



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

**OD** FORMULATION TYPE  
**Oil-based Suspension  
Concentrate**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:**  
50 g/L FLUMETSULAM

**CONTENTS:**  
1 – 1000 L

GROUP **B** HERBICIDE



An oil based suspension concentrate formulation for the post-emergence and salvage control of certain broadleaf weeds in Winter cereals (including those undersown with Clover, Lucerne or Medics); clover, Fenugreek, Lathyrus, Lucerne, Medic, Serradella, and Vetch (Popany only) seed crops and pastures; Chickpeas, Field peas, Lentils, Maize, Peanuts; and for the pre-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in Maize and Soybeans as specified in the Directions For Use.

#### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Sarritor® Herbicide will irritate the eyes. Sarritor® Herbicide will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and chemical resistant footwear and face shield and goggles. If Sarritor® Herbicide in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use.

#### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone: Australia 13 11 26).

#### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from [www.fmccrop.com.au](http://www.fmccrop.com.au)

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local FMC representative.

#### RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP **B** HERBICIDE

Sarritor® Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide with no Ryegrass activity and is a member of the triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (sulfonamide) group of herbicides. Sarritor® Herbicide has the acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management Sarritor® Herbicide is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Sarritor® Herbicide and other Group B 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 Sarritor® Herbicide or other Group B 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 Sarritor® Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier,

#### MIXING

Shake or stir well before use.

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of Sarritor® Herbicide. Add the remaining water with the agitator running. Maintain agitation during spraying.

Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

When tank mixing: Sarritor® Herbicide should be added to the tank following wettable powders and dry flowable formulations, but before suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and emulsifiable concentrates.

#### APPLICATION

Apply Sarritor® Herbicide in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare, through an accurately calibrated boom sprayer. For aircraft application apply Sarritor® Herbicide in no less than 30 L/ha of water through accurately calibrated equipment. The product should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft delivering medium quality spray based on BCPC specifications and in accordance with ASAE standard S-572.

Best results are achieved where applications are made on warm (greater than 5°C), sunny days applying more than 50 L/ha of total spray volume (preferably more than 75 L/ha) and where spray coverage is maximised.

#### **CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

After using Sarritor® Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines and nozzles.

To rinse: After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

To decontaminate: Before spraying sensitive crops (which include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. SURF\*, Cold Water SURF Concentrate\*, Dynamo Matic Concentrate\*, OMO\* or DRIVE\* at 500-ml/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended. Nufarm Tank Cleaner\* is not recommended.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.

#### **MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS:**

Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize, soybeans:  
May be planted at any time after application of Sarritor® Herbicide.

Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts: Allow 3 months to elapse after application before sowing these crops.

Canola, cotton, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils, lupins, serradella, sorghum, sunflowers, Popany vetch: On deep soils (with no impermeable sub-horizon), cotton, sorghum and sunflowers may be planted 3 months after application of Sarritor® Herbicide.

Canola, faba beans and lupins are more sensitive and may be planted 9 months after application of Sarritor® Herbicide. On shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less), these crops should **NOT** be planted until 2 years after application of Sarritor® Herbicide.

#### **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**

Refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS for crop rotation information. Crops susceptible to Sarritor® Herbicide include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers.

**DO NOT** flood irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application.

Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, **DO NOT** irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 48 hours after application.

**DO NOT** apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application.

#### **Dangerous to aquatic plants and susceptible crops.**

**DO NOT** contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the product or its containers.

**DO NOT** apply under weather conditions, such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment producing small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops.

#### **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**

**DO NOT** graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying, therefore livestock should be kept out of the area until the plants have died down.

#### **PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

#### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. **DO NOT** store under cold storage conditions.

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of rinsate or any undiluted chemical according to state/territory legislative requirements.

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 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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

### RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme temperature (less than 5°C or greater than 30°C), moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

**DO NOT** apply post-emergence treatments if rain is likely within 4 hours.

**DO NOT** irrigate (any method) treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application.

**DO NOT** apply to crops affected by disease or by previous herbicide treatment (eg triazines or sulfonylureas)

**DO NOT** apply to plants which have suffered frosting for extended periods. Allow at least 2 days frost free prior to treatment.

**DO NOT** tank mix with any adjuvant, crop oil concentrate or wetter. Sarritor® Herbicide has pre-formulated components with sufficient wetting ability built in.

