

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: To ensure herbicide absorption, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted. DO NOT APPLY AERIALLY.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with an tyned implement.	Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>) Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.) Volunteer cereals Wild oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	400 – 850 mL pre-tillering.	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6–8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate.
	Annual phalaris (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.) Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) Winter grass (<i>Poa Annua</i>)		850 mL – 1 L pre-tillering. 1 – 1.25 L post tillering.	
	Calomba daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Doublegee / Spiny Emex (<i>Emex australis</i>)		400 – 850 mL less than 8 cm diameter. 850 mL – 1.25 L greater than 8 cm diameter.	
	Amsinckia (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.) Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.) Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>) Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>) Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) Variegated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>) Volunteer lupins Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		850 mL – 1 L less than 12 cm diameter. 1 – 1.25 L greater than 12 cm diameter.	
Dock (Seedlings) (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)			850 mL – 1.25 L	
Perennial Phalaris Skeleton weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) – fully emerged rosettes – (NSW only) Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>) Sub clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)			1.25 L	TANK MIXES For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. PERENNIAL WEEDS For perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton weed and Sorrel, Broadway Herbicide will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with an tyned implement.	Australian Crassula/Stonecrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	850mL – 2.5 L	Use the lower rates on younger plants or plants growing under good conditions and the higher rates on older plants or plants growing under less optimum conditions. Application to hardened weeds or drought stressed weeds especially under summer conditions may cause only localised injury to weed foliage which may not enhance final weed control. Mallow growing and sprayed in the Summer is especially prone to drought stress and may regrow following treatment although plants did not appear very stressed at application. Lower rate may only provide suppression of wild radish & common storkbill under poor growing conditions. Common storkbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled.
	Australian Crassula/Stonecrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	TAS ONLY	1.25 – 2.5 L	Tasmania Use 1.25 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.5 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha dicamba 500 g/L product. Observe dicamba label instructions and plant back periods. The lower rate may only provide suppression of wild radish and common storkbill under poor growing conditions. Common storkbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance.	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	850 mL – 1.25 L	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred allow regrowth to 6–8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate.
	Brome grass Canary grass (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.) Capeweed Variegated thistle Winter grass		1 – 1.65 L	
	Annual ryegrass Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) Wild turnip		1.25 – 1.65 L	

