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

PULL HERE TO OPEN

S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP 15	HERBICIDE

METRIBUZIN	GROUP 5	HERBICIDE
CLORANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

Tendovo®
Herbicide

syngenta®

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans

Active Ingredient:	
S-metolachlor*:	38.60%
Metribuzin**:	7.13%
Cloransulam-methyl***:	0.72%
Other Ingredients:	53.55%
Total:	100.00%

*CAS No. 87392-12-9
**CAS No. 21087-64-9
***CAS No. 147150-35-4

Tendovo Herbicide is a ZC formulation containing 3.47 lb of *S*-metolachlor, 0.065 lb of Cloransulam-methyl and 0.642 lb of Metribuzin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1684 EPA Est. 5905-IA-01

Product of UNITED STATES

SCP 1684A-L1 0122
4153161

2.5 Gallons
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything 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 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 further 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

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks plus shoes
- 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

2.3 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.

2.4 Engineering Controls

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 170.607(d-f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)).

2.5 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:

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

2.6 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.6.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

S-metolachlor and cloransulam-methyl are known to travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate 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.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

2.6.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product contains *S*-metolachlor, metribuzin, and cloransulam-methyl which may contaminate or otherwise impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water or spray drift. 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 and aquatic sediment 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 *S*-metolachlor, metribuzin, and cloransulam-methyl 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.

2.6.3 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.

2.6.4 REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-800-888-8372.

2.6.5 MIXING/LOADING/APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Use check-valves or anti-siphoning devices on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 ft of all 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 constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
  - o Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad.
  - o Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.
  - o The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
  - o An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to 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 shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
- Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.

The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

2.7 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use with or store near any oxidizing or reducing agents. Hazardous reaction could occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements:

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized “take” (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult **http://www.epa.gov/espp/**, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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:

- 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 choride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Socks plus shoes

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tendovo Herbicide is a selective herbicide that can be applied for control of most annual grasses and the broadleaf weeds listed on this label in soybeans.

Tendovo Herbicide may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence. Tendovo Herbicide can also be used as part of a herbicide burndown program for control of existing vegetation prior to soybean emergence in reduced-tillage/no-till systems in a tank-mix for enhanced performance.

Tendovo Herbicide is not registered for use on soybeans in the State of California.

3.1 Resistance Management

***S*-METOLACHLOR**	**GROUP**	**15**	**HERBICIDE**
METRIBUZIN	**GROUP**	**5**	**HERBICIDE**
CLORANSULAM-METHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

To reduce the potential for herbicide resistance issues, the end use product, Tendovo Herbicide label contains the following label language that provides the user with information on resistant weed management.

Tendovo Herbicide contains the active ingredients *S*-metolachlor which inhibits the formation of very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA, Site of Action Group 15), metribuzin which inhibits the photosynthetic pathway of photosystem II (PSII, Site of Action Group 5), and cloransulam-methyl which inhibits acetolactate synthase (ALS inhibitor, Site of Action Group 2). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 2, 5 and 15 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than labeled 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.

3.1.1 PRINCIPLES OF HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEED 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 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 (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.

Resistant Weeds

- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent to determine if weeds resistant to modes of action contained in this product are present in your area. 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.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Applications with Tendovo Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures are permitted by ground and by air. Preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence applications are allowed as specified in **Section 9.0**. For band-application refer to **Section 4.1.1** to calculate the amount of herbicide needed.

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.

4.1.1 BAND APPLICATION

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

4.2 Application Equipment

- Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate and uniform coverage of the target area and minimize potential for spray drift.
- All ground, aerial, application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For aerial applications, use low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi.
- For ground applications with tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh.
- For preplant incorporated application, use an implement such as a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator, or similar implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Incorporation of Tendovo Herbicide may reduce control grass and broadleaf weed control.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- For ground application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gal/A of spray mixture unless otherwise specified.
- For aerial application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum total volume of 2 gal/A of spray mixture.

