POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Cheminova

Bifenthrin 250 EC
Insecticide/Miticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L BIFENTHRIN
SOLVENT: 601 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For the control of *Helicoverpa* spp., certain pest mites and other insect pests on certain fruit, vegetables and field crops as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

CHEMINOVA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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CONTENTS: 1-1000 L
**DIRECTIONS FOR USE RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT use as a foliar spray in banana plantations and orchards where mite predators and other beneficiais are established and providing effective mite control and/or other pest control.

DO NOT apply as foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.

DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft.

DO NOT use on cucurbit crops grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
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</table>
| Bananas    | Banana Weevil Borer *(Cosmopolites sordidus)*, Banana Rust Thrips *(Chaetanaphthrips signipennis)* | NSW, WA, NT only | Seasonal Program | 1 day | **Seasonal Program**
|            |                                                     |                | Stool Treatment Method |        | Twice per year timing: Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high.
|            |                                                     |                | 100-130 mL/100 L twice per year or 265 mL/100 L once per year |        | **Once per Year Timing:** Apply in October/November or March/April
|            |                                                     |                | Band Treatment Method |        | Monitoring Program
|            |                                                     |                | 100 mL/100 L twice per year |        |
|            |                                                     |                | Monitoring Program |        |
|            |                                                     |                | Stool Treatment Method |        |
|            |                                                     |                | 130 mL/100 L Band |        |
|            |                                                     |                | Treatment Method |        |
|            |                                                     |                | 100 mL/100 L |        |
| Strawberries | Spider Mite *(Tetranychus leafchi)*                | NSW, WA only    | 16 mL/100 L | 8 days | **Monitoring Program**
|            |                                                     |                | |        |
| Cotton     | Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*, Cotton Bollworm *(Helicoverpa armigera)*, Two Spotted Mite *(Tetranychus urticae)*, Green Mirid *(Chrodothrips dilutus)*, Apple Dimpling Bug *(Campylomma liebknechtii)* | NSW, WA only | 240-320 mL/ha | 14 days | Apply as indicated by field checks.
|            |                                                     |                | |        |
|            | Silverleaf Whitefly *(Bemisia tabaci)* Biotype B     |                | 320 mL/ha |        | Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. Thorough coverage of the crop canopy is essential. The adult stage of silverleaf whitefly should be targeted. DO NOT spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of silverleaf whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages.

Use Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against silverleaf whitefly on cotton. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area, this should be followed.

Tank mixes of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC with Synergy Insecticide Synergist may improve control of Silverleaf whitefly.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grapes (field grown only)</td>
<td>False Wireworm (&lt;i&gt;Pterocephalus alternatus&lt;/i&gt;), Sugarcane Wireworm (&lt;i&gt;Arypnus variabilis&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>150 mL/ha or 1.5 mL/100 m of row</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Wireworms: Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60-100 L/ha in a 10 cm band over the seed before soil is brought in behind covering tynes in front of the press wheel. The rate is based on a 1 m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canola, Faba beans, Subterranean clover, Clover, Field Peas, Lucerne, Lupins, Barley, Wheat</td>
<td>Redlegged Earth Mite (&lt;i&gt;Halotydeus destructor&lt;/i&gt;), Brown Pasture Looper (&lt;i&gt;Ciampa arietaria&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>20-40 mL/ha</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50-200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details. Use the 40 mL rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for the presence of vegetable weevil prior to making a decision to spray.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canola</td>
<td>Vegetable Weevil (&lt;i&gt;Listoderes difficilis&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
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<td>40 – 80 mL/ha</td>
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<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Leafeating Weevil (&lt;i&gt;Eutinophaea bicristata&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cucurbit (field grown only)</td>
<td>Native budworm (&lt;i&gt;Helicoverpa punctigera&lt;/i&gt;), Corn Earworm (&lt;i&gt;Helicoverpa armigera&lt;/i&gt;), Cucumber Moth (&lt;i&gt;Diaphania indica&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>High Volume 16-24 mL/100L or Low Volume 160-240 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Crop Monitoring Program Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to Helicoverpa (&lt;i&gt;=Heliothis armigera&lt;/i&gt;) larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 day alternating program. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when pest infestations are more severe and when increased residual protection is required. DO NOT apply this product to Helicoverpa armigera larva larger than 5mm in length. Use Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other non-pyrethroid insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Heliothis in cucurbits. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC per crop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemesia tabaci) Biotype B</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA, NT only</td>
<td>High Volume 24-32 mL/100 L or Low Volume 240-320 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. DO NOT spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against silverleaf whitefly in cucurbits. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (eg. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Fig Longicorn (&lt;i&gt;Acalolepta vastator&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>NSW, ACT, WA only</td>
<td>400 mL/100 L</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The application MUST be made at late dormancy after pruning and before bud burst. Apply a single high volume spray, with nozzles directing the spray solution to the trunk and cords (arms) of grape vines to achieve thorough wetting of the bark. Total spray volume should be about 500 mL/vine achieved by hand application.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucerne Seed Crops</td>
<td>Native Budworm (&lt;i&gt;Helicoverpa punctigera&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>160 - 240 mL/ha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DO NOT treat Lucerne Seed Crops for alfalfa sprout production. Apply as indicated by field checks after the commencement of flowering. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Native Budworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy Beans</td>
<td>Native Budworm (&lt;i&gt;Helicoverpa punctigera&lt;/i&gt;), Corn Earworm (&lt;i&gt;Helicoverpa armigera&lt;/i&gt;)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>240 – 320 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks from flowering onwards. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm and Earworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to Helicoverpa (&lt;i&gt;=Heliothis armigera&lt;/i&gt;) larvae larger than 5mm in length.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots</td>
<td>Carpophillus Beetles (Carpophillus spp.)</td>
<td>Vic, WA only</td>
<td>20 mL/100 L plus Spray Oil at 1 L/100 L</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophillus Beetle as fruit approach maturity and become susceptible to attack. Apply Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC as a dilute spray before beetles reach damaging levels. Apply to the foliage and fruit of trees. Continue to monitor beetle numbers and if necessary reapply Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC up to 1 day before harvest or use another insecticide registered for this purpose. Apply no more than 2 applications per season. There must be a minimum of 10 days between the re-treatment and the initial application. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use at rates greater than 40 mL per 100 L of water when using concentrate spraying. Cultural control methods (e.g. destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive buildup of Carpophillus Beetle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>Longtailed mealybug (Pseudococcus longispinus)</td>
<td>Tas only</td>
<td>10 mL/100 L plus Spray Oil at 1 L/100 L</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>Examine wood for the presence of over wintering longtailed mealy bugs but do not spray until larger numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of runoff to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. DO NOT spray after flowering has commenced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poppies</td>
<td>Redlegged Earth Mite (Halotydeus destructor)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA only</td>
<td>20-40 mL/ha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50-200L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Sugarcane Wireworm (Agrypnus spp.)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA only</td>
<td>150 mL/ha* or 2.2 L/100 m of row</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60-100 L/ha in a band 20-30 cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tyres. *The rate is based on a 1.5 m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5 m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Native Budworm, (Helicoverpa punctigera), Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa armigera), Two Spotted Mite (Tetranychus urticae), Tomato Russet Mite (Aculops lycopersici)</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>High Volume 16 – 24 mL/100 L or Low Volume 240 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>DO NOT use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes. Crop Monitoring Program Helicoverpa spp.: Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to Helicoverpa (Heliolythis) armigera larvae larger than 5mm in length. Mites: Applications against Helicoverpa spp. will give good control of coincident mites, particularly when applied on low mite populations. If conditions continue to favour mite development, a second application may be required 14-20 days later. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 day alternating program with a non pyrethroid insecticide. Use the higher rate (high volume application) and shorter interval when pest infestation is more severe and when increased residual protection is required. DO NOT apply this product to Helicoverpa armigera larvae larger than 5mm in length.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silverleaf Whitefly (Bemesia tabaci)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA, NT only</td>
<td>High Volume 24-32 mL/100 L or Low Volume 240-320 mL/ha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. DO NOT spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against silverleaf whitefly in tomatoes. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (eg Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitefly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>12 mL/100 L water</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500 L/ha.</td>
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**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**
WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
CUCURBITS, TOMATOES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS, APRICOTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
BANANAS: For Ground Application – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
For Foliar Application – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.
Pears: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
CANOLA, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE, LUPINS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
HARVEST WHP NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
CITRUS, GRAPES, POPPIES, SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Cheminova Bifenthrin 250 Insecticide/Miticide is a contact and residual insecticide/miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. Best results are obtained when Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC is applied before pest populations build up to damaging levels.

This product is not suitable for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs where mite or other insect predators or parasites are established and providing effective mite and other insect control.

APPLICATION
Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC may be applied by either ground rig or aircraft. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. DO NOT apply as a fog or mist.

1. Tree and Vine Crops
Mixing/Application
Dilute Spraying:
Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.
Concentrate spraying:
Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:
EXAMPLE ONLY:
i) Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
iii) The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (ie 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
iv) If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.
The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

2. Other crops
Ground Application: Applications should be made as a fine spray preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns. The application volume will depend on the type of crop to be treated. The following are suggested:
Low volume broadacre application to – e.g. cereals, canola, grain legumes, lucerne, subterranean clover: 50-200 L/ha.
Low volume row crops applications to cotton, tomatoes, navy beans: 50-200 L/ha.
High volume applications to row crops – e.g. trellised tomatoes: 200 – 1500 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ha from transplanting increasing to 1500 L/ha at maturity.
High volume directed spray:
Grapes: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray of 500 mL/vine. (e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250 L/ha).
Foliar sprays to bananas: 300 to 500 L/ha
High volume application to stone fruit: 1000 to 2000 L/ha
Soil Applied Sprays:
High volume application

Bananas:
Stool treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750 mL per stool.
Band treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles – 1L of spray solution per stool.

Citrus: Apply as a high volume, directed spray to the ground under each tree. For optimum control apply to both sides of the tree. Total spray volume should be 5 to 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 to 2500 L/ha).

In furrow applications:
Cotton & Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray: 60 to 100 L/ha as a band over the seed or sett before covering with soil – refer to critical comments for details.

Aerial Application:
Use at least 20 L/ha of total spray volume. Spray during the cooler parts of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in a crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and/or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns.
A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry’s Best Management Practice manual.

MONITORING
Post-emergence monitoring of Citrus leaf eating weevil populations: At first sign of major beetle emergence in mid October commence monitoring at 1 to 2 week intervals. Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480 mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout orchard. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required.

MIXING
Add the required quantity of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

COMPATIBILITY
Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as Cheminova Mancozeb 750WG, propineb, Cheminova Chlorothalonil 720 and the herbicides – Cheminova Paraquat 250SL, Multitude®, Janitor 700WG, Simazine 900 WG, Chaser®, Stag®, Cheminova Chlorsulfuron 750WG, triasulfuron and pendimethalin.

SURFACTANTS
Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC contains a surfactant. Additional surfactant may only be necessary on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

NOTICE
Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera resistance in Northern NSW and Qld. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in H. armigera, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by the Qld Department of Primary Industries and NSW Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING
For insecticide resistance management Cheminova Bifenthrin 250 Insecticide/Miticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd. accepts no liability for any loses that may result from the failure of Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC to control resistant insects.
Cheminova Bifenthrin 250EC may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Cheminova representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE
Export of Treated Stone Fruit – some export markets do not have suitable Maximum Residue Limits or import tolerances in place. Please contact Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd or the Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association prior to using this product on crops destined for export.
RE-ENTRY TO TREATED FIELDS/CROPS
DO NOT re-enter treated field/crop until spray deposits have dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day’s use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with this product or the used container. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering the river systems.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower when bees are foraging. Spray in the early morning when bees are not actively foraging.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed original container, in a cool well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Leaflet
The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the ‘Storage and Disposal’ instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

Non-returnable containers only
Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

100, 110L
Do not remove or tamper with the dry valves or security seal. Do not contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the drum is empty remove the dry valve coupler and return to the point of purchase.

1000L
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Attacks eyes. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand, wear cotton overalls over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from www.cheminova.com.au

WARNING
This product must be used, handled and stored strictly as directed in accordance with this label, packaging and other reference material (“Directions”). To the extent permitted by law Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd and its related companies will have no liability for any injury, loss or damage arising from a failure to follow the Directions.

APVMA Approval No: 67087/61842B
Batch No:
Date of Manufacture:
® Registered trademark of Cheminova
Drummuster logo – relevant pack sizes
130824-T
UN No. 3352  Class 6 “POISON” diamond
HAZCHEM 2X  PYRETHROID PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (25% BIFENTHRIN)
PG III
FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE 1800 033 111