continued over

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance.	Erodium Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>) Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.) Sorrel Sub clover Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	1.5 – 2.1 L	ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES. Addition of wetter TX 200 mL/100 L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of silvergrass, nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to Coarse spray quality (ASAE S572) , and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage. Good coverage of silvergrass is critical for control.
	Dock Flatweed (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)		2.1 L	TANK MIXTURES For improved control of Dock sorrel and sub. clover add dicamba. Read and follow label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Addition of ammonium sulfate, 2 kg/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT Do NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment . AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow up management is undertaken as required.
	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	850 mL – 2.5 L	Use the lower rates on younger plants or plants growing under good conditions and the higher rates on older plants or plants growing under less optimum conditions. Application to hardened weeds or drought stressed weeds especially under Summer conditions may cause only localised injury to weed foliage which may not enhance final weed control. Mallow growing and sprayed in the Summer is especially prone to drought stress and may regrow following treatment although plants did not appear very stressed at application.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance.	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	TAS only	1.25 – 2.5 L	Tasmania Use 1.25 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.5 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Mallow growing & sprayed in the summer is especially prone to drought stress & may regrow following treatment, although plants did not appear very stressed at application. The lower rate may only provide suppression of wild radish and common storkbill under poor growing conditions. Common storkbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled.
		WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	850 mL – 1.25 L	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6–8 cm before spraying.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow.	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats			1.25 – 1.65 L
	Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Paterson's curse (rosette) Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silver grass Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip		1.25 L	ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES. Addition of wetter TX 200 mL/100 L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of silvergrass, nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to Coarse spray quality (ASAE S572) , and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage. Good coverage of silvergrass is critical for control.
	Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>) Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		1.25 – 2.5 L	BATHURST BURR For mature weeds use the higher rate.
	Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) Bathurst Burr		1.5 – 2.5 L	HOARY CRESS Treat from late rosette to early flowering. SOURSOB Treat at tuber exhaustion. COUCH Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation. The use of LI 700 500 mL/100 L may improve control. TANK MIXES Read and follow label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow.	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA, SA, VIC, NSW only	850 mL – 2.5 L	Use the lower rates on younger plants or plants growing under good conditions and the higher rates on older plants or plants growing under less optimum conditions. Application to hardened weeds or drought stressed weeds especially under Summer conditions may cause only localised injury to weed foliage which may not enhance final weed control. Mallow growing and sprayed in the Summer is especially prone to drought stress and may regrow following treatment although plants did not appear very stressed at application. Common storksbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled.
	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	TAS only	1.25 – 2.5 L	Tasmania Use 2.5 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.25 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha dicamba. Observe dicamba label instructions and plant back periods. Application to hardened weeds or drought stressed weeds especially under Summer conditions may cause only localised injury to weed foliage which may not enhance final weed control. Mallow growing and sprayed in the Summer is especially prone to drought stress and may regrow following treatment although plants did not appear very stressed at application. Common storksbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled.
BENT GRASS INFESTATED PASTURE For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Most annual weeds and Bent grass	VIC, TAS only	2.1 L	TIMING Apply to actively growing plants in late Spring when they have some seed head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10–21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following Autumn.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression or control of pasture species prior to drilling improved pasture, forage species, Soybeans or Leucaena. BAND SPRAYING: May also be applied as a band or strip spray.	Barbed wire grass Black spear grass Love grasses (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.) Red Natal grass Wire grasses	QLD only	2.5 L	BAND SPRAYING Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the couler/lynes/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1 m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seeding operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. LEUCAENA (QLD only) Apply through a single taper fan nozzle LFI–80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1 m swath. Planting rows to be 4 m apart.
POA TUSSOCK INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation.	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock (<i>Poa labillardieri</i>)	QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS only	2.5 – 3.3 L	TIMING Graze heavily, then remove at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the Autumn break, but before heavy frosts (March to May). APPLICATION Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. Not to be applied by air. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.
RICE direct drilling	Annual phalaris Annual ryegrass Barley grass Burr medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.) Canary grass Sub-clover Winter grass	NSW only	850 mL – 1 L	Broadway Herbicide is less effective on drought stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6–8 cm before spraying. ANNUAL RYEGRASS Add wetter TX at 200 mL/100 L of spray solutions and where dominant use the higher rate. SOWING Direct drilling may take place 1–14 days after treatment. Broadway Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Prior to sowing Winter and Summer horticultural crops and starting a fallow. To assist in weed control in Commercial, Industrial and Public Service areas, around Agricultural buildings and yards.	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Doublegee / Spiny emex / Three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Sub. clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	All States	850 mL – 2.5 L/ha Spot spray 340 mL/100 L	The use of higher rates and full soil disturbance in cropping situations may improve control of marshmallow in particular. Use the lower rates on younger plants or plants growing under good conditions and the higher rates on older plants or plants growing under less optimum conditions. The lower rate may only provide suppression of capeweed, wild radish, common storksbill and doublegee under poor growing conditions. Common storksbill should be no larger than 4 leaf at spraying, recently germinated and not under stress – older or stressed plants may not be adequately controlled. Application to hardened weeds or drought stressed weeds especially under Summer conditions may cause only localised injury to weed foliage which may not enhance final weed control. Mallow growing and sprayed in the Summer is especially prone to drought stress and may either not show symptoms typical of Broadway or may regrow following treatment although plants did not appear very stressed at application. When using Broadway Herbicide as a spot spray, apply in sufficient water (minimum 500 L/ha) to thoroughly wet all weed foliage to the point of run-off. Addition of standard rates of a non-ionic surfactant may improve weed control.
In young or established Grapevines, Trefruits (including Pome fruit, Stone fruit and Citrus fruit), Tree Nuts and Assorted Tropical and Sub tropical fruits.	Australian Crassula/Stoncrop (<i>Crassula</i> spp.) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Common storksbill (max. 4 leaves) (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) Doublegee / Spiny emex / Three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Sub. clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	All States	850 mL – 2.5 L/ha Spot spray 340 mL/100 L	The use of higher rates and full soil disturbance may improve control of small flowered mallow in particular. Use the lower rates on younger plants or plants growing under good conditions and the higher rates on older plants or plants growing under less optimum conditions. When using Broadway Herbicide as a spot spray, apply in sufficient water (minimum 500 L/ha) to thoroughly wet all weed foliage to the point of run-off. Addition of standard rates of a non-ionic surfactant may improve weed control. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED FOR BROADWAY HERBICIDE WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. HOWEVER, REFER ALSO TO THE WITHHOLDING PERIOD OF PRODUCT/S MIXED WITH BROADWAY HERBICIDE.