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. Agitation is necessary to maintain uniformity of the spray mixture.
4. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
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 TENDOVO HERBICIDE ALONE

1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Tendovo Herbicide into the spray tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water or fluid fertilizer.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after the Tendovo Herbicide has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer.
5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

4.4.2 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, limitations 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.
- Check compatibility (**Section 4.4.3**) with other pesticides and/or liquid fertilizers before mixing in spray tank.

NOTE: Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water in the spray. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, **always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use**. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

4.4.3 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 specified label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. 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 specified 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.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, **Section 10.0**, of this label.

4.4.4 TENDOVO HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank.
2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners.
3. Check the tank mix partner label for any specific instructions pertaining to the tank-mix partner.
4. Add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank first and mix with plain water before any other tank mix partner, including Tendovo Herbicide. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank. Water-soluble packets will not properly dissolve in most spray solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.
5. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order:
    1. Products packaged in water-soluble packaging
    2. Wettable powders
    3. Wettable granules
    4. Dry flowables
    5. Liquid flowables
    6. Liquids such as Tendovo Herbicide
    7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
6. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
7. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
8. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

4.5 Sprayer Cleanout

Because some non-labeled crops are sensitive to low rates of Tendovo Herbicide, special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than those registered for use and on this label. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Immediately after spraying, clean equipment thoroughly using the following procedure:

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gal of household ammonia per 50 gal of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used as well. Consult your Syngenta representative for a partial listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners such as Clorox®.
3. When available, use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for **at least 15 minutes**. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.

5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in a responsible manner (see **Section 10.0**).
6. Repeat steps 2-5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

5.1 Replanting

If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with Tendovo Herbicide, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Before replanting, refer to the specific crop use section for use directions, precautions and restrictions.

5.2 Rotational Crop Restrictions

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

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Soybeans	Anytime
Wheat, Winter	4½ Months
Alfalfa Beans, Snap Corn, Field Corn, Pop Corn, Seed Rice Wheat, Spring	9 Months
Barley, Spring Barley, Winter Beans, Lima Cotton Oats Peas Peanuts Sorghum	12 Months
Corn, Sweet Tobacco Other Crops Not Listed	18 Months
Sugarbeets Sunflower	30 Months
Precaution • Crop rotation restrictions do not include restrictions for the tank mix partners. Refer to the label of tank mix partners for additional restrictions. • Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas. • Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured the growing season following an application of Tendovo Herbicide. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested to ensure crop tolerance before rotating to seed corn in the growing season following an application of Tendovo Herbicide.	

ROTATIONAL CROPS USE RESTRICTIONS
1. Sugar beets and sunflower require a 30-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay. Field Bioassay Instructions: a. 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 crop across the field which has been previously treated with Tendovo Herbicide. i. Plant the crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. ii. Locate the strips so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in field terrain, soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage. iii. If the crop does not show adverse effects including crop injury and/or stand reduction, the field can be planted to this crop. iv. If injury and/or stand reduction are visible, wait two to four weeks for further herbicide degradation to occur and repeat the bioassay. v. Only plant crops that show acceptable crop safety in the field bioassay.

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 Tendovo 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 Tendovo Herbicide. Plant the cover crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. The strips should be located 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** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT make aerial applications of this product in New York State.**
- **DO NOT** use this product on soybeans in the State of California.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers.
- Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits.
- **DO NOT** apply near desirable vegetation and allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure. **Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants.**
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

- **DO NOT** use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with any other materials, or crop damage or clogging of the application device may result.
- **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 applications.
- **DO NOT** use low-pressure, high volume hand-wand equipment to apply this product.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application during a single year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.35 qt of Tendovo Herbicide per acre per year (2.04 lb *S*-metolachlor, 0.04 lb cloransulam-methyl, 0.38 lb metribuzin).

