



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 12, 2017

E. David Lewis
Agent for Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.
c/o Lewis & Harrison, LLC
122 C St., NW, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20001

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – New Use on Quizalofop-Resistant Provisia™ Rice
Sublabel A: General Agricultural Use Label without Provisia™ Rice Use
Sublabel B: Provisia™ Rice Use
Product Name: Targa Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 33906-9
Application Date: May 21, 2015
Decision Number: 505386

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) with the following conditions:

1. You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. The use on Provisia™ Rice will automatically **expire on January 15, 2022**, unless the Agency amends this condition otherwise.
3. You must develop and follow an Herbicide Resistance Management Plan (HRM) as described in Appendix A regarding grower agreements, field detection and remediation, education, evaluation, reporting, and best management practices (BMPs).
4. You must submit annual reports to the Agency by January 15th of each year beginning in 2018 as outlined in Appendix A Section D, "Reporting Component," until the Agency amends this condition otherwise.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it

bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish by phone at 703-605-0723, or via email at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dan Kenny" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dan Kenny, Chief
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Appendix A – Herbicide Resistance Management Plan for Provisia™ Rice

APPENDIX A

Herbicide Resistance Management Plan for Provisia™ Rice

Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (“Nissan”) must:

A. Grower Agreements, Field Detection and Remediation Components

1. Require that any person who purchases any Provisia™ Rice seed sign an enforceable binding contract (similar to the sample agreement provided to the EPA), herein referred to as a “grower agreement.” In such grower agreement, Nissan will reinforce with users of this product the critical importance of following resistance-management practices. This includes stressing the need for pre- and post-application field scouting and that a lack of herbicide efficacy should be reported promptly to Nissan or its representatives;
2. Provide a copy of the grower agreement to EPA;
3. Retain copies of all executed grower agreements for a minimum of three years from the date of execution, and make such copies available to EPA upon request;
4. If any grower informs Nissan or its representatives of a lack of herbicide efficacy in a weed species listed on product labeling, then Nissan or its representatives must make an effort to evaluate the field for likely-resistance to this product by applying the criteria below, as set forth in Norsworthy, *et al.*, “Reducing the Risks of Herbicide Resistance: Best Management Practices and Recommendations” Weed Science 2012 Special Issue: 31-62 (“Norsworthy criteria”);

Norsworthy, et al. Criteria for Determining Possible (Likely) Herbicide Resistance

- 1) *Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; and/or*
 - 2) *A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and/or*
 - 3) *Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.*
5. Keep records of all field evaluations for likely-resistance for a minimum of three years, and make such copies available to EPA upon request; and
 6. If one or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met, then:
 - a. Provide the grower with specific information and recommendations to control and contain likely-resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate. If requested by the grower, Nissan will become actively involved in implementation of weed control measures;
 - b. Request, at the time of the initial determination that one or more of the Norsworthy criteria are met and prior to any application of alternative control practices, that the

- grower provide access to the relevant field(s) to collect specimens of the likely-resistant weeds (potted specimens or seeds) for potential further evaluation in the greenhouse or laboratory, and to collect such specimens if possible (or, alternatively, request that the grower provide such specimens to Nissan at Nissan's expense);
- c. Conduct greenhouse or laboratory studies to confirm resistance as soon as practicable following sample collection, if technically feasible;
 - d. To the extent possible, contact or visit the grower in an appropriate timeframe after implementation of the additional weed control measures in order to evaluate success of such measures; and
 - e. If the additional weed control measures were not successful in controlling the likely-resistant weeds, then:
 - i. Work with the grower to determine the reason(s) why the additional control measures were unsuccessful;
 - ii. Report annually the inability to control the likely-resistant weeds to relevant stakeholders; and
 - iii. Offer to further assist the grower with technical expertise on how to control and contain the likely-resistant weeds, including retreatment and/or other non-chemical controls, as appropriate.

B. Educational/Informational Component

1. Develop and implement an education program for growers that includes the following elements:
 - a. The education program shall identify appropriate best management practices (BMPs), set forth under "Best Management Practices (BMPs) Component", below, to avoid and control weed resistance, and shall convey to growers the importance of complying with BMPs;
 - b. The education program shall include at least one written communication regarding herbicide-resistance management each year to purchasers of Provisia™ Rice seed (separate and apart from the grower agreement); and
 - c. The education program shall be made available to Nissan sales representatives for distribution to growers.
2. Provide a copy of the education program to EPA.

C. Evaluation Component

1. Annually conduct a survey of users of Provisia™ Rice seed. This survey must be based on a statistically representative sample of users of Provisia™ Rice seed. The sample size and geographical resolution should be adequate to allow analysis of responses within regions, between regions, and across the United States. This survey shall evaluate, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Growers' adherence to the terms of the grower agreements; and
 - b. Whether growers have encountered any perceived issue with non-performance or lack of efficacy of this product, and if so, how growers have responded.
2. Utilize the results from the survey described in paragraph 1 of this section to annually review, and modify as appropriate for the upcoming growing season, the following:
 - a. Efforts aimed at achieving compliance with the grower agreement;
 - b. Responses to incidents of likely weed resistance and confirm weed resistance; and
 - c. The education program. At the initiative of either EPA or Nissan, both parties shall consult about possible modifications to the education program.