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI):

An export slaughter interval is not required when used as directed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Broadway Herbicide is a non-volatile, non-selective, emulsion in water (EW) liquid herbicide with non-selective herbicidal activity. It contains two herbicidal active ingredients that when combined provides advantages over stand alone glyphosate formulations. These benefits are generally seen in faster brownout symptomatology and improved broadleaf weed control including marshmallow, as well as maintaining normal efficacy afforded by glyphosate for control of grass weeds.

Both active ingredients are absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. Carfentrazone-ethyl is a fast acting contact broadleaf herbicide and aids in the control of weeds through a process of membrane disruption. The foliar uptake of carfentrazone-ethyl is rapid and plant desiccation can occur within 4 hours of application. Glyphosate moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Broadway herbicide is characterised by rapid brownout of weeds, especially broadleaf weeds and a wider spectrum of weeds controlled when compared to glyphosate alone.

Broadway Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake. Control will be best when herbicide is applied to small actively growing weeds.

Broadway Herbicide may be used prior to sowing any crop (edible or non edible) but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

A Withholding Period for grazing stock of 14 days is required. Certain plants (ie Soursoy, Variegated thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

Weeds should be actively growing at time of treatment. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage, or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds that reduces control.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Rainfastness or general efficacy may be reduced if weeds are not actively growing, are under stress or under conditions of low light intensity/darkness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run off plants when disturbed. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP M G HERBICIDE

Broadway Herbicide contains two active ingredients with different modes of action. The first active ingredient is a member of the glycolines group of herbicides whilst the second active ingredient is a member of the aryl triazole group of herbicides. Broadway Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP synthase and membrane disruption which is initiated by the inhibition of the enzyme photophosphorylation oxidase, modes of action. For weed resistance management Broadway Herbicide is a group "M" and "G" herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Broadway Herbicide and group M and G 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 Broadway Herbicide or other group M or G herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FMC accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Broadway Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Broadway herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seedbed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after spraying. In situations of heavy weed growth sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formulation of a satisfactory seed bed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing, and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise risk of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING

Broadway Herbicide mixes readily with water.

Note Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, eg water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing calcium salts is used.

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic-lined containers or spray tanks.

Ensure the sprayer is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Use spray solutions promptly and ensure the spray solution is not stored in the spray tank overnight. Fill the spray tank with one half the required amount of clean water and add the proper amount of Broadway Herbicide. Mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Add surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately after filling will prevent back siphoning into water source.

DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.

TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

This product may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, regional use restrictions, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Add ammonium sulphate where required.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Broadway Herbicide and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

TANK MIXTURES HERBICIDES

Ally, Glean, Avadex Xtra, Nufarm Estericide 800, Express, Flame, Garlon, Glean, Dicamba 500, Lusta, Logran 750WG, Lontrel, 2,4-D Ester 600, MCPA LVE, Monza, Flowable Atrazine, Atrazine 900DF (DO NOT apply this tank mix for control of Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass), Rifle, Flowable Simazine, Simazine 900DF, Starane, Stomp, Surpass 300, and Trifluralin. Other brands have not been tested.

Ammonium sulphate may improve the performance of tank mixtures of Broadway Herbicide and atrazine or simazine. See directions below.

TANK MIXTURES – INSECTICIDES

Broadway Herbicide is compatible with the following insecticides: Imidan, Le Mat, Lorsban, Karate, Sumithion ULV, Talstar 250EC, and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

TANK MIXTURES – ADDITIVES:

Ammonium Sulphate (AMS) RATE 2 L/100 L or 1 kg/100 L spray solution.