7.2 Use Precautions

- Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
  - o Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, settle the soil surface first by rainfall or irrigation.
  - o Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
  - o Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **Activation:** A small amount of rainfall or irrigation is required to activate Tendovo Herbicide following application. In areas of low rainfall, follow a preemergence application with light irrigation of 1/4 to 1/2 inch of water. Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.
- Avoid aerial application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.
- Iron Chlorosis: There are isolated geographic areas where soil-induced iron chlorosis routinely occurs. In these areas, the severity of iron chlorosis symptoms or other nutrient induced crop injury may increase when Tendovo Herbicide is applied.

7.3 Spray Drift Management

As with all crop protection products, it is important to avoid off-target movement onto adjacent land or crops, as even small amounts may injure sensitive plants. To reduce spray drift, the following spray drift management requirements must be followed.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

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.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.3.1 SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

7.3.2 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.

7.3.3 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.

7.3.4 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.

7.3.5 BOOM HEIGHT - GROUND BOOM

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

7.3.6 BOOM HEIGHT - AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

7.3.7 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.

7.3.8 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

7.3.9 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.

7.3.10 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.

7.3.11 SENSITIVE AREAS

- Only apply Tendovo Herbicide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

7.3.12 HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY Tendovo HERBICIDE

8.1 Weeds Controlled by Tendovo Herbicide in Soybeans

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Control of these weeds can be erratic, due partially to variable weather conditions.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Type	Control (C) or Partial Control (PC)
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P. Beauv.*	Grass	C
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	Grass	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Grass	C
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Grass	C
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	Grass	C
Cupgrass, Prairie	*Eriochloa contracta*	Grass	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminate*	Grass	C
Cupgrass, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	Grass	PC
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillate*	Grass	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	Grass	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	Grass	C
Foxtail, millet	*Setaria italica*	Grass	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	Grass	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	Grass	C
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	Grass	PC
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*	Grass	C
Millet, wild—proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	Grass	PC
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	Grass	C
Panicum, Texas	*Urocholoa texana*	Grass	PC
Rice, red	*Oryza sative*	Grass	C
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne*	Grass	C
Sanbur, field	*Cenchrus spinifex*	Grass	PC
Sandbur, Southern	*Cenchrus echinatus*	Grass	PC
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	Grass	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*	Grass	C
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	Grass	C
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Broadleaf	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Type	Control (C) or Partial Control (PC)
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	Broadleaf	C
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Broadleaf	C
Amaranth, slender	*Amaranthus viridis*	Broadleaf	C
Amaranth, spleen	*Amaranthus dubius*	Broadleaf	C
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*	Broadleaf	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Broadleaf	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	Broadleaf	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	Broadleaf	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	Broadleaf	C
Dayflower, Benghal	*Commelina benghalensis*	Broadleaf	C
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*	Broadleaf	PC
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*	Broadleaf	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	Broadleaf	C
Galinsoga species	*Galinsoga* spp.	Broadleaf	C
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Broadleaf	C
Horseweed (marestail)	*Erigeron canadensis*	Broadleaf	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	Broadleaf	C
Knotweed species	*Polygonum* spp.	Broadleaf	C
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	Broadleaf	C
Ladysthumb	*Persicaria maculosa*	Broadleaf	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	Broadleaf	C
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	Broadleaf	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea heeracea*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, Palmleaf	*Ipomoea wrightii*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, red	*Ipomoea coccinea*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, scarlet	*Ipomoea, hederifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, small flower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	Broadleaf	C
Mustard species	*Brassica* spp.	Broadleaf	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	Broadleaf	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	Broadleaf	C

continued…

8.1 Weeds Controlled by Tendovo Herbicide in Soybeans *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Type	Control (C) or Partial Control (PC)
Nightshade, black	*Solanum americanum*	Broadleaf	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	Broadleaf	C
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	Broadleaf	C
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*	Broadleaf	C
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	Broadleaf	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	Broadleaf	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	Broadleaf	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	Broadleaf	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	Broadleaf	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scarbra*	Broadleaf	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	Broadleaf	C
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*	Broadleaf	C
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	Broadleaf	C
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	Broadleaf	C
Sida, arrowleaf	*Sida rhombifolia*	Broadleaf	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Persicaria pensylvanica*	Broadleaf	C
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*	Broadleaf	C
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Broadleaf	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	Broadleaf	C
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola tragus*	Broadleaf	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	Broadleaf	C
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*	Broadleaf	C
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	Broadleaf	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	Sedge	C

