33906-9 09/23/2003 1/10

TARGA™

herbicide

ACCEPTED
SEP 23 2003
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Active Ingredients	*By Weight*
Quizalofop-P-Ethyl Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propionate	10.3%*
Inert Ingredients	89.7%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains petroleum-based distillates.

* Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. 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.

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

For emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-982-1215.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! Causes severe eye irritation. May irritate skin, nose, and throat. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin, swallowed, or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton.
Shoes plus socks.
Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters or wastes.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

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.

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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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.
Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton.
Shoes plus socks.
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 Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Weed control in "Non-Agricultural Uses" is not within the scope of WPS.Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

TARGA is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and noncompetitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of TARGA depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of TARGA. Unacceptable control may occur if TARGA is applied to grasses stressed from :

- abnormal weather (excessive heat or cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures),
- hail damage,
- drought,
- water saturated soils,
- mechanical injury, or
- prior herbicide injury.

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

Before making applications TARGA to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

TARGA is rainfast 1 hour after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Agricultural Uses

TARGA herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in canola, crambe, cotton, dry beans, dry and succulent peas, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), snap beans, soybeans, sugarbeets, and noncrop areas. TARGA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at recommended rates and timings, TARGA controls the grasses listed in the "Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection" chart. See PRECAUTIONS for seasonal use limits, and harvest intervals for the specific crop.

Pre-plant Burndown

TARGA herbicide may be applied as an early preplant burndown treatment for the control of small foxtails, fall panicum, barnyardgrass, volunteer corn, shattercane, and wild proso millet prior to planting crops included in this label. Apply TARGA as directed below using 2.5 to 5.0 ounces per acre. Applications must be made before grasses begin to tiller.

Grass Height (Inches)	TARGA ounces per acre
Up to 3"	2.5
4" - 5"	5.0

Early preplant burndown applications of TARGA, including applications made with tank mixes, must include a petroleum based crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1.0% v/v).

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Non-Agricultural Uses

Non-Crop Areas

TARGA is recommended for post emergence control of certain grasses on noncrop sites such as fence rows, roadsides, equipment storage areas, and other similar areas. Make a single application of TARGA at a rate of 12 to 16 ounces per acre to actively growing grasses.

Non-Crop Areas - to aid in establishment of Wildflowers

- Since TARGA controls many grasses but not most broadleaf plants, it may be used to enhance establishment and growth of certain broadleaf plants on non-crop sites (that is, plants identified as "wildflowers" such as indian blanket, cone flowers, bachelor button, dwarf cornflower, coreopsis, white yarrow, oxeye daisy, dames-rocket, blue flax, evening primrose, blackeyed-susan, marigolds, impatiens, bluebonnet, indian paintbrush, verbena, gaillardia, chrysanthemum, catchfly and scarlet pimpernel).
- For this use refer to use rates in the Weeds Controlled area of this label, and not the rates in the NON-CROP Section above.

Application Timing

Crop and Non-Crop Uses

Apply TARGA to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate chart that follows. If a field is to be irrigated, apply TARGA after the irrigation. Applications made to grasses that are larger than the sizes listed in the rate charts or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Pre-Plant Burndown

TARGA Alone: Application of TARGA may be made at any time after emergence of grasses up to planting.

TARGA + CANOPY[2]/CANOPY XL[2]: A tank mix of TARGA plus CANOPY or CANOPY XL may be applied after emergence of grasses, up to and including the planting of soybeans (refer to CANOPY/CANOPY XL labeling for application timing).

TARGA + CANOPY/CANOPY XL + 2, 4-D (LVE): This three-way tank mix must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to soybean planting. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE), CANOPY and CANOPY XL labeling for application information.

TARGA + 2,4-D (LVE): A tank mix of TARGA plus 2,4-D (LVE) may be made any time after emergence of grasses, but must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to planting of soybeans. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE) label for information on the preplant interval.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Do not exceed the maximum use rate per acre per year, as specified for the specific crop (see Precautions section: Seasonal use limits).

Annual Grasses

In the event of a subsequent flush of grass, or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs, a second application of TARGA may be applied. Select the appropriate rate for the grassy weed from the "Weeds Controlled – Rate selection" chart.

Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply TARGA at 6-7 ounces of product per acre. Application timing should be as follows: bermudagrass (3" tall or up to 6" runners), rhizome johnsongrass (6"-10"), quackgrass (4"-8"), wirestem muhly (4"-8").

SPRAY ADDITIVES

ALWAYS INCLUDE ASPRAYADJUVANT WITH APPLICATIONS OF TARGA.

Crop Oil Concentrates

- Petroleum-based crop oil concentrates containing a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifiers/surfactants is recommended, **and is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas.**
- Because they may not perform as well as petroleum-based crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils are not the preferred adjuvant.
- Apply at 1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution (1.0% v/v).

Note -In Soybeans up to 2 gals of product per 100 gal of spray solution (2.0 % v/v) may be used based on local recommendations.
- For Aerial application apply 2 qts of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.5 % v/v).