D. Reporting Component

1. Submit annual reports to EPA by January 15th of each year beginning in 2018. The reports shall include:
 - a. Annual sales of Provisia™ Rice seed and its associated herbicide product by state;
 - b. The current grower agreement;
 - c. The first annual report shall include the current education program and associated materials, and subsequent annual reports shall include updates of any aspect of the education program and associated materials that have materially changed since submission of the previous annual report;
 - d. Summary of efforts aimed at achieving compliance with the grower agreement;
 - e. Summary of determinations as to whether any reported lack of herbicide efficacy was due to likely-resistance, any follow-up actions taken, and if available, the final outcome (e.g., evaluation of success of additional weed control measures) regarding each case of likely-resistance. The annual report shall list the cases of likely-resistance by county and state;

- f. The results of the annual survey described in paragraph 1 of the Evaluation Component above, including whether growers are implementing herbicide resistance BMPs, and a summary of Nissan's annual review and possible modification, based on the survey, of the education program, grower agreement compliance efforts, and response to reports of likely-resistance, described in paragraph 2 of the Evaluation Component above; and
 - g. Summary of the status of any laboratory and greenhouse testing performed by or at the direction of Nissan, in response to incidents of likely-resistance, performed in the previous year. Data pertaining to such testing need not be included in the annual reports, but such data must be made available to EPA upon request.
2. Following submission of the annual report, Nissan shall meet with EPA at EPA's request in order to evaluate and consider the information contained in the report.

E. Best Management Practices Component

Identify best management practices (BMPs) in the education program. The grower agreement shall advise growers to follow BMPs. The following are examples of BMPs:

Regarding crop selection and cultural practices:

- Understand the biology of the weeds present.
- Use a diversified approach towards weed management focused on preventing weed-seed production and reducing the number of weed seeds in the soil seed-bank.
- Emphasize cultural practices that suppress weeds by using crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields, keep fields as weed-free as possible, and note areas where weeds were a problem in prior seasons.
- Incorporate additional weed-control practices whenever possible, such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, crop rotation, and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed-control program.
- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Manage weed seed at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Fields should be scouted before application to ensure herbicide and application rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Fields should be scouted after application to confirm herbicide effectiveness and to detect weed escapes.

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

Regarding herbicide selection:

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed control program.

- A broad-spectrum weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present in the field. Weeds should be identified through scouting and field history.
- Difficult-to-control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action.
- Apply full rates of this herbicide for the most difficult to control weeds in the field. Applications should be made when weeds are at the correct size to minimize weed escapes.
- Do not use more than two applications of this herbicide or any herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with another mechanism of action herbicide with overlapping spectrum for the difficult to control weeds.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Nissan or its representative.

TARGA®

Herbicide

Emulsifiable Concentrate

| <i>Active Ingredient</i> | <i>By Weight</i> |
|--|------------------|
| Quizalofop-P-ethyl | |
| Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propionate | 10.3%* |
| <i>Other Ingredients</i> | 89.7% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

Contains petroleum-based distillates.

* Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal

Net Contents: XXXXXXXX

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

EPA Est. No. XXXXXXX

ACCEPTED

01/12/2017

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under 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.)

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 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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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.**

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Chemical-resistant gloves made of 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 exist, 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: 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

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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. TARGA must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published Nissan instructions.

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 made of 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 Part 170). 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 of 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

USE RESTRICTIONS

- The following use directions apply to all crops except Provisia™¹ Rice. See Provisia™ Rice sublabel for applicable specific use directions and precautions.
- Do not feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not apply TARGA through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not apply to any body of water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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

- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants (refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label).
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct 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 clean-up 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.

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, eucalyptus, flax, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), pineapple, snap beans, soybeans, sugarbeets, sunflowers, preplant applications to barley and wheat, perennial ryegrass grown for seed, fallow and noncrop areas. TARGA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, TARGA controls the grasses listed in the “Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection” chart. Follow all use directions and restrictions listed 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 barley, volunteer corn, volunteer wheat, shattercane, and wild proso millet prior to planting all crops included in this label. Apply TARGA as directed below using 2.5 to 5.0 fluid ounces per acre. Applications must be made before grasses begin to tiller. Do not exceed the maximum application rate per acre per crop season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as preplant burn down.

| Grass Height (Inches) | TARGA fl. 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), unless otherwise directed within the specific use directions on this label.