**TABLE 1A. CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, FENUGREEK, LATHYRUS, VETCH (POPANY ONLY) AND SERRADELLA**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	TANK MIXES
Chickpeas	4-6 branches (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Sarritor® Herbicide usually causes some transient crop yellowing and can cause reddish discoloration and height suppression. Flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	<b>DO NOT</b> tank mix any other chemicals with Sarritor® Herbicide when using on chickpeas and field peas.
Field Peas	2-6 nodes (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Sarritor® Herbicide may cause transient crop yellowing and height suppression. On light soils in dry seasons flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	
Lentils	4-8 fully expanded leaves <b>DO NOT</b> apply later than 6 weeks after crop emergence.	Sarritor® Herbicide may cause transient height reduction, crop discoloration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed. Tank mixes with other products may result in growth suppression and delayed flowering which can result in yield suppression.	
Fenugreek, Lathyrus, Vetch (Popany only)	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		Tank mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended.
Serradella	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		

**TABLE 1B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 1A CROPS**

WEED	MAXIMUM WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Leaf OR	Plant size		
<b>CONTROLLED</b>				
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	Spray charlock as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Ball Mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Indian Hedge Mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Lupins	10 leaf	10 cm high		
Marshmallow (Small flowered Mallow)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Pheasant's Eye	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Shepherd's Purse	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Three-Horned Bedstraw	6 whorls	10 cm high		
Turnip Weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Volunteer Canola	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Ward's Weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Wild Turnip	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
<b>SUPPRESSED</b>				
Capeweed (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	Under ideal growing conditions, Sarritor® Herbicide will provide useful suppression of Capeweed and Doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre emergence herbicide has already been used.
Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Wild Radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter		

**TABLE 2A. WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (INCLUDING THOSE UNDERSOWN WITH CLOVER, LUCERNE OR MEDICS), CLOVER, LUCERNE, MEDICS AND PASTURES**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	TANK MIXES
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)		
Barley, Oats	Mid-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)	Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally unaffected. Where barley and oats are under sown, a vigorous legume component may lengthen the time needed for the cereal to recover, especially if the cereal is stressed by lack of moisture, trace element deficiency or disease. In severe cases, yields may be suppressed.	
Stirling barley (WA only)	Apply no earlier than Zadoks 31.		
Triticale, Cereal Rye	Mid tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)		
<b>Medic, Lucerne, and Clover Seed Crops, and Pastures, including:</b> Barrel Medic, Snail Medic, Spineless Burr Medic, Subterranean Clover, White Clover	2 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards	<b>Medic, Lucerne and Subterranean clover (Sub clover)</b> When Sarritor® Herbicide is applied at 400 mL/ha, yield reduction may occur when treating Serena medic or Nungarin sub clover. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to Lucerne seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.	In Lucerne <b>DO NOT</b> use with MCPA. In medics <b>DO NOT</b> use with MCPA.
Grazing Lucerne - high rate	4 trifoliolate leaves onwards	Use the 800 mL/ha rate in grazing Lucerne only. <b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to Lucerne used for seed production.	
Fence Lines, Stock Camps, Stockyards, Commercial Areas and Pastures including Medic, Lucerne and Clover Pastures.	2 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards (see crop tolerance)		
<b>SALVAGE SPRAY</b>			
<b>Cereals:</b> Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks 61-83)		
Pastures, Lucerne, Clover, Medics	Advanced seedlings or regrowth after cutting or grazing		

**TABLE 2B. WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS**

WEED	MAXIMUM WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Leaf OR	Plant size		
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Ball mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Buchan weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	<b>Lucerne and/or clover only</b> 400 + 1.5-2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	Use the 800 mL/ha rate in grazing Lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. <b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to Lucerne used for seed production.
			<b>Grazing Lucerne only</b> 800	
Calepina (White ball mustard)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Capeweed	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	400 + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L)	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re grow and flower.
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re grow and flower.
Cotula (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Doublegee (Spiny Emex)	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	400 + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L) <b>MATURE Lucerne only</b>	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re grow and flower.
Dwarf Marigold (Poverty Weed)	10 leaf	15 cm high	240	
Fat Hen	15 leaf	20 cm high	<b>Spring/Summer pasture and Lucerne only</b> 400	Spring and Summer pasture and Lucerne application only.
			<b>Grazing Lucerne only</b> 800	Use the 800 mL/ha rate in grazing Lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. <b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to Lucerne used for seed production.
Fumitory	6 leaf	8 cm diameter	400 + 300 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L)	<b>Note:</b> This mixture is only approved for use in NSW, Vic and Tasmania on pastures.