Procedures that might improve control of weeds listed above:

- Thoroughly till soil to destroy germinating and emerged weeds or use a suitable burndown herbicide.
- If Tendovo Herbicide is to be used preemergence, apply at planting or immediately after planting.
- If available, sprinkler irrigate within 2 days after application. Apply 1/2-1 inch of water. Use lower water volume (1/2 inch) on coarse textured soils and higher volume (1 inch) on fine textured soils.
- If irrigation is not possible and rain does not occur within 2 days after planting and application, weed control may be decreased. Under these conditions, make a uniform, shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge or apply an appropriately labeled herbicide to control emerged weeds.

9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

SOIL TEXTURES

Where rates are based on coarse, medium-, or fine-textured soils, it is understood that soil textural classes are generally categorized as follows:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Loamy sand Sand Sandy loam	Loam Silt Silt loam Sandy clay Sandy clay loam	Clay Clay loam Silty clay Silty clay loam Silty clay
• Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Tendovo Herbicide, treat this soil as "fine-textured".		

Foundation Program for Planned 2-Pass Weed Control Systems

Tendovo Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence on all soils to reduce competition from the weeds listed in Section 8.0 when followed by a planned postemergence weed control treatment. Permitted postemergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field including glyphosate, glufosinate, dicamba, or 2,4-D brands. Follow all application directions for Tendovo Herbicide used alone, either preplant incorporated or preemergence. For the postemergence herbicide application, consult the selected postemergence herbicide manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, weed size, application rate, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

9.1 Soybeans (except California)

9.1.1 PREPLANT SURFACE, PREPLANT INCORPORATED, OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Soybean		
Application Timing	**Rate**	**Use Directions**
Preplant Surface **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence**	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil texture as follows: **Coarse Soil:** 1.2-1.50 qt/A **Medium Soil:** 1.50-2.10 qt/A **Fine Soil:** 1.75-2.35 qt/A Please see "**Use Precautions**" section for additional information regarding applications on coarse soils.	Dry weather following preplant or preemergence application of Tendovo Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. Where a rate range is listed, use the higher rates (a) in fields with a history of severe weed pressure, (b) when the time between early preplant and preemergence overlay applications reaches 30 days, (c) when the organic matter content of the soil is over 3%, and/or (d) when heavy crop residues are present on the soil surface. **Preplant Surface Application:** Tendovo Herbicide may be applied up to 30-45 days before planting. For applications earlier than 30 days before planting the high rate in the rate range may be needed for extended residual control. If weeds are present at time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixes (see Burndown Weed Control information section 9.1.2 below). Refer to the tank mix product labels for specific rates and use directions.

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9.1.1 PREPLANT SURFACE, PREPLANT INCORPORATED, OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS *(continued)*

Application Timing	Rate	Use Directions
Preplant Surface **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence**	For all applications use the rate for the specific soil texture as follows: **Coarse Soil:** 1.2-1.50 qt/A **Medium Soil:** 1.50-2.10 qt/A **Fine Soil:** 1.75-2.35 qt/A Please see "**Use Precautions**" section for additional information regarding applications on coarse soils.	**Preplant Incorporated Application:** Apply within 14 days of planting. Apply to the soil and incorporate into the top 2 inches of soil using an implement capable of providing uniform incorporation. Use a preplant incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected. If crop will be planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation, unless specified otherwise. **Preemergence Application:** Apply during planting or after planting but before crop emergence.

Tank Mix or Sequential Application Options:
- Refer to **Section 9.1.2** for tank-mix options.