Nonionic surfactants

- Use only adjuvants containing a minimum concentration of 50% actual nonionic surfactant.
- Apply at 1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

Fertilizers

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer such as 28-0-0 (2-4 qt/A) or sprayable grade ammonium sulfate (21-0-0 at 2 -4 lb/A) may be added to the spray mix, but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Fertilizers will not replace the need for nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION			
	Size at Application (in)	TARGA Applied Alone (oz product/A)	TARGA* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide (oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**			
Corn, Volunteer (*Zea mays*)	6-18	5 - 8 oz.	5 oz.
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-4 (pretiller)		
Johnsongrass, Seedling (*Sorghum halepense*)	2-8		
Shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*)	6-12		
Wild Proso Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)	2-6		7 oz.
Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)	2-6	7 - 8 oz.	8 oz.
Fall Panicum (*Panicum dichtomiflorum*)	2-6		
Field Sandbur (*Cenchrus incertus*)	2-6		
Foxtail, Bristly (*Setaria verticillata*)	2-4		
Foxtail, Giant (*Setaria faberi*)	2-8		7 oz.
Foxtail, Green (*Setaria viridis*)	2-4		8 oz.
Foxtail, Yellow (*Setaria lutescens*)	2-4		Split†
Goosegrass (*Eleucine indica*)	2-6‡		8 oz.
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia exaltata*)	2-8		
Sprangletop (*Leptochloa filiformis*)	2-6		
Volunteer Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)	2-6		
Volunteer Oats (*Avena sativa*)	2-6		
Volunteer Rye (*Secale cereale*)	2-6		
Volunteer Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)	2-6		
Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*)	2-6		
Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*)	2-6		
Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)	2-6	8 - 10 oz.	Split†
Crabgrass, Large (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)	2-6‡		
Crabgrass, Smooth (*Digitaria ischaemum*)	2-6‡		
Junglerice (*Echinochloa colonum*)	2-6		10 oz.
Texas Panicum (*Panicum texanum*)∞	2-4		Split†
Red Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	1-4	9 - 10 oz.	Split†
Woolly Cupgrass (*Eriochloa villosa*)	2-4§		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*)	2-6	10 oz.	Split
Perennial Grasses**			
Wirestem Muhly (*Muhlenbergia frondosa*)	4-8	8 - 10 oz.	Split†
Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12 oz.	Split†
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (*Sorghum halepense*)	10-24		10 oz.
Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*)	6-10		Split†

* See "Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides".

** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 oz per acre may be applied, based on local recommendations. **Under arid conditions the higher use rate is recommended.**

† Split = Split Application. May not be controlled adequately using a tank mix with broadleaf herbicides. For best results, alternate applications of TARGA with a broadleaf herbicide, ensuring that TARGA is applied either 24 hours before or 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide.

‡ Length of lateral growth.

§ Size in height or diameter, whichever is more restrictive. Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control.

∞ In Texas and other areas of the arid west, 10 oz is the recommended use rate for control of Texas panicum, use of lower rates may result in unsatisfactory control.

Rhizome Johnsongrass - Southern States

For control of rhizome johnsongrass in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, a reduced rate of TARGA may be used if applied in a sequential application program as follows:

1. Apply TARGA at 5 ounces per acre when johnsongrass is 10"-24" tall.
2. Apply TARGA a second time at 5 ounces per acre when johnsongrass regrowth is 6"-10" tall.

Do not apply TARGA in a tank mix with postemergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate, sequential application program.

TANK MIXES

Refer to the labels of all tank mix products for information regarding use information (such as rates, timing, application information, and sprayer cleanup) and product precautions and restrictions (especially adjuvants - TARGA requires the use of an adjuvant). The most restrictive provisions apply. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with TARGA.

Nissan also recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer as to the potential for any adverse interactions (resulting in unacceptable grass control and/or crop injury) before using new herbicide, insecticide and fungicide mixtures. If no information is available, limit the initial use of TARGA and the new herbicide, insecticide or fungicide product to a small area.

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular mixture to crops for the first time.

Application With Insecticides and Fungicides

TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence insecticides registered for use in the specific crop (such as DuPont ASANA[2]® XL Insecticide, DuPont LANNATE[2]® Insecticide, DuPont LANNATE® LV Insecticide, DuPont VYDATE[2]® C-LV Insecticide, and DuPont VYDATE® L Insecticide).

TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence fungicides and bactericides (such as DuPont BENLATE[2]® Fungicide, and Copper containing products) registered for use in the specific crop.

Application With Broadleaf Herbicides

For best results, apply TARGA alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s). Tank mixes of TARGA with postemergence broadleaf herbicides have shown some reduction in control of most grass species and failure to control certain grass species normally controlled by TARGA used alone. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

Applying TARGA immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, follow these recommendations when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying TARGA.
- Apply TARGA when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application) in fields treated with a postemergence broadleaf herbicide.

Dry Beans - Tank Mixes Basagran[1]

When tank mixing TARGA with "Basagran", annual grass antagonism can be minimized by increasing the recommended rate of TARGA by 2 ounces. Perennial grasses may require a sequential application for acceptable control.

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

TARGA can be tank mixed with postemergent soybean broadleaf herbicides such as DuPont CLASSIC[2]® Herbicide, CLASSIC + PINNACLE[2], DuPont CONCERT[2]® Herbicide, DuPont CONCERT ® SP Herbicide, DuPont PINNACLE ® Herbicide, DuPont RELIANCE[2]™ STS[2]® Herbicide and DuPont SYNCHRONY[2] ® STS® Herbicide or "Basagran" for use on soybeans to control broadleaf weeds and selected grasses.

Include ammonium nitrogen fertilizer if specified on the tank mix partner label. Include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant as specified in the following table:

(Pints per 100 gal of spray solution)

TARGA Tank mix partner	Ground COC or NIS		Aerial COC or NIS	
Classic	8	2	4	2
Pinnacle	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
Classic + Pinnacle	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
Concert/Concert SP	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
Reliance STS	8	-	-	-
Synchrony STS	8	-	-	-
Basagran	8	–	4	–

* Do not use Dash[1] or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing TARGA with PINNACLE, CLASSIC + PINNACLE, CONCERT or CONCERT SP.

† Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may increase temporary crop injury.

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SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS

To spot treat small areas of annuals (i.e., volunteer corn) or perennials (i.e., rhizome johnsongrass)

- use a 0.375% v/v solution of TARGA and water.

SPRAY VOLUMES FOR SMALL AREAS

Spray Volume (gal)	TARGA (fl oz product)	+	Crop Oil Concentrate (fl oz) OR	Nonionic Surfactant (fl oz)
1	0.5 (1 tbsp)		1.25 (2.5 tbsp)	0.3 (2 tsp)
25	12 (3/4 pt)		32 (1 qt)	8 (1 cup)
50	24 (1.5 pt)		64 (2 qt)	16 (1 pt)
100	48 (3 pt)		128 (1 gal)	32 (1 qt)

Do not spot treat grasses using a tank mix of TARGA and broadleaf herbicides.

- include a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate at 1 gallon per 100 gal of spray solution (1% v/v) or a nonionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- treat plants on a spray-to-wet basis to ensure good coverage.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after an application of TARGA.

Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of TARGA may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots, placing the weeds under stress, or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by TARGA .

To allow TARGA to fully control treated weeds, cultivation is not recommended for 7 days after application.

Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 - 14 days after a postemergence application of TARGA.

CROP ROTATION

Do not rotate to crops other than Canola ,Cotton, Crambe, Dry Beans, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint), Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Snap Beans, Soybeans, or Sugarbeets within 120 days after application.

GRAZING

Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

- See SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for additional information and precautions.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre in arid areas.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Band Application

- Because band application equipment sprays a narrower area than broadcast application equipment, calibrate equipment to use proportionately less spray solution.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type, nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure.

Aerial Application

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in arid areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of TARGA. If TARGA and a tank mix partner are to be applied together, consult the tank mix partner label for information on which should be added first (normally granules and powders are added first).
3. Continue agitation until the TARGA is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the TARGA is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required volume of spray additives, always add these to the spray tank last.
6. Apply TARGA spray mixture within a reasonable period of time of mixing to avoid product degradation (24 to 48 hrs). If the spray mixture stands for any period of time, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before TARGA is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying TARGA. It is very important that any buildup of dried pesticide deposits which have accumulated in the application equipment be removed prior to spraying TARGA. Steam-cleaning spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits of previously applied products will help prevent accidental crop injury.

At the End of the Day

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of TARGA herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying TARGA and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Those Listed in the Crop Rotation Section

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of TARGA as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When TARGA is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of TARGA and applications of other pesticides to TARGA-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to TARGA to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS

REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will provide larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Application should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drop, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the

potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.
Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to TARGA, and other herbicides with the same mode of action,* even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action. If resistant weed biotypes (such as Wild Oats), are suspected or known to be present, consider using a planned herbicide rotation program to help control these biotypes. To better manage weed resistance when using TARGA use a combination of tillage and sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than TARGA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommen-dations available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Hoelon or Poast, may also be resistant to TARGA.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Nissan recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation, or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, orsimilar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Nissan will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Nissan.

Seasonal use limits and harvest intervals
Canola and Crambe

- Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 oz per acre per season.

Cotton

- Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 oz per acre per season.

Dry Beans

- Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 28 oz per acre per season.

Lentils

- Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 oz per acre per season.

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint)

- Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 30 oz per acre per season.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per season.

Dry and Succulent Peas

- Do not apply TARGA on dry peas within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply TARGA on succulent peas within 30 days

of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA on dry and succulent peas is 14 oz per acre per season.

Snap Beans
- Do not apply TARGA within 15 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 oz per acre per season.

Soybeans
- Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest. Do not apply to soybeans after pod set.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 oz per acre per season.

Sugarbeets
- Do not apply TARGA within 45 days of beet harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 oz per acre per season.
- Do not feed beet tops within 60 days of last application.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per season. Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerator. Or, if allowed by state and local authorities, the container can be burned on site. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Nissan. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

Nissan does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

Nissan warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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