Non-Agricultural Uses

Non-Crop Areas

TARGA is 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 fluid ounces per acre to actively growing grasses. Apply by ground equipment only. Do not apply by air. For paved areas, apply spot/small area treatments only (see Spot/Small Area Spray Instructions section).

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).

Make a single application of TARGA at a rate of 5 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to the Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection table for specific application rates. Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.

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 + VIDA^{®7} A tank mix of TARGA plus VIDA^{®7} may be applied after emergence of grasses, up to and including the planting of soybeans (refer to VIDA^{®7} labeling for application timing).

TARGA + CANOPY² EX + 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), and CANOPY EX 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.

TARGA + a [Roundup^{®3} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready^{®3}] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] corn control, prior to or after planting soybean. Applications made after soybean emergence should only be made to soybean varieties designated as [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant].

Pre-Plant Burndown; Wheat and Barley (not for use on wheat and barley in the state of New York)

A tankmix of TARGA + a [Roundup^{®3} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready^{®3}] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat control, prior to planting wheat or barley. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.

Sequential Applications

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal use rates listed under the directions for each specific crop.

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 and Rate selection” chart.

Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply TARGA at 6-7 fluid 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”).

Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

NOTE: Reduction in grass control is possible when TARGA is applied immediately prior to or sequentially after an application of a post broadleaf herbicide. Observe the following instructions:

After applying TARGA, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide.

In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, wait for grass plants to begin developing new leaves, (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application), before applications of TARGA are made.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of TARGA must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always mix TARGA with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. Consult local Nissan fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with TARGA to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrates (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Petroleum-based crop oil concentrates are the preferred adjuvant system in arid areas. Because they may not perform as well as petroleum-based crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils are not the preferred adjuvant.
- Note-In Soybeans up to 2.0 % v/v may be used based on local guidance.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- For aerial application, apply 0.5 % v/v (2 qts of product per 100 gal of spray solution).

Nonionic surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray mixture, in addition to crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Nissan Product Management. Consult separate Nissan technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Size at Application (in) | TARGA Applied Alone (fl oz product/A) | TARGA* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide(fl oz product/A) | |
| Annual Grasses** | | | | |
| Corn, Volunteer (<i>Zea mays</i>)*** | 6-30 | 5 – 8 | 5-8 | |
| Foxtail, Giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>) | 2-4 (pretiller) | | 5 – 8 | |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | 2-8 | | | 5 |
| Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) | 6-12 | | | |
| Wild Proso Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) | 2-6 | | | 7 |
| Crowfootgrass (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>) | 2-6 | 7 - 8 | 8 | |
| Fall Panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Field Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Foxtail, Bristly (<i>Setaria verticillata</i>) | 2-4 | | | |
| Foxtail, Giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>) | 2-8 | | | |
| Foxtail, Green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>) | 2-4 | | | |
| Foxtail, Yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>) | 2-4 | | | |
| Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | 2-6‡ | | | |
| Itchgrass (<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>) | 2-8 | | | |
| Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Volunteer Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Volunteer Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Wild Oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Volunteer Wheat ****(<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) | 2-3 leaf | 4-5^ | 5 | |
| Volunteer Wheat ****(<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) | 4-6 leaf (before jointing) | 5-8 ^ | 8 | |
| Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) | 2-6 | 8 - 10 | Split† | |
| Crabgrass, Large (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>) | 2-6‡ | | | |
| Crabgrass, Smooth (<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>) | 2-6‡ | | | |
| Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>) | 2-6 | | | |
| Texas Panicum (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)∞ | 2-4 | | | |
| Red Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) | 1-4 | | | |
| Woolly Cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>) | 2-4§ | 9 - 10 | Split† | |
| Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>) | 2-6 | 10 | Split | |
| Perennial Grasses** | | | | |
| Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>) | 4-8 | 8 - 10 | Split† | |
| Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) | 3" tall (or up to 6" runners) | 10 - 12 | Split† | |
| Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | 10-24 | | 10 | |
| Quackgrass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>) | 6-10 | | Split† | |
| * See "Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides". ** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 fl oz per acre may be applied, based on local guidance. Under arid conditions use the higher use rate. *** Control includes "Roundup" Ready (glyphosate resistant), Liberty Link, and IMI-Corn. Apply 5 fl oz/acre TARGA for up to 18 inch volunteer corn; use 8 fl oz TARGA for 18-30 inch volunteer corn. **** Including [Roundup Ready][glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] volunteers. ^ Use the higher rate when wheat is under stress from cool and/or dry growing conditions. † 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. | | | | |

Specific Weed Problems

| WEED | SIZE AT APPLICATION (INCHES) | APPLICATION RATE TARGA FL OZ (PRODUCT/A) | COMMENTS |
|--|---|--|--|
| Volunteer Glyphosate-Resistant Corn | Up to 18 | 5 | For control of volunteer glyphosate resistant corn in other glyphosate resistant crops, TARGA may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate. |
| | 18-30 | 8 | |
| Volunteer Corn and Shattercane – Tank Mixes with Pursuit ^{®5} Herbicide | 6-18 Volunteer Corn 6-12 Shattercane | 5-7 | <p>TARGA is used for control of volunteer corn and shattercane when tank mixed with Pursuit^{®1} Herbicide.</p> <p>Use the 7 fl. ounce rate when shattercane and corn approach the upper size limit and/or weed pressure is heavy. Refer to the Pursuit^{®1} label for Pursuit^{®1} rates, broadleaf weeds and other grass species controlled.</p> <p>Applications to weeds smaller than, or exceeding the stated sizes for application may result in less than satisfactory control.</p> <p>Note: Tank mixes of TARGA with Pursuit^{®1} have shown some reductions in grass control when compared to either product applied alone. This tank mix is labeled for the control of volunteer corn and shattercane only. Different control measures should be used to control other grasses present. Best results are obtained when TARGA is applied 24 hours before, or 7 days after the application of "Pursuit". Do not apply TARGA to plants stressed from a previous herbicide application.</p> <p>Do not include any other pesticide in with the tank mix of TARGA plus Pursuit^{®1}</p> <p>Do not apply this tank mix through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Applications of TARGA + Pursuit^{®1} must include either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nonionic surfactant at the rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food crops containing at least 80% active ingredients. 2. Crop oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.0% v/v (4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). |
| Rhizome Johnsongrass Southern States | 10-24 | 5 | <p>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</p> <p>Note: Apply TARGA a second time at 5 fl oz/acre when johnsongrass regrowth is 6-10" tall.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|---|
| | | | Do not apply TARGA in a tank mix with postemergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate, sequential application program. Do not exceed the maximum application rate per acre per season listed for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made to control rhizome johnsongrass. |
| Johnsongrass, seedling Johnsongrass, rhizome | 2-6 | 8 | For control of emerged rhizome and seedling johnsongrass in fallow in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Applied at specified rates and timings, TARGA will control emerged grasses only. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment. |
| | 10-16 & before boot stage | 12 | <p>If perennial grasses regrow, reapply TARGA at 8 fl oz per acre. Application timing should be when johnsongrass is 6"-10" in height.</p> <p>Rainfall within 1 hour of application will reduce grass control from TARGA.</p> <p>Applications to grassy weeds suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury may result in reduced control. A sequential application of TARGA at 8-10 fl oz per acre after growth resumes may be necessary for satisfactory control.</p> <p>Weed control may be reduced if the soil is disturbed by tillage within 21 days before, or 14 days after, application of TARGA</p> <p>Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.</p> <p>Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.</p> |

Specific Crop Uses

| CROP | APPLICATION DIRECTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS |
|---|--|
| Barley (not for use on barley in the state of New York) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. • Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl. oz per acre per season . • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Canola and Crambe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Cotton | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Dry and Succulent Peas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Dry Beans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 28 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Eucalyptus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls annual and perennial grasses in Eucalyptus in the state of Hawaii. • Controls: Para grass - <i>Panicum muticum</i>, Crab grass - <i>Digitaria</i> spp • Partially controls: Torpedo grass - <i>Panicum repens</i> • Apply by ground equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • Use a tractor sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery • Apply TARGA as a broadcast spray at a rate of 15 to 30 fl oz of product per acre per application in Eucalyptus fields. • A maximum of 4 applications may be made per year. • Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of TARGA per acre per year in Eucalyptus. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Flax | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 70 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 24 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Lentils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 30 fl. oz per acre per season. |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per season. Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Non-Food/Non-Feed Crops Grown for Seed Production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non food/non feed crops for seed production only in the states of: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Apply with ground application equipment only. Do not apply by air. Applied at specific rates and timings, TARGA will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment. All treated seed must be tagged at the processing facility, "Not For Human Or Animal Consumption." It shall be the growers' responsibility to notify the processing facility of any seed crop that has been treated. Do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption after application. Do not graze treated crop areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA, and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided. Always include a nonphytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon/100 gallons) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas. Tank mixtures with any pesticide or spray adjuvant is not recommend except as directed on this label or on supplemental labels. Do not apply within 14 days of anticipated bloom. Maximum use rate: 25 fl. oz per acre per season. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Pineapple | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls of annual and perennial grasses in pineapple in the state of Hawaii. Controls: Sour Grass (<i>Tricachne Insularis</i>), Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria spp</i>), Natal Red Top (<i>Agrostis Alba</i>). Partially controls: Guineagrass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>), Wiregrass (<i>Eleusine Indica</i>) Molasses Grass (<i>Melinis Minutiflora</i>) Apply by ground equipment only. Do not apply by air. Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Mix the proper amount of TARGA in water. Foliar applications: Apply TARGA at 15-30 fl oz of product per acre per application. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest. Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses: Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-100 gals per acre depending on size) with 15 to 30 fl oz product per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest. Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of TARGA herbicide per acre per harvest. Do not harvest within 160 days of last application. Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay. Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Quizalofop-Tolerant Provisia™ Rice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Provisia™¹ Rice sublabel and follow all sublabel precautions, restrictions, and directions for use. |
| Quizalofop-Tolerant Perennial Ryegrass (Non-Food/Non-Feed) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls of annual and perennial grasses in non-food/non-feed quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass crops grown specifically for seed production in the state of Minnesota. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Grown Only for Seed Production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARGA will control emerged grasses when applied at specified rates and timings. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment • Apply TARGA at 10 fl. oz per acre prior to the boot stage in the spring of the second year of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth. Application at this stage is for vegetative suppression of quackgrass growth and preventing quackgrass seed contamination during ryegrass harvest. • Do not apply TARGA after boot stage of growth of TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass. • Application of TARGA at 10 fl. oz per acre may be made in the first season of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth for control of heavier quackgrass infestations. Such applications can be made anytime from planting until the end of August. • Fall application of TARGA should be avoided on quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass because seed production may be reduced. • After using TARGA, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, stover, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited. • Do not graze treated crop. • Apply by ground application equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 20 fluid ounces per acre per season. • Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Snap Beans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 15 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Soybeans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Sugarbeets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 45 days of beet harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 fl. 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 Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Sunflowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Nonionic surfactants at 1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant in sunflowers. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |
| Wheat (not for use on wheat in the state of New York) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl. oz per acre per season (0.068 lb. ai/A). • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. |

TANK MIXES

Do not use tank mixtures of TARGA with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label.

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 instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with TARGA.

A tank mix of TARGA plus a [Roundup^{®3} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] may be used for the purpose of volunteer [Roundup Ready^{®3}] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] corn control or volunteer [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat control. Applications may be made to [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] soybean, [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] canola, [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] sugarbeet or [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] cotton crops. Refer to the [Roundup brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] label for application instructions in [Roundup Ready] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] crop varieties.

Nissan also advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer or Nissan representative 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.

Tank mixes of TARGA with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of TARGA may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

For tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used. Follow the [Roundup brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] label directions regarding the addition of ammonium sulfate.

Application With Insecticides and Fungicides

TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence insecticides registered for use in the specific crop (such as Justice^{®5}).

TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence fungicides and bactericides (such as Affiance^{®6} or Domark^{®6} 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 mixtures of TARGA with chlorimuron-ethyl (e.g. DuPont CLASSIC^{®2}) or with chloransulam-methyl (e.g. First Rate) containing herbicides may fail to control certain grass species normally controlled by TARGA used alone. Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. 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 instructions 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.

Fallow Systems - Chemical fallow

TARGA may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, with the exception of Provisia™ Rice, applications must be made at least 120 days prior to planting. For broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready^{®3}] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat in fallow fields, TARGA should be used in combination with a [Roundup^{®3} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] as a substitute for tillage.

Dry Beans - Tank Mixes Basagran^{®1}

When tank mixing TARGA with Basagran^{®1}, annual grass antagonism can be minimized by increasing the specified rate of TARGA by 2 fluid ounces. Refer to the specific crop use directions and restrictions section for seasonal maximum use rates. Perennial grasses may require a sequential application for acceptable control.

Glyphosate-Resistant Crops – Tank Mixes with Glyphosate

TARGA may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate as follows:

1. If the glyphosate formulation does not include a built-in adjuvant system, nonionic surfactant must be included, per directions on this label.
2. If the glyphosate formulation contains a built-in adjuvant system (i.e Roundup UltraMax³), additional adjuvant is still required. Add nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125% v/v (1 pt per 100 gal spray solution).

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

TARGA can be tank mixed with postemergent soybean broadleaf herbicides such as DuPont CLASSIC^{®2} Herbicide, CLASSIC + DuPont HARMONY^{®2}GT herbicides, HARMONY^{®2}GT, Flexstar^{®4}, Basagran^{®1}, or [Roundup^{®3} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] [Note: Tankmixes with Roundup or glyphosate based herbicides are only for use on glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties] 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 | Ground | | Aerial | |
| Tank mix partner | COC or NIS | | COC or NIS | |
| CLASSIC [®] | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| HARMONY [®] GT | –* | 1-2† | –* | 1-2† |
| CLASSIC [®] +HARMONY [®] GT | –* | 1-2† | –* | 1-2† |
| Basagran [®] | 8 | – | 4 | – |
| Flexstar [®] | 8 | – | 4 | – |

* Do not use Dash¹ or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing TARGA with HARMONY[®]GT, or CLASSIC[®] + HARMONY[®]GT.

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

SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS

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. Do not treat more than 10% of the total treated area as spot/small area treatment. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as spot or small area treatment. 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, do not cultivate 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 Barley, Canola, Cotton, Crambe, Dry Beans, Flax, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint),

Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Snap Beans, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflowers or Wheat within 120 days after application.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- 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.
- For additional information on row banders see Nissan informational bulletin.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- 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

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) listed 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 or Nissan approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator or Nissan representative 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-clean spray tanks 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, Dedicate a sprayer to TARGA to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). 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

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra..
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. 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** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum..
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. 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

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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 minimizing drift potential 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 potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies

of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

RESISTANCE

TARGA Herbicide, which contains the active ingredient quizalofop-P-ethyl, is a Group 1 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Quizalofop-P-ethyl is in the class of herbicides known as aryloxyphenoxypropionates (FOPs) within the Group 1 herbicides that inhibit the enzyme acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase) in weeds.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

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. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for non-refillable plastic containers having a capacity equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for non-refillable plastic containers having a capacity greater than 5 gallons)]

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.]

[For Fiber Drums with Liners: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.]

[For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.]

[For Metal Containers (non-aerosol): Triple rinse container (or the equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[For Paper and Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for refillable containers having a capacity greater than 5 gallons)]

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Bulk Containers - 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 refiller. To clean the 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.]

Notice to Buyer: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

¹ Registered trademark of BASF

² Registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

³ Registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC.

⁴ Registered trademark of Syngenta

⁵ Registered trademark of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.

⁶ Registered trademark of Isagro

⁷ Registered trademark of Gowan Company, LLC.

⁸ Trademark of BASF

In this label the company name of Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. is abbreviated to Nissan or NISSAN.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read This 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.

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, beyond what is expressly warranted by this label. **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.

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

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL NISSAN OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF NISSAN OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND 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 NISSAN OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

Nissan or Nissan Chemical America Corporation (NCAC) must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify Nissan or NCAC of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Nissan)

7-1, 3-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, JAPAN

Or contact: Nissan Chemical America Corporation

10333 Richmond Avenue, Suite 1100 Houston, TX 77042

TARGA®

Herbicide

Emulsifiable Concentrate

| <i>Active Ingredient</i> | <i>By Weight</i> |
|---|------------------|
| Quizalofop-P-ethyl Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propionate | 10.3%* |
| Other Ingredients | 89.7% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

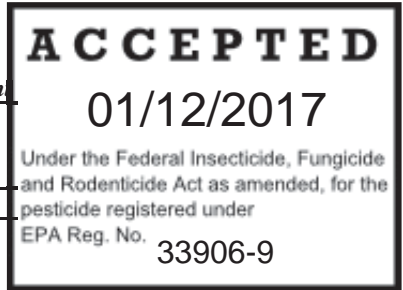
Contains petroleum-based distillates.

* Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gal

Net Contents: XXXXXXXX

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

EPA Est. No. XXXXXXX



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.)

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 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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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.**

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of 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 exist, 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: 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

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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. TARGA®⁴ must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published Nissan instructions.

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 made of barrier laminate or Viton.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

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 of 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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

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

- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants (refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label).
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct 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.

PROVISIA™¹ RICE

TARGA® is a selective post emergence herbicide that controls emerged annual and perennial grasses in Provisia™ Rice. TARGA® does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, TARGA® controls the grasses listed in the “Provisia™ Rice - Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection” chart.

Use only in Provisia™ Rice for the control of red rice, volunteer rice types (conventional, Clearfield®¹ or hybrid volunteer rice), annual and perennial grasses in rice production.

- Apply TARGA® at 13 – 18 fl. Oz. per acre (0.09-0.12 lb ai/A) by ground or by air to Provisia™ Rice from the 1-leaf stage (BBCH 1) up to Panicle Initiation (BBCH 29-30).
- A sequential application program is necessary for complete control of red and volunteer rice due to extended emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 10 days.
- Do not apply more than a total of 31 fluid ounces per acre (0.21 lb ai/A) per season or per year.
- Applications must include a spray adjuvant such as a crop oil concentrate at a concentration of 1% v/v.

Important Restrictions for Provisia™ Rice

- DO NOT apply more than 18 fluid ounces of TARGA per acre (0.12 lb ai/A) per application to Provisia™ Rice.
- DO NOT apply TARGA® through any type of irrigation equipment.
- DO NOT apply to any body of water except Provisia™ Rice fields.
- DO NOT apply more than a total of 31 fluid ounces of TARGA® per acre (0.21 lb ai/A) per season or per year to Provisia™ Rice.
- DO NOT make more than two applications of TARGA® to Provisia™ Rice per growing season or per year, with at least 10 days between applications.
- DO NOT apply TARGA® to rice fields that will be used for mollusc production during the treatment year.
- DO NOT apply TARGA® to Provisia™ Rice earlier than 1 leaf stage (BBCH 1) or later than Panicle initiation (BBCH 29-30).
- DO NOT release flood water from treated fields for 7 days after the second TARGA® application.
- DO NOT use flood water from treated fields for irrigation purposes for any other food/feed crops.
- 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 (conventional and Clearfield®¹, hybrids), and corn are sensitive to TARGA®.
- DO NOT apply TARGA® or any other herbicide that contains the active ingredient quizalofop-P-ethyl as a preplant burndown treatment prior to planting Provisia™ Rice.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, TARGA® is a **Group 1** herbicide. While weed resistance to **Group 1** herbicides is common in a number of weed species, these herbicides remain an important component of successful weed control programs. Resistance management should be part a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, mechanical, and biological control tactics. Cultural control tactics include agronomic practices that improve the competitive ability of the crop via rotation, variety/cultivar selection, precision fertilizer placement and optimum crop plant density. Agronomic practices should also limit the development and spread of weeds by using clean crop seed (e.g. certified seed), prevent crop trait out-crossing, control weed influx from field borders, and manage weed seed at harvest / post-harvest to minimize the carryover weed seed-bank into the following crop. Mechanical control tactics include timely tillage where practical, equipment cleaning to avoid weed spread, and minimization of harvest crop seed losses in the field through close attention to timeliness of harvesting, correct setup of harvest equipment, and covering crop seed loads during harvest and transport to avoid dispersing seed. An example of a biological control tactic is field grazing during or after cropping to manage weeds and reduce weed seed production.

Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

Chemical Control

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.

- Apply preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications
- Use tank mixes and sequential applications with other herbicides possessing different modes of action (MOAs) that are also effective on the target weeds.
- Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide mode of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same mode of action more than twice per growing season.
- Use recommended adjuvant, adequate spray volume, proper nozzle and pressure (see label) to ensure effective weed coverage for applications.
- Control weeds in field borders to prevent weeds from influx into field.

Scouting and Containment

- Scout fields before application to ensure optimum herbicide selection, rates and timing for effective control of target weeds.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective. Consider application and environmental factors that may have led to incomplete control.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different mode of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds (especially harvest and tillage equipment).
- Contact your state cooperative extension service, land grant university weed scientist, professional consultants, your herbicide supplier and/or your local sales representative if resistance is suspected.
- Prevent crop trait out-crossing to weeds and weed influx from border to field.

APPLICATION TIMING

TARGA® will control emerged grasses when applied at specific rates and timings. Apply TARGA® to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate chart that follows. Grass that emerge following the first TARGA® application will require additional treatment. 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.

In the event of a grass emergence after the first TARGA® application, or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs, a sequential application of TARGA® may be applied.

TANK MIXES

Do not use tank mixtures of TARGA® with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label.

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 instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with TARGA®.

Nissan also advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer or Nissan representative 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.

Tank mixes of TARGA® with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of TARGA® may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

For tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used. Follow the [Roundup®¹⁰ brand agricultural herbicide][glyphosate] label directions regarding the addition of ammonium sulfate.

Broadleaf Weed Control:

For optimum control TARGA® should be applied separately from broadleaf herbicides. However, with tankmix applications of TARGA® and broadleaf herbicides, use the higher rate of TARGA® and follow the restrictions of the most restrictive herbicide. Potential tankmix partners are Facet^{®1} L, Prowl^{®1}, Sharpen^{®1}, Basagran^{®1}, Command^{®2}, Grasp^{™3}, League^{™7}, Stam^{®8}, Regiment^{®9} Permit^{®4}, and Permit Plus^{®4}.

Application With Broadleaf Herbicides:

For best results, apply TARGA® alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s). Tank mixtures of TARGA® with

chlorimuron-ethyl (e.g. DuPont CLASSIC^{®2}) or with chloransulam-methyl (e.g. First Rate) containing herbicides may fail to control certain grass species normally controlled by TARGA[®] used alone. Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. 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 instructions 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.

Fallow Systems - Chemical fallow

TARGA[®] may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of Provisia[™] Rice. Applications must be made at least 120 days prior to planting. For broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer [Roundup Ready^{®10}] [glyphosate] [ready] [resistant] wheat in fallow fields, TARGA[®] should be used in combination with a [Roundup^{®10} brand agricultural herbicide] [glyphosate] as a substitute for tillage.

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, do not cultivate 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 Barley, Canola, Cotton, Crambe, Dry Beans, Flax, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint, Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Snap Beans, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflowers, or Wheat within 120 days after application.
- Rotate to the Clearfield^{®1} Production System for Rice or another crop such as Roundup Ready^{®10} soybeans or corn and use alternate herbicide mode of action for red rice control.
- DO NOT plant Provisia[™] Rice in consecutive years in the same field except in the case of crop failure. In the case of crop failure, Provisia[™] Rice may be replanted in the same year; but the 31 fl oz per acre seasonal maximum still applies even if an application was made prior to crop failure.
- If rotating to Clearfield^{®1} rice follow the Clearfield^{®1} stewardship guide for control of volunteer rice types (conventional, Provisia or hybrid volunteer rice) to help prevent weed resistance.
- In other rotational crops use a residual herbicide for red rice and grass control, such as Outlook^{®1} herbicide, Verdict^{®1} herbicide, Dual Magnum^{®5} or Dual II Magnum^{®5}.
- If late germinating red rice is present in a Roundup Ready^{®10} crop prior to canopy closure, an application of glyphosate is recommended. Non-ALS and non-ACCase herbicides should also be used to control red rice and other grasses just prior to canopy closure.
- If late germinating red rice is present in a Liberty Link^{®6} crop prior to canopy closure, an application of glufosinate is recommended. Non-ALS and non-ACCase herbicides should also be used to control red rice and other grasses just prior to canopy closure.
- DO NOT fallow fields following Provisia[™] Rice without repeated field tillage or glyphosate treatments to control volunteer red rice.
- DO NOT allow any Provisia[™] Rice to go to seed in a non-rice year. This includes any fallow or crawfish production fields.
- When practical, cultivate all rotational crops regardless of herbicide program.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of TARGA[®] must include either a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always

mix TARGA® with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. If another herbicide is tank mixed with TARGA® to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution), by ground or aerial application.

| PROVISIA™ RICE - WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Size at Application (leaf) | TARGA® Applied Alone (fl oz product/A) | TARGA®* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide(fl oz product/A) |
| Annual Grasses** | | | |
| Corn, Volunteer (<i>Zea mays</i>)*** | 6-10 | 13 –18 fl. oz. | Sequential: The maximum use rate TARGA® is 31 fluid ounces per crop season or per year |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | 2-8 | | |
| Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) | 6-10 | | |
| Fall Panicum (<i>Panicum dictioniflorum</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) | 2-6‡ | | |
| Sprangletop (<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Witchgrass (<i>Panicum capillare</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Crabgrass, Large (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>) | 2-6‡ | | |
| Crabgrass, Smooth (<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>) | 2-6‡ | | |
| Junglerice (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Texas Panicum (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)∞ | 2-4 | | |
| Red Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) | 1-4 | | |
| Volunteer Rice (Conventional, Clearfield, hybrids) | 1-4 | | |
| Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>) | 2-6 | | |
| Perennial Grasses** | | | |
| Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) | 3" tall (or up to 6" runners) | 13 –18 fl. oz.. | Sequential: The maximum use rate TARGA® is 31 fluid ounces per crop season or per year |
| Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) | 10-24 | | |
| <p>* Sequential application applied 10 – 21 days apart to allow for late emerging red rice or other annual grasses. Do not exceed a total of 31 fl oz/A per crop season or per year.</p> <p>** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 13 - 18 fl oz/A may be applied, based upon local experience. Under arid conditions use the higher use rate.</p> <p>*** Control includes Roundup Ready®¹⁰ (glyphosate resistant), Liberty Link®⁶ (glufosinate resistant), and IMI-Corn (imidazolinone resistant).</p> <p>‡ Length of lateral growth.</p> | | | |

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- 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.
- For additional information on row banders see Nissan informational bulletin.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- 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

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) listed 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 or Nissan approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator or Nissan representative 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-clean spray tanks 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, Dedicate a sprayer to TARGA® to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). 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

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra..
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. 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** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum..
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure** - Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **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

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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 minimizing drift potential 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 potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for non-refillable plastic containers having a capacity equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for non-refillable plastic containers having a capacity greater than 5 gallons)]

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.]

[For Fiber Drums with Liners: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.]

[For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.]

[For Metal Containers (non-aerosol): Triple rinse container (or the equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.]

[For Paper and Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[(NOTE TO REVIEWER: The following language is for refillable containers having a capacity greater than 5 gallons)]

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Bulk Containers - 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 refiller. To clean the 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.]

¹Provisia™, Clearfield®, Facet®, Prowl®, Sharpen®, Outlook®, Verdict, and Basagran® are trademarks or registered trademarks of BASF.

²Command® is a registered trademark of FMC.

³Grasp™ is a trademark of Dow Agro Sciences.

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⁵Dual Magnum® and Dual II Magnum® are registered trademarks of Syngenta.

⁶Liberty Link® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience.

⁷League™ is a trademark of Valent U.S.A.

⁸Stam® is a registered trademark of United Phosphorous, Inc.

⁹Regiment® is a registered trademark of Kumai Chemical Industries, Ltd.

¹⁰Roundup® and Roundup Ready® are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC

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Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Nissan)

7-1, 3-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, JAPAN

**Or contact: Nissan Chemical America Corporation
10333 Richmond Avenue, Suite 1100 Houston, TX 77042**