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

Precautions:
- For preplant surface application, to the extent possible, avoid moving treated soil out of the row or moving untreated soil to the surface during planting or weed control will be diminished.
- Injury to soybean may occur when this product is used under the following conditions:
  - o When soils have a calcareious surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
  - o Due to the sensitivity of certain soybean varieties, consult your seed supplier for information on its tolerance to metribuzin (an active ingredient in Tendovo Herbicide) before using Tendovo Herbicide.
  - o When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organophosphate pesticides.
  - o Uneven application or improper incorporation of Tendovo Herbicide can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of crop injury.
  - o When applied to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
  - o Where soil incorporation is deeper than specified on this label.
  - o When sprayers were not calibrated accurately.
  - o When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.
  - o When soybeans are planted less than 1-1/2" deep, particularly when Tendovo Herbicide is applied preemergence.
  - o Where high soil levels of atrazine are present.
  - o When using poor quality soybean seed.
- Application of Tendovo Herbicide to emerged soybeans will result in crop injury.
- Use on coarse textured soils, such as loamy sand or sand, with less than 1% organic matter may result in crop injury.
- For preplant incorporated application, use the lower rate for the soil texture and organic matter.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 1) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.35 qt/A (2.04 lb *S*-metolachlor, 0.04 lb cloransulam-methyl, 0.38 lb metribuzin) 2) **DO NOT** make more than one application of this product per year. 3) **Maximum Annual Rate: 2.35 qt/A/year** a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 1.0 lb ai/A/year of metribuzin-containing products. c. **DO NOT** exceed 0.04 lb ai/A/year of cloransulam-methyl containing products. 4) **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground. 5) **DO NOT** graze, feed forage from treated areas or harvest for hay for 40 days following application. 6) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days

9.1.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS FOR SOYBEANS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Burndown Weed Control	2,4-D brands Dicamba brands Paraquat brands Glyphosate brands Glufosinate brands	Apply before, during or after planting, but before soybeans emerge. Add a non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate (or equivalent).
Precautions: • Tendovo Herbicide in any tank mixture for soybean may be applied in water or fluid fertilizer before soybeans emerge. • Do not apply Tendovo Herbicide or tank mixtures that contain Tendovo Herbicide after soybean emergence.		
TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) All application rates, precautions, and use restrictions cited in **Section 9.1.1** for Tendovo Herbicide solo apply to tank-mixes with Tendovo 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 above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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.

continued…

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

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 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.

Container Handling (greater than 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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 Handling (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.

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

11.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND 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.**

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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 1684A-L1 0122
4153161

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

S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
METRIBUZIN	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
CLORANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Tendovo®
Herbicide

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans

Active Ingredient:

S-metolachlor*:	38.60%
Metribuzin**:	7.13%
Cloransulam-methyl***:	0.72%
Other Ingredients:	53.55%
Total:	100.00%

*CAS No. 87392-12-9
**CAS No. 21087-64-9
***CAS No. 147150-35-4

Tendovo Herbicide is a ZC formulation containing 3.47 lb of *S*-metolachlor, 0.065 lb of Cloransulam-methyl and 0.642 lb of Metribuzin per gallon..

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. 100-1684

EPA Est. 5905-IA-01

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

SCP 1684A-L1 0122 4153161

2.5 Gallons
Net Contents

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If swallowed:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything 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 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 further 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: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. 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. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Environmental Hazards: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: *S*-metolachlor and cloransulam-methyl are known to travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate 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.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Surface Water Advisory: This product contains *S*-metolachlor, metribuzin, and cloransulam-methyl which may contaminate or otherwise impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water or spray drift. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water and aquatic sediment 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 *S*-metolachlor, metribuzin, and cloransulam-methyl 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.

Reporting Ecological Incidents: To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-800-888-8372.

Mixing/Loading/Application Instructions: 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. Use check-valves or anti-siphoning devices on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 ft of all 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 constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
  - o Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad.
  - o Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.
  - o The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
  - o An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to 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 shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
- Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.

The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Physical or Chemical Hazards: Do not use with or store near any oxidizing or reducing agents. Hazardous reaction could occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed, by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage:** Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 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.

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

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