Ammonium sulphate may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium, and bicarbonate ions in water. The addition of Ammonium sulphate to Broadway Herbicide, when used to control annual weeds, MAY improve performance of Broadway Herbicide under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather.

Ammonium sulphate may also improve the performance of tank mixtures of Broadway Herbicide and atrazine or simazine. Ammonium sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

Solubility and impurity profiles of other forms of ammonium sulphate can vary and reduce the performance of Broadway Herbicide or tank mixtures.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

Spraymate L1700 Surfactant

RATE: 250 mL – 500 mL per 100 L

The addition of Spraymate L1700 surfactant MAY improve weed control. At rates of 300 mL–500 mL per 100L, Spraymate L1700 may modify the droplet spectrum produced by CP and flat fan nozzles. This may reduce the proportion of FINE droplets produced by these nozzles.

Non-Ionic Surfactant

The addition of non-ionic surfactant MAY improve general weed control. General purpose non-ionic surfactants may increase the production of FINE and VERY FINE droplets, which are prone to drift when used through certain nozzle types.

Wetter TX Surfactant

RATE: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Add when treating annual ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial Grasses. Wetter TX is NOT a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

DO NOT use spray oils, adjuvants or surfactants other than those recommended on this label.

APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by aerial application.

Broadway herbicide is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees.

BOOM EQUIPMENT

Application of Broadway Herbicide in spray volumes of 50–150 L/ha is recommended. Use nozzles that produce a MEDIUM spray quality at the target (ASAE S572). Environmental conditions, including Delta T and wind speed, and the size and density of the target weeds, should be taken into consideration when selecting nozzles. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

SPRAYER CLEAN OUT – AFTER THE USE OF BROADWAY HERBICIDE

Thoroughly clean all spray equipment using the following procedure when you have finished spraying.

In addition to the following procedure, ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Broadway Herbicide as specified on the other product labels.

IMPORTANT:

More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray equipment is cleaned immediately following each use.

Mix only as much herbicide spray solution as needed at a time.

DO NOT store the sprayer for any extended period of time, especially over night, with Broadway Herbicide spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

Preparation of the Cleaning Solution:

Prepare a spray equipment cleaning solution by mixing an alkaline detergent eg "OMO" or "SPREE" at a rate of 100 g for every 100 L of clean water used.

Upon completion of applying Broadway and before spraying sensitive crops including **canola, pulses such as faba beans, lentils, other legumes and cotton:**

1. Fill the spray tank with sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles **then fill the spray tank to capacity to ensure contact of the solution with all internal surfaces. Let the cleaning solution soak in tank, pump and spray lines overnight.**
2. Before further use of the sprayer, operate the spray system for 15 minutes, then completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles.
3. If possible spray a pesticide requiring an oil adjuvant eg Achieve & Supercharge onto cereals as a further means of removing possible residues of Broadway before spraying sensitive crops.

4. Immediately prior to commencement of spraying a sensitive crop, purge the boom lines by operating the spray system onto a fence line or waste area for sufficient time to remove any solution that has been residing in the spray lines. **This is also recommended for subsequent tank loads or if the sprayer has been left standing for a period of time containing spray solution.**
5. If storing equipment for more than 48 hours, preferred practice is to clean spray equipment as outlined above allowing to soak over night, drain and flush with fresh water and leave fresh water in the spray tank, hoses, and spray booms until next use. This water must be drained from the spray boom and lines and flushed out with clean water before beginning any application to a sensitive crop.

Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate safely in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Should small quantities of Broadway remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to sensitive crops and other vegetation.

The above method is only effective if the cleaning solution comes into contact with every surface or contact point that may contain even minute carfentrazone-ethyl residues.

Re-entry

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has 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 CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used containers.

DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water.

DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. DO NOT re-use container for any purpose.

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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the skin. Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing the product for use and using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a face shield or goggles. If applying by equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from the supplier.

WARRANTY

FMC 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.: 63810/46561

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE
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