WEED	MAXIMUM WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Leaf OR	Plant size		
Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Lupins	10 leaf	10 cm high	400	
WA Blue and Narrow Leaf Lupins (WA Only)	4 to 8 leaf		160	
Marshmallow (Small Flowered Mallow) Seedlings	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	400 or 240 + 700 mL/ha (200 g/L bromoxynil + 200 g/L MCPA) or 240 + 350 mL/ha terbutyrn (500 g/L) + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Only use bromoxynil/MCPA + MCPA mixes in cereals that are <b>NOT</b> undersown with clovers, medics or Lucerne.
	10 leaf	20 cm diameter	400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	For older weeds see Weeds suppressed.
			<b>Grazing Lucerne only</b> 800	Use the 800 mL/ha rate in grazing Lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. <b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to Lucerne used for seed production.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400 + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 400 + 300 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L)	In pasture, larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re grow and flower. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. With Salvation, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.
Peppercress Seedlings	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	
Pheasant's Eye	7 leaf	10 cm high	400	
Shepherd's Purse	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Three-Horned Bedstraw	6 whorls	10 cm high		
Turnip Weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter	240	
	12 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Volunteer Canola	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Ward's Weed				

WEED	MAXIMUM WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Leaf OR	Plant size		
Wild Radish	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	400 + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 400 + 500 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	When conditions at spraying are less than ideal (see RESTRAINTS above), or when the crop is not competitive, some radish plants may survive to flower and set viable seed.
Wild Radish (Cereals)	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	240 + 700 mL/ha (200 g/L bromoxynil + 200 g/L MCPA) or 240 + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 240 + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) + 350 mL/ha tebutryn (500 g/L)	<b>DO NOT</b> use MCPA amine in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.  In lucerne <b>DO NOT</b> use MCPA. In medics <b>DO NOT</b> use MCPA.  <b>DO NOT</b> use MCPA amine or MCPA amine + Salvation in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.
Wild Turnip	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Wireweed	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	<b>Pasture and lucerne only</b> 400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	Under sown clovers and lucerne, spring and summer sown pasture and lucerne crops only.

**TABLE 2C. WEEDS SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 2A CROPS**

WEED	MAXIMUM WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Leaf OR	Plant size		
Buchan Weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
Deadnettle	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	
Doublegee (Spiny Emex)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	<b>Grazing Lucerne only 800</b>	Use the 800 mL/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.
Marshmallow (Small Flowered Mallow)	5-8 leaf	10 cm diameter	400	
New Zealand Spinach	4 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Peppergrass	10 leaf	15 cm diameter		
Stagger Weed	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	400 + 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4 DB (500 g/L)	
Wild Radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter	400	



**TABLE 3. SALVAGE SPRAY IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE, CLOVER, LUCERNE, MEDICS PASTURES**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wild Radish, Turnip Weed	Early flowering of the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds.	400	<p>For prevention of wild radish and turnip weed seed set, <b>apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.</b></p> <p>Some re-growth may occur when wet conditions prevail after treatment. <b>DO NOT</b> use this technique if you have already applied a Group B herbicide to the crop or pasture this season. Only use this salvage technique with Sarritor® Herbicide once per cropping cycle to minimise the development of herbicide resistance. If you suspect herbicide resistance in broadleaved weeds <b>DO NOT</b> use this technique.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> use a salvage spray in pastures for seed production. <b>WARNING: Weeds that have not started to flower at application time may not be controlled by the salvage spray technique. For wild radish, time treatment to coincide with green, soft pods prior to embryo maturation in seeds.</b> Squeeze pod between fingernails to see if any green/white seeds are present. Best time to treat is before seeds are visible.</p>

**TABLE 4. AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Caltrop, Capeweed, Marshmallow (Small Flowered Mallow) (suppression), Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane), Wild Radish	Rosette stage prior to running up to flower	<b>Spot spray:</b> 400 mL/100 L	Apply to actively growing rosettes. To ensure complete coverage, spray to the point of runoff.

**TABLE 5A. SEED CROPS (Tasmania only): SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ARROWLEAF CLOVER, LUCERNE AND CHICORY**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	TANK MIXES
Seed Crops of Subterranean Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Arrowleaf Clover, Lucerne, Chicory	1 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards	<p><b>DO NOT</b> apply to lucerne or clover seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply at 640 mL/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.</p>	In clover and lucerne Sarritor® Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4 DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates for complete control of suppressed weeds.

**TABLE 5B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 5A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>			
Charlock	Up to 3½ leaf stage	400	
Fat Hen, Lesser Swinecress, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	640	
<b>WEEDS SUPPRESSED</b>			
Capeweed, Chickweed, Fumitory, Spurrey, Wireweed	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	640	In <b>clover and lucerne</b> , seedlings of these weeds will be suppressed with Sarritor® Herbicide alone. In <b>clover and lucerne</b> , Sarritor® Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4 DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates for complete control of suppressed weeds.

**TABLE 6A. SOