lost, the following crops may be replanted according to the following schedule:

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Wheat	12 days
Barley	4 months
Durum Wheat	4 months
Sorghum	4 months
STS soybeans	4 months

Precautions:

- The replanting of barley, durum wheat, sorghum, and STS soybeans may be done with the expectation that some level of discoloration, stunting, or other crop injury will occur.
- Any damage and yield loss that occurs must be accepted by the grower.
- Growers not willing to accept this potential injury and yield loss are required to follow standard rotational guidelines.
- Winter and spring wheat varieties (except durum) may be planted after 12 days.

5.2 Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Rave Herbicide

Crop	Soil pH	State/Region	Replant/Plant-Back Interval
Wheat (except durum)	all pH levels	all areas	12 days
Wheat, durum	all pH levels	all areas	8 months
Corn, field, - IR Hybrids	all pH levels	all areas	4 months
Corn, field – not IR	6.9 or lower	KS, NE, CO, east of I-25	14 months
	7.9 or lower	all areas	22 months
	above 7.9	all areas	36 months
Millet, proso	all pH levels	all areas	4 months
Barley Bermudagrass Oats Rye	7.9 or lower	CO, KS, MT, NE, OK SD, TX, Western ND	6 months
	6.9 or lower	all areas	6 months
	above 6.9	In areas not described above	18 months
Soybeans - STS®	all pH levels	all areas	11 months
Soybeans – not STS®	7.5 or lower	Central KS, East Texas, Central and Eastern OK	14 months if 25 inches of precipitation since application
	7.9 or lower	South Central NE, Central KS	26 months if 46 inches of precipitation since application
	all pH levels	all areas	36 months or sooner with successful field bioassay
Sorghum, grain	7.9 or lower	KS, NE, OK, TX	14 months
	all pH levels	all areas	24 months
Alfalfa Clover Onions Sugar beets Sunflowers	all pH levels	all areas	24 months and only after a successful field bioassay
All Other Crops	all pH levels	all areas	4 months and only after a successful field bioassay

Precaution:

- To conduct a field bioassay as recommended in the above table, follow the instructions in **Section 6.1** for a cover crop, substituting the desired crop for the cover crop.

6.0 Cover Crops

A cover crop can be an important tool for the overall farm cropping system. Cover crops are planted for conservation purposes, soil erosion control, soil health improvement, water quality improvement and weed management. A cover crop can be a single crop or a combination of crops, including grasses and/or broadleaf crops.

After harvest of a Rave Herbicide treated crop, planting of a cover crop is allowed provided the cover crop is not grazed or fed to livestock nor harvested for food. Terminate the cover crop through natural causes such as frost or intentional termination by herbicide application, crimping, rolling, tillage or cutting.

All possible cover crops or cover crop combinations have not been tested for tolerance to this product. Before planting the cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crops by conducting a field bioassay. Refer to **Section 6.1** for instructions on how to conduct a field bioassay.

6.1 Field Bioassay for Cover Crops

A field bioassay is a method of determining if herbicide residues are present in the soil at concentrations high enough to adversely affect crop growth.

Conduct the field bioassay by planting several strips of the desired cover crop across the field which has been previously treated with Rave Herbicide. Plant the cover crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. Locate the strips so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in field terrain, soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage.

If the cover crop does not show adverse effects such as crop injury and/or stand reduction, the field can be planted to this cover crop. If injury and/or stand reduction are visible, wait two to four weeks for further herbicide degradation to occur and repeat the bioassay. Alternatively, select a different cover crop and repeat the bioassay. Only plant cover crops that show acceptable tolerance in the field bioassay.

7.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

7.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Rave Herbicide through irrigation systems.
- Use Rave Herbicide in the following states **only:** CO (except the San Luis Valley), ID, KS, MN, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY.
- **DO NOT** use Rave Herbicide in the San Luis Valley of CO.
- In WA, abide by all sulfonylurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture.
- **DO NOT** apply Rave Herbicide to irrigated land if the tail water will be used on non-target land. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** allow spray drift to non-target crops, other desirable plants, recreational areas, ornamental plants, or onto land scheduled to be planted with crops not on this label.

- **DO NOT** apply Rave Herbicide where its movement through the soil or on soil particles may place it in contact with non-target plants on their roots. Do not apply Rave Herbicide to snow covered soil or to frozen soil surfaces, since runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** use Rave Herbicide in fields where the combination of all three of the following criteria occurs:
  - Historic average annual rainfall (or the combination of historic annual rainfall plus planned irrigation of the crop) exceeds 35 inches per year; and
  - The groundwater table is 30 ft or less below the soil surface; and
  - The soil is classified as a coarse soil (sand or loamy sand soil texture).
- This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

7.2 Use Precautions

- For optimum control, fall applications of Rave Herbicide must be made before the emerged weeds are exposed to extended periods of freezing temperatures.
- Delay application of Rave Herbicide for at least 60 days after any in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.
- Prevent all direct and indirect contact with non-target plants.
- Avoid applying Rave Herbicide where wheat or barley is underseeded with legumes or forage grasses, as injury to the undersown crop(s) may occur.
- Avoid applying Rave Herbicide to stressed or dormant weeds, or when environmental conditions that stress weeds or cause weed dormancy are expected within one week after application.
- Avoid applying near desirable vegetation, and allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants.
- Avoid applying Rave Herbicide within 4 hours of an expected rainfall or sprinkler irrigation event. Rainfall or irrigation soon after application may reduce foliar uptake by weeds, thereby reducing weed control.

7.3 Spray Drift Management

- THE 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 and grower must consider the interaction of equipment and weather-related factors to ensure that the potential for drift to sensitive non-target plants is minimal.
- This pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target plants) is minimal (i.e., when the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
- Consult with local and State agricultural authorities for information regarding avoiding or minimizing spray drift.

7.3.1 GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.3.2 AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.4 Drift Reduction Advisory Information

7.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

7.4.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

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

7.4.3 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

7.4.4 BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

7.4.5 RELEASE HEIGHT - AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.
- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

7.4.6 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- 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.

7.4.7 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

7.4.8 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
- 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.
- Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

7.4.9 WIND

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

7.4.10 WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

- Rave Herbicide has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion.
- Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content.
- Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns.
- Avoid applying Rave Herbicide if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY RAVE HERBICIDE

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled	Weed Size Range for Optimum Control (inches)	
	2 oz/A	3-4 oz/A
Bindweed, Field		1-4*
Broomweed, Common		1-4
Buckwheat, Tartary		1-3
Buckwheat, Wild	1-3*	1-4
Buttercup, Bur		2-6
Buttercup, Creeping		2-6
Buttercup, Tall		2-6
Chamomile, Corn	1-4*	1-4
Chickweed, Common	1-3*	1-3
Chickweed, Jagged (Umbrella Spurry)		1-4
Cockle, Corn	1-4*	1-4
Cockle, Cow		1-4*
Cocklebur, Common	1-6*	1-6
Coreopsis, Plains		1-4
Cornflower		1-4
Croton, Woolly		1-4

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled	Weed Size Range for Optimum Control (inches)	
	2 oz/A	3-4 oz/A
Dock, Curly		1-6*
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	1-4*	1-4
Fiddleneck, Coast (Tarweed)	1-4	1-6
Fleabane, Annual	1-3*	1-4
Fleabane, Rough	1-3*	1-4
Flixweed	1-6	1-12
Forget-me-not		1-3
Garlic, Wild	2-8*	2-14*
Goldenrod		1-6*
Gromwell, Corn	1-4*	1-4
Groundsel, Common	1-4*	1-4
Henbit	0-2*	0-2
Horseweed (Marestail)	2-6*	2-8
Houndstongue		1-6*
Knotweed, Prostrate		1-4*
Kochia	1-4	2-8
Ladysthumb		1-6
Lambsquarters, Common	1-4*	1-4
Lettuce, Prickly (China Lettuce)	2-6*	2-6
Mallow, Common	1-4*	1-4
Marshelder		1-4
Minerslettuce		1-4
Morningglories, Annual		1-6*
Mustard, Blue (Purple)	1-8	1-14
Mustard, Indian	1-6	1-8
Mustard, Tall Hedge	1-6	1-14
Mustard, Tumble (Jim Hill)	1-8	1-14

continued…

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY RAVE HERBICIDE *(continued)*

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled	Weed Size Range for Optimum Control (inches)	
	2 oz/A	3-4 oz/A
Mustard, Wild	1-8	1-14
Nightshade, Black and Eastern Black	1-4*	1-4
Onion, Wild	2-8*	2-14*
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed)	1-6	1-12
Pepperweed, Greenflower		1-6*
Pepperweed, Virginia	1-6*	1-8
Pigweed, Prostate	1-6*	1-6
Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	1-6*	1-6
Pigweed, Smooth	1-6*	1-6
Pigweed, Tumble	1-6*	1-6
Polemonium, Annual (Jacobs-ladder)	1-3	
Puncturevine		1-8
Purslane, Common	1-6*	1-6
Radish, Wild	1-6	1-8
Ragweed, Common	1-6	1-8
Ragweed, Giant	1-3*	1-4
Ragweed, Lanceleaf		1-8
Ragweed, Western		1-6*
Rocket, London		1-4
Shepard's purse	1-6	1-12
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1-4*	1-6
Sowthistle, Annual	1-3*	1-4
Sunflower, Common	2-4	2-8
Tansymustard	1-6	1-12

Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled	Weed Size Range for Optimum Control (inches)	
	2 oz/A	3-4 oz/A
Thistle, Canada	1-3*	1-6*
Thistle, Musk	1-3*	1-6
Thistle, Russian	1-4*	1-4
Velvetleaf	1-4*	1-4
Vetch, Hairy	1-4*	1-4
Wallflower, Bushy	1-4*	1-4
Yarrow, Common		1-4

USE DIRECTIONS

- ***Weeds suppressed or partially controlled. This is defined as significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.
- Only use the 3 oz/A rate when weeds are at the low end of the indicated size range.
- For **wild buckwheat**, apply after true leaves have emerged, not cotyledon stage.
- Use of Rave Herbicide at the 5 oz/A rate in pastures, rangeland, and CRP acres will provide first year control and subsequent year suppression of hoary cress (whitetop) and poison hemlock.
- Refer to **Section 4.4.7** for nonionic surfactant information.

Precautions:

- Do not use Rave Herbicide in a tank mixture if wild oat is the primary target weed.
- Level of weed control is mostly dependent upon weed species, weed size at application, growing conditions, and the level of competition from the crop.
- Weed control may be reduced if weeds are stressed due to drought, unusually cold temperatures, or other factors, that reduce growth.
- Good crop competition can assist with weed control. Optimal control can be obtained for most weed species when they are small (near the minimum size listed for each weed listed in the table above).
- Weeds larger than the size ranges listed may only be suppressed.

9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

9.1 Fallow Cropland Including Post Harvest Small Grain Cereal Stubble

9.1.1 POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Fallow Cropland and Post-Harvest Small Grain Cereal Stubble			
Target Weeds	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Weeds listed in **Section 8.0**.	2-4 **<u>For residual activity:</u>** 5	Apply when weeds are actively growing and are within the height and diameter specified in **Section 8.0**. Fall applications of Rave Herbicide must be made before the target weeds are exposed to extended freezing temperatures.	Use the rate of 2-4 oz/A for target weeds. The rate of 5.0 oz/A may be used for improved residual activity. Always include a nonionic surfactant in the spray as described in **Section 4.4.7**.
Tank-Mix Options: Refer to **Section 9.1.2** for tank-mix options			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.1**.			
Precaution: • Do not plant durum wheat in less than 8 months after an application of Rave Herbicide.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 5 oz/A (0.0275 lb ai/A of triasulfuron; 0.172 lb ai/A of dicamba) 3) **DO NOT** make more than one application per calendar year. 4) **DO NOT** exceed 0.039 lb ai/A/calendar year of triasulfuron-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ae/A/calendar year of dicamba-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas before 7 days after application. 7) **DO NOT** remove animals from treated areas for slaughter in less than 30 days after application. 8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** NA			

9.1.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Postemergence	Fallow Master™ Roundup® Gramoxone® SL 2.0 Landmaster® BW	Before Rave Herbicide is used in a tank mixture, it should be tested for compatibility as described in **Section 4.4.5**. Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) All use restrictions cited in **Section 9.1.1** for Rave Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Rave Herbicide. 2) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.		

9.2 Pastures, Rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

9.2.1 POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Bermudagrass (*Cyanodon dactylon*) Bluestem, Big (*Andropogon gerardi*) Bluestem, Little (*Andropogon scoparius*) Brome, Smooth (*Bromus inermis*)	Buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*) Fescue, Sheep (*Festuca ovina*) Grama, Blue (*Bouteloua gracilis*) Grama, Side-oats (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)	Redtop (*Agrostis alba*) Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) Wheatgrass, Bluebunch (*Agropyron spicatum*) Wheatgrass, Crested (*Agropyron cristatum*)	Wheatgrass, Intermediate (*Agropyron intermedium*) Wheatgrass, Pubescent (*Agropyron tricophorum*)

Target Weeds	Rate (oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in **Section 8.0**	2-4 **For Heavy Infestations:** 5	For new seedings, at least 60 days after emergence of desirable grasses. **Bermudagrass:** 30 days after sprigging	Apply to actively growing weeds. Use the rate of 2-4 oz/A for control of target weeds according to **Section 8.0**. The rate of 5.0 oz/A may be used for heavy weed infestations. Include a nonionic surfactant in spray mixture **Section 4.4.7**. On Bermudagrass pastures, a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/100 gals may be substituted for nonionic surfactant.

Tank-Mix or Sequential Application Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.2.2** for tank-mix and sequential options.

Resistance Management:
- Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
- Established stands of orchardgrass, red fescue, and ryegrasses will likely be injured.
- Desirable broadleaves such as clovers and alfalfa, if present will likely be severely injured.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 5 oz/A (0.0275 lb ai/A of triasulfuron; 0.172 lb ai/A of dicamba) 3) **DO NOT** make more than one application per calendar year. 4) **DO NOT** exceed 0.039 lb ai/A/calendar year of triasulfuron-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ae/A/calendar year of dicamba-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas before 7 days after application. 7) **DO NOT** remove animals from treated areas for slaughter in less than 30 days after application. 8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** NA

9.2.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Postemergence	2,4-D as amine or ester Crossbow™ Grazon™ P+D	Remedy™ Stinger® Tordon™ 22K Weedmaster® Any organophosphate insecticide except malathion	Before Rave Herbicide is used in a tank mixture, it should be tested for compatibility as described in **Section 4.4.5**. Delay application of Rave Herbicide for at least 60 days after in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.
Sequential Application	Any organophosphate insecticide except malathion.		

Precaution:

- Rave Herbicide in tank mixture with organophosphate insecticides or a sequential application of organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop discoloration or injury, especially if the crop is under environmental stress at the time of treatment.

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS
1) All use restrictions cited **Section 9.2.1** for Rave Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Rave Herbicide. 2) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.

9.3 Wheat and Barley

9.3.1 POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Barley, Spring	Wheat, Spring	Barley, Winter	Wheat, Winter
Target Weeds	**Rate (oz/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Weeds listed in **Section 8.0**	2-4	After emergence according to the following schedule: **Spring Barley:** Apply after emergence, up to 4-leaf stage. **Spring Wheat:** Apply after emergence, up to 6-leaf stage. **Winter Barley:** Apply after emergence, up to jointing. **Winter Wheat:** Apply after emergence, up to jointing. **Early Developing Wheat Varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield:** Apply between early tillering and the jointing stage.	Apply Rave Herbicide when the crop is in the growth stage defined in the Application Timing section. Apply when the target weeds are actively growing and within the specified size ranges. For spring barley, the maximum rate of application is 2 oz/A. For all other crops the maximum rate is 4 oz/A.
Tank-Mix Options: • Refer to **Section 9.3.2** for tank-mix options.			
Resistance Management: • Refer to **Section 3.1**.			
Precautions: • To avoid possible crop injury, do not apply Rave Herbicide to wheat or barley that is under stress. Common stress factors include (1) extremes in temperature or rainfall; (2) disease or insect pressure; or (3) when extremes in temperature or rainfall are expected within a few days of application. • Application of Rave Herbicide to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not affect crop yield.			

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 4 oz/A (0.022 lb ai/A of triasulfuron; 0.138 lb ai of dicamba) 3) Delay application of Rave Herbicide for at least 60 days after any in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide. 4) **DO NOT** make more than one application per calendar year. 5) **DO NOT** exceed 0.039 lb ai/A/calendar year of triasulfuron-containing products. 6) **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 lb ae/A/calendar year of dicamba-containing products. 7) **DO NOT** graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas before 7 days after application. 8) **DO NOT** remove animals from treated areas for slaughter in less than 30 days after application. 9) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** a. Grass Forage: 0 days b. Grass Hay: 7 days c. Barley Grain: 37 days d. Wheat Grain: 37 days

9.3.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Postemergence	2,4-D Aim™ Ally® Buctril®	Bronate® MCPA Tilt®	Before Rave Herbicide is used in a tank mixture, it should be tested for compatibility as described in **Section 4.4.5**. Tilt fungicide may be tank mixed with Rave Herbicide for control of foot rot and other diseases in wheat in the Pacific Northwest.
Precaution: • Rave Herbicide in tank mixture with organophosphate insecticides or a sequential application of organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop discoloration or injury, especially if the crop is under environmental stress at the time of treatment.			

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS
1) All use restrictions cited **Section 9.3.1** for Rave Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Rave Herbicide. 2) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.

10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in original container in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

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

11.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

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 the 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.

12.0 APPENDIX

12.1 Rave Herbicide Use Summary Table

The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Rave Herbicide. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group or Subgroup with examples	Maximum Rate per Application (oz/A)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI days)	Maximum Rate per Year (oz/A)
Fallow Cropland Including Post-Harvest Small Grain Cereal Stubble	5	NA	NA	5
Pastures, Rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Acres Bermudagrass Bufflograss Wheatgrass	5	NA	NA	5
Postemergence Application Wheat and Barley Spring Barley Spring Wheat Winter Barley Winter Wheat	4	NA	Barely: 37 Grass: 0 Grass Hay: 7 Wheat Grain: 37	4

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

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

SCP 927A-L1K 1024
4220592

TRIASULFURON	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE
DICAMBA	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE

Rave®
Herbicide

For weed control in wheat, barley, pasture, rangeland, fallow cropland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres.

Active Ingredients:

Triasulfuron[1]:	8.8%
Sodium salt of dicamba[2]:	55.0%
Other Ingredients:	36.2%
Total:	100.0%

[1]CAS No. 82097-50-5
[2]CAS No. 1982-69-0

Rave Herbicide is formulated as a water-dispersible granule containing 0.5 lb 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid equivalent (dicamba) and 0.088 lb triasulfuron per pound of product.

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. 100-927
EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-01

Rave® trademark of Syngenta

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

SCP 927A-L1K 1024
4220592

5 pounds
Net Contents

(01) 0 07 02941 23374 4

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/ PRECAUCIÓN

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

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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.

Environmental Hazards: For terrestrial use: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. 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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: 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 months or more 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 triasulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

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

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