

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT use as a pre-emergent spray on light sandy soils.

DO NOT use on weeds over 4 cm tall.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface run off are forecast within two days of application.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of run off for at least two days after application.

DO NOT use a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.

TT Canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in the soil for the purposes of holding or channelling water.

DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (for example gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep.

DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to run-off where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks, and compacted log dumps.

SOIL MOISTURE: The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate	Critical Comments
Canola - (<i>Triazine Tolerant varieties only</i>) Pre-emergence or post sowing pre emergence only.	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia). Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All states	1.1 to 2.2 kg/ha	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post- sowing pre-emergence (ideally Incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 - 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 - 3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm
Canola - (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) post- emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips,		0.5 to 1.1 kg/ha	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5 - 1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. Cold water: Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten as a crop oil. DO NOT apply more than one post-emergence application.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - Dryland	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Kettle, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thistle, Crossfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed.	All states	2 kg/ha 2 kg/ha followed by 1.3 kg/ha 2 - 2.5 kg/ha	Pre-planting or Pre-emergent only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Pre-plant or Pre-emergent followed by a Post-emergent application: Use this technique where long term weed control is required because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application; or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed and grass growth occurs Post-emergent only: Use the lower rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - irrigated	As above	All states	1.7 kg/ha followed by 1.4 - 1.6 kg/ha	Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence application (See General Instructions): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils.
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Cobbler's Peg, Sesbania Pea, Sunflowers, Wild Oats	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	2.5 - 3.3 kg/ha	Pre- or Post-emergent only (See General Instructions): Use the lower rate on light sandy soils, i.e. soils low in organic matter, and medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergent application to light sandy soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post-emergent applications. Note: Not recommended in the M.I.A.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - Irrigated & Dryland	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Old only	1.3 kg/ha	Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergent only: Apply when weeds are young (4-6 true leaves) and actively growing.
Sorghum	Parthenium weed	All States	3.3 kg/ha	Apply as a pre emergence blanket spray. Add 150 mL of a non-ionic surfactant to each 100 L spray.
	Black Pigweed, Sesbania pea		1.1 kg/ha & 400 mL/ha 2,4-D Amine 625	Post emergence.
Maize & Sweet Corn - Irrigated & Dryland	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Kettle, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thistle, Crossfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed.	All States	2.5 - 3.3 kg/ha	Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergent application: Use the lower rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Post-emergent application add a non-ionic surfactant.
Maize & Sorghum	Black Pigweed	Central Old only	1.2 kg/ha	Pre-emergence
	Thistle and other broadleaf weeds including Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Kettle, Caltrop, Bellwine, Mintweed, Moogoona Burr, Wild Gooseberry, pigweed, Black Pigweed, Amaranthus spp., Sesbania Pea, Wandering Jew	Old, NSW only	830 g - 1.1 kg/ha plus 300 - 500 mL/ha Tordon 75-D	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for large weeds or when plants are not actively growing. Spray when the crop has 4 - 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactants or crop oil. If rotating to winter cereal crops do not apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops or situations observe plant back information on the respective product labels.
Lucerne	Mintweed	All states	600 g/ha	Apply when the first germination of mintweed seedlings are 5 - 8 cm high and actively growing. Using the low volume boom spray apply 140 - 170 litres spray mixture per hectare. DO NOT TREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.
Sugar Cane	Giant Sensitive Plant	Old, WA only	2.2 to 3.3 kg/ha	Apply when soil is moist. Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. Approximate period of weed control: 2.2 kg - up to 4 weeks. 3.3 kg - up to 10 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses.
	Barnyard Grasses, Blue Top, Borreria (Square weed), Budda Pea, Cobbler's Pegs, Crossfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Paddy's Lucerne (Common sida), Pigweed, Sesbania, Sida Retusa, Spiny Spider Flower (Wild Rose), Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grass, Sweet Briar, Thickhead, Vines	Old, WA and NSW only		Control of emerging broadleaf weeds: Where plants are large or conditions dry, 800 mL of 2,4-D amine/ha + non-ionic surfactant should be added. Good coverage is essential. Use the higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required. If grasses are a problem this product should be applied prior to weed emergence. If emerged grasses are present add Paraquat 250 at 1.2 to 1.7 L/ha.
Lupins - Weedfree Seedbed	Capeweed, Turnip, Wild Radish, Doublegee, Clovers and Medics, Mustard, Wireweed. Suppression of Annual Grass Weeds.	WA only	280 - 560 g/ha plus 280 - 560 g/ha SImazine 900 WG	Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall (20 - 30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 - 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 930 g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2 kg/ha on all other soil types. NOTE: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. Caution: Do not use on white or grey sands.
Eucalypt and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Common Sowthistle, Mouse Eared Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass	All states	5 - 8.8 kg/ha	Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. Post-planting: Apply by boom spray either immediately after or within one month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the planes must be at least one month old. Application must be made before the Spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 8.8 kg/ha on clay loams and heavy textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5 kg/ha per hectare. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
<i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Wild oats, Silver grass, Yorkshire Fog grass, Sand brome, Mouse-eared chickweed, Capeweed, Clovers, Sowthistle seedlings.	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	1.6 - 2.2 kg/ha plus 5.6 - 8 L/ha Amitrole T	Pre-planting or Post Planting: Spray to pine needles. Use the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than blanket application. Method of application - refer to Application Table.
Grass Seed Crops (Established stand of <i>Sirocco</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> , <i>Demeter Fescue</i> , & <i>Currie Cocksfoot</i>) - Seeding Signal Grass & <i>Panicum maximum</i>	Brome Grass Billygoat weed (Blue top), Crossfoot Grass, Cobblers pegs, Fleabane, Love grass, Mexican Poppy, Setaria spp, Sida spp, Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild tops, Wild radish, Woolly top, Rhodes Grass,	All States Old only	1.0 - 1.2 kg/ha 2.5 - 3.3 kg/ha	Pre-planting or Post Planting: Spray to pine needles. Use the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than blanket application. Method of application - refer to Application Table. Pre-emergent: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lower rate on Panicum maximum seed crops and the higher rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses (<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to Panicum maximum when application is made under cool, moist conditions. NOTE: When used in Signal Grass and Panicum maximum user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.
Seeding Ryegrass crops	Toad rush, Winter grass	Vic only	480 - 550 g/ha	Use the lower rate at 2 - 3 true leaves and the higher rate at tillering.
	Winter grass, Toad rush, Broadleaf weeds		550 g/ha + 500 mL/ha MCPA 500 & 160 mL/ha Dicamba 500.	Use at tillering stage.
Established Ryegrass Seed Crops	Barley Grass, Docks, Loosestrife, Soft Brome, Sorrel, Silver Grass, Toad Rush, Winter Grass,		830 g - 1.1 kg/ha	Apply after good Autumn rains and conditions are becoming cooler around late May to mid June. Graze heavily before application. Note: Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils or if the crop is water stressed. Do not apply Nitrogen prior to spraying.
Fallow Area Maintenance (Prior to sowing Wheat, Peas, Lupins)	Broadleaf weeds and grasses	Vic only	650 g - 870 g/ha	Apply late July to mid September for May to June sowing. Use the higher rate for a 14 month fallow and apply in February/April before autumn rains.
Maintenance of fallow areas prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Kettle, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thistle, Crossfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	Old, NSW only	2 - 3.3 kg/ha	Pre-plant Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lower rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use the higher rate when longer term control of weeds and grasses is required.
Roadside and Rights of Way	Parthenium Weed	Old, NSW, ACT and NT only	3.3 kg/ha	Pre-emergence and Post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION. WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

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Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Grazing:

CANOLA:

Pre-emergent application: - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Post-emergent application: - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Other Crops: DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE:

<i>Pinus radiata</i> plantation	
Type of Application	Critical Comments
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide, which will selectively control:

- Weeds and grasses in Canola (Triazine tolerant varieties only), Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Sugar Cane, Lupins, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum.
- Mintweed in established Lucerne.
- Brome grass in Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot grass seed crops.
- Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system.

However, established perennial species, large annuals, and large broadleaf weeds are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. It acts mainly through root absorption; its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of control rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.

The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year. **DO NOT** exceed this limit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.

The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in forestry situations in sandy soils and soils classified as highly erodible and product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year for clay lands and heavier textured soils.

MIXING

Fill spray tank 60-80% full with clean water BEFORE adding FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide. Begin agitating vigorously and continue agitation during the entire mixing and spraying operation. Pour required amount of product steadily into the spray tank.

Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. **DO NOT** dump product into spray tank all at once. After adding required quantity of product and obtaining complete dispersion, continue to fill tank to desired level for spraying. Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation.

Note: Spray solution should not be left standing in the tank overnight.

DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20 m of any well, sink holes, intermittent or perennial stream or river.

INCORPORATION (*Pre-plant and at sowing application*)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth.

In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4 cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product. Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE
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FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazines group of herbicides. Atrazine 900 WG has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Atrazine 900 WG is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Atrazine 900 WG and other Group C herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Atrazine 900 WG or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of FMC Atrazine 900 WG to control resistant weeds.

Any incidents of resistance must be reported to FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd. Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries Department.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA

The use of this product in TT canola is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in TT canola. The Strategy encompasses:

- Integrated Weed Management;
- The specific management of crop plant volunteers and outcrossing to other plants; and
- Triazine herbicide residue management (agronomic and environment).

Compliance with registered label directions and adoption of the principles outlined in the Strategy will assist with implementation of crop management practices that minimise the development of herbicide resistance in treated weeds; reduce the levels of triazine residues in the environment; and manage volunteer plants and outcrossing. Copies of the Strategy are available from the Cropfile website www.cropfile.org.au. It is advised that consultation be undertaken with an appropriate agronomist, consultant or Department advisor prior to the use of FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide on TT canola.

To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:
- Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass:** Use Simazine or atrazine plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or atrazine may be necessary.
- Broadleaf weeds only:** Use Atrazine post-emergence
- DO NOT** use atrazine 900 g/kg or Simazine 900 g/kg if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- DO NOT** use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

Resistant Weeds Reporting

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

To avoid Triazine carry-over:

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5) - The maximum rate of atrazine 900 g/kg or simazine 900 g/kg or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 2.2 kg/ha.

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5) - The maximum rate of atrazine 900 g/kg or simazine 900 g/kg or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 1.1 kg/ha.

Post-emergence use: It is recommended that atrazine 900 g/kg only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid and alkaline soils.

SUMMER CROPS

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergent application is made using rates in excess of 2 kg per hectare. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed below.

TIME OF APPLICATION

(SORGHUM, MAIZE, BROOM MILLET, SACCALINE, SWEET CORN)
(a) Pre-Plant Application - followed by a post-emergence application
Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied after the crop has emerged and developed 2 - 3 leaves.

(b) At Sowing Application - followed by post-emergence application
Apply at or immediately after planting and before the crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied after the crop has emerged and developed 2 - 3 leaves.

(c) At Sowing Application
Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist.

(d) Post-emergence Application
Application must be made to seeding broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2 to 3 leaf stage.

For best results the soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow the application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post-emergent applications in sorghum, broom millet and Saccaline, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for maize and sweet corn.

APLICATION

Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum bandwidth should be 30 cm. Apply 50 to 100 L/ha.

Aircraft application: With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 20 to 30 L/ha. **DO NOT** use human flaggers when applying by aircraft, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

TT Canola:

DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks. Application can be made as an overall spray or a band spray. Minimum band width should be 30 cm.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with FMC Paraquat 250 Herbicide and other residual herbicides such as Diuron. In sugarcane only addition of Sodium 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of Nut grass and other sedges.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry period: **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants.
DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees are near the surface.
DO NOT use in channels or drains.

DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, eg. Prunus species, or trees in sandy, porous soils.
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments of 1.4 - 3.3 kg/ha.

DO NOT apply in excess of 3.3 kg product/ha in any one year, except in forestry situations.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams.
DO NOT use in channels or drains.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray mix onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Shake bag empty into spray tank. Single rinse bag before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the container below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for the purpose.

clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, and elbow length PVC gloves. If using a hand directed sprayer, wear in addition, waterproof trousers and boots. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS) which is available from the supplier.

WARRANTY

FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd makes no warranty expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than that indicated on the label. Except as so warranted the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

APVMA Approval No. 67634/56507

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