Specimen Label

PYROXSULAM	Group	2	HERBICIDE
HALAUXIFEN-METHYL	Group	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Tarzec®

Arylex™ active

HERBICIDE

For postemergent control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and triticale.

Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State

Active Ingredient:

pyroxsulam: N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide	25.0%
halauxifen-methyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-, methyl ester	6.95%
Other Ingredients	68.05%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.25 lbs of pyroxsulam and 0.067 lbs halauxifen acid equivalent per pound of product.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-719

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

First Aid

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **Do not** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. **Do not** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Harmful If Swallowed. Causes Moderate Eye Irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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 Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

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

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of halauxifen-methyl and pyroxsulam from runoff water. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box 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.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 50 lb or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **Do not** reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **Do not** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 50 lb:
Container Handling: 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 50 lb:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **Do not** reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tan or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Use Tarzec® herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and triticale.

Tarzec rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of controlled or suppressed weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application, depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Use Restrictions

- **Chemigation: Do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** apply Tarzec directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. **Do not** permit spray mists containing Tarzec to drift onto such plants.
- **Do not** apply to crops underseeded with legumes.
- **Do not** apply more than 1.0 oz of Tarzec (0.25 pyroxsulam, 0.0667 halauxifen-methyl oz. ae/A) per acre per year. The year for winter wheat and triticale starts in the fall of one year, at planting, through the summer of the following year.
- **Do not** apply products containing halauxifen-methyl or pyroxsulam to the same field more than twice per calendar year.
- In New York State - do not apply product within 30 ft. of freshwater bodies such as but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, and natural ponds.
- Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of Tarzec.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months)[1]
wheat (including spring, winter, and durum) and triticale	1
soybean[2]	5
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum[4], sunflower[4]	9
alfalfa, camelina, canola, chickpea, cotton[3], dry bean, pea (dry and succulent), flax, mustard, peanuts, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower	
Potato (not for seed)[(5)]	10
lentil and other crops not listed	15

Crop Specific Rotation Information:
[1]Minimum time that must elapse before planting other crops after application of Tarzec.
[2]As a rotation crop, soybeans may be planted 3 months following an application of Tarzec in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting soybeans prior to April 30 following an application of Tarzec made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 5 months after an application of Tarzec.
[3]As a rotation crop, cotton may be planted 3 months following an application of Tarzec in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting cotton prior to April 30 following an application of Tarzec made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 9 months after an application of Tarzec.
[4]As a rotation crop, grain sorghum and sunflowers may be planted 3 months following an application of Tarzec in February or later in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. However, to ensure adequate crop safety, avoid planting sunflowers and grain sorghum prior to April 30 following an application of Tarzec made before February. All other states not listed require a minimum rotation interval of 9 months after an application of Tarzec.
[5]For rotation to potatoes, precipitation (including irrigation) must be greater than 16.0 inches during the 10 months following application of Tarzec. Otherwise, rotation to potatoes is recommended 15 months following application

Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

	Rotation Interval (Months)[1]	
Crop	**Soil pH >6 and Rainfall[2] >16 Inches**	**Soil pH <6 or Rainfall[2] <16 Inches**
wheat (including spring, winter, and durum) and triticale	1	1
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum	10	10
alfalfa, camelina, canola, cotton, dry bean, flax, mustard, peanuts, safflower, soybean, sugar beet, sunflower		
Potato (not for seed), chickpea and pea (dry and succulent) [3]		18
lentil and other crops not listed	15	

Crop Specific Rotation Information:
[1]Minimum time that must elapse before planting other crops after application of Tarzec.
[2]Including irrigation.
[3] Potato, chickpea, and pea (dry and succulent) may be planted 10 months after application if the soil pH is uniformly 6 or greater AND total rainfall (including irrigation) during the interval is greater than 16 inches. If the soil pH is less than 6 OR total rainfall (including irrigation) is less than 16 inches, then the rotation interval is 18 months.

Note: Tarzec is degraded primarily by microbial activity and breaks down more rapidly under favorable soil moisture and temperature conditions. Correspondingly, the rate of degradation may be slower under extreme conditions of drought or cold temperatures. When soil moisture conditions are abnormally dry during the interval between an application of Tarzec and planting the next crop, conduct a field bioassay by planting test strips of the desired rotational crop. Monitor the test strips during germination and emergence for any abnormal growth to determine if the rotational crop can be grown successfully.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply Tarzec in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. To prevent over-application when making spot treatments, apply with a calibrated boom. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.

Restrictions
- **Do not** apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.
- Apply Tarzec with a nozzle class that ensures a coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572.1).

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply Tarzec in a total spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom that does not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.

Restrictions
- Apply Tarzec with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572.1).
- **Do not** apply in wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
- **Do not** apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift
This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. **Do not** apply Tarzec directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, broadleaf crops, including alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying Tarzec, use low pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:
- **Do not** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.3).
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

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

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and

are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

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

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Mixing Directions

Tarzec - Alone
1. Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of clean water and begin agitation (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Application Directions section for additional details).
2. Add a water conditioning agent, if needed.
3. Add the required amount of Tarzec and agitate for 3-5 minutes.
4. Add the required amount of other adjuvants (refer to Adjuvants section).
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

Tarzec - Tank Mix
If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, Tarzec may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:
- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:
- **Do not** mix with products containing dicamba or amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as these products may reduce grass control provided by Tarzec.
- **Do not** tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as these mixtures may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- **Do not** exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Tarzec and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix one of the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in water, and invert the jar containing the mixture several times. Repeat the procedure until all tank mix ingredients have been added. Observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, try first adding an ammonium based water conditioner. If this does not eliminate the issue it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:
1. Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of clean water and begin agitation (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Application Directions section for additional details).
2. Add a water conditioning agent, if needed.
3. Add Tarzec and agitate for 3 to 5 minutes
4. After adding Tarzec, add different formulation types in the following order: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and add: (4) emulsifiable concentrates; (5) solutions; and (6) adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment
1. Completely drain the spray system, including pump, lines and spray boom.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the first rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
3. Completely drain the spray system, including lines and spray boom; remove and clean filters and strainers.
4. During the second rinse, fill the container half full with clean water and then add a commercial tank cleaner at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Circulate the cleaning solution through the entire system for at least 20 minutes. Let the solution stand for several hours. Again, circulate and flush the solution through the lines and boom.
5. Completely drain and flush the spray system, including lines and spray boom.
6. Fill the container with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the third rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
7. Completely drain the spray system, remove nozzle tips and strainers and clean them separately.
8. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to Tarzec, repeat steps 4 and 5 with household ammonia at 1 gallons per 100 gallons. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on-site according to Tarzec label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)

Best results are obtained when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter. Best control is achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds. Control may be reduced when weeds are exposed to drought or extreme temperatures. Tarzec will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds except for broadleaf weeds controlled by halauxifen-methyl.

Common name	Scientific Name	Fall Application	Spring Application
Grass Weeds			
barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*	S	S
barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*		C
blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*	C	C
bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*	C	C
brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	C	S
brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	C	C
brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*	C	C
canarygrass, hood	*Phalaris paradoxa*	S	S
canarygrass, littleseed	*Phalaris minor*	S	S
cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	C	C
chess, hairy	*Bromus commutatus*	C	C
corn, volunteer	*Zea mays*		C
foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*		S
foxtail, yellow[4]	*Setaria pumila*		C
oat, wild	*Avena fatua*	C	C
quackgrass	*Elymus repens*	S	S
rescuegrass	*Bromus catharticus*	S	S
ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne* ssp *multiflorum*	C	C
windgrass	*Apera spica-venti*	C	C
Broadleaf Weeds			
bedstraw, catchweed (cleavers)	*Galium aparine*	C	C
bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	S	S
bittercress, hairy	*Cardamine hirsuta*	C	C
buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*		S
burclover, spotted	*Medicago arabica*	C	C
buttercup, smallflower	*Ranunculus abortivus*	C	C
canola, volunteer [2]	*Brassica rapa, Brassica napus*	C	C
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	C
chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium fontanum*	C	C
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	C	C
coreopsis, plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*	S	S

Common name (Cont.)	Scientific Name	Fall Application	Spring Application
Broadleaf Weeds			
deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	C
evening-primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	S	S
falseflax, smallseed [1]	*Camelina microcarpa*	C	C
fiddleneck, coast	*Amsinckia intermedia*	C	C
flax, volunteer	*Linum usitatissimum*	C	C
flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	C	C
fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	C	C
geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	C	C
gromwell, corn	*Buglossoides arvensis*	C	C
hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*		C
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C	C
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	C
kochia	*Kochia scoparium*		S
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*		C
lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	S	S
mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*	C	C
mustard, blue[1]	*Chorispora tenella*	C	C
mustard, tumble[1]	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	C	C
mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	C
mustard, wormseed[1]	*Erysimum cheiranthoides*	C	C
pansy	*Viola tricolor*	C	C
pennycress, field[1]	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	C
pepperweed, Virginia[1]	*Lepidium virginicum*	C	C
pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*		C
shepherd's-purse[1]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C
smartweed, annual	*Polygonum sp.*		C
speedwell sp.	*Veronica sp.*	C	C
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	S	S
soybean, volunteer	*Glycine max*		C
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*		S
tansymustard, pinnate [1]	*Descurainia pinnata*	C	C
thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	S	S
thistle, Russian[3]	*Salsola tragus*		C
vetch, hairy	*Vicia villosa*	C	C
wallflower, bushy[1]	*Erysimum repandum*	C	C

[1]Control may be reduced when application is made after bolting
[2]Including herbicide-tolerant canola varieties except Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola.
[3]For control of Russian thistle over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae 2,4-D ester.
[4]One to four-leaf stage of growth.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Tarzec, which contains the active ingredients halauxifen-methyl and pyroxsulam is a GROUP 2 or 4 herbicide, based on the mode of action classification system of the weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Star with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches)
- Apply full rates of Tarzec for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of anon-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contract your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. **Do not** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - o Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - o A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - o Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 or 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Tarzec and any other Group 2 or 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply Tarzec postemergence to the main flush of actively growing weeds according to the target weed stage shown in the above table. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, temperatures near or below freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Tarzec by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of Tarzec are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. **Do not** broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift.

Surfactants and Adjuvants

When Tarzec is applied alone, use one of the following surfactants or adjuvants:

- Non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution); for best results under dry or low humidity environments, use a rate of 0.50% v/v. Addition of spray quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 to 32-0-0 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3 lb per acre) may be added to non-ionic surfactant to enhance control.
- Crop oil concentrate adjuvant at 1.0 to 1.25% v/v (1 to 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution)

When Tarzec is applied in combination with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester products, a non-ionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v). Use the lower amount of surfactant if the total amount of EC product rate/acre exceeds 6 fluid ounces/acre.

Potential for crop response is increased with the use of oil adjuvants versus non-ionic surfactants. **Do not** use oil adjuvants with spray solutions containing nitrogen fertilizer.

Do not use additives that lower the spray solution below a pH of 6.0.

Application in Fluid Fertilizer

Tarzec may be applied in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Tarzec in fertilizer solution. The spray solution should not be composed of more than 50% liquid nitrogen fertilizer and should not exceed 30 lb of actual nitrogen per acre. When Tarzec is applied in spray solutions containing

liquid nitrogen fertilizer, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v instead of crop oil concentrate. Additional adjuvants are not needed when using Tarzec in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Temporary crop injury may result when liquid nitrogen fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. Foliar applied liquid nitrogen fertilizer may cause foliar leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth due to the activity of the liquid fertilizer on the crop.

Winter Wheat and Triticale

Apply 1 oz of Tarzec per acre in either fall or spring to actively growing winter wheat and triticale from the 3-leaf to jointing stage (Zadoks scale 31) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Treat after the majority of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing.

Occasionally, slight yellowing or height reduction may be observed in the treated crop. These transient symptoms disappear within 14 days with no reduction to yield. **Do not** apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency, frost exposure, or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth. **Do not** use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

An independent liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer application made 7 days before or after an application of Tarzec may result in transient leaf burn or stunting. Do not make a liquid fertilizer application during this period unless the risk of crop response is acceptable.

Tank Mixtures: Tarzec may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in winter wheat or triticale. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When tank mixing, **do not** exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 1 oz of Tarzec (0.25 pyroxsulam, 0.0667 halauxifen-methyl oz. ae/A) per acre per year. The year for winter wheat and triticale starts in the fall of one year, at planting, through the summer of the following year. **Do not** apply products containing haulauxifen methyl to the same field more than twice per calendar year.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze the treated crop within 7 days following application.
- **Do not** cut the treated crop for hay within 28 days following application.
- **Do not** compost any plant material from treated area.
- **Do not** apply a product containing organophosates for five days before or five days after an application of Tarzec.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation, of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-468-023
Replaced Label: CD02-468-022

EPA accepted 12/17/2025

Revisions:

EPA-accepted Date December 17, 2025:

1. Bolded all “Do not” references throughout label.
2. Added the following statement for maximum AI/Acre per year: **Do not** apply more than 1.0 oz of Tarzec (0.25 pyroxsulam, 0.0667 halauxifen-methyl oz. ae/A) per acre per year. The year for winter wheat and triticale starts in the fall of one year, at planting, through the summer of the following year.
3. Added the following NY-specific language:
    a. In New York State - do not apply product within 30 ft. of freshwater bodies such as but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, and natural ponds.
    b. Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State
4. Updated CRI tables to include Potatoes at 10 month interval (specific restrictions added via footnote 5).
    a. Including a Section 3 supplemental use for decreased CRI in potato.
5. Corrected typo for EchinocHloa crus-galli, scientific name for barnyard grass.
6. In “Weeds Controlled” section under “Broadleaf Weeds”, corrected terminology for volunteer canola.
    1. (canola, volunteer (wild turnip) → “canola, volunteer”)
    2. (“Brassica rapa” → “Brassica rapa, Brassica napus”)
7. Related to change of company name, address, and contact information for company 62719 accepted by EPA January 5, 2021, the following additional changes have been made:
    3. Trademark statement: Updated to “ ™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies”
    4. Produced For: Updated company name to “Corteva Agriscience LLC”
    5. Terms and Conditions for Use: Updated
    6. Warranty Disclaimer: Updated
    7. Inherent Risks of Use: Updated
    8. Limitation of Remedies: Updated
    9. Throughout label: Updated references to “Dow AgroSciences” to either “company” or “Corteva Agriscience”
8. Updated Environmental Hazards section:
    a. Added Ground Water Advisory section
    b. Added Surface Water Advisory section
    c. Added Non-Target Organism section.
    d. Removed from base label, retained only in page 1 through end of booklet text.
9. Updated Herbicide Resistance Management section to align with PRN 2017-1 and PRN 2017-2
10. Updated Spray Drift Management Section and moved to box.
    e. Added “Mandatory Spray Drift Management” heading.
    f. Added “Aerial Applications” sub section
    g. Added “Ground Boom Application” sub-section
11. Added “SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES” section.
12. Updated referral statement to reference “additional precautionary information and Direction for Use.
13. Removed truncated version of Agricultural Use Restrictions, with referral statement from base label. Retained truncated version only in cover/shipping label and retained full text Agricultural Use Requirements in page 1 through end of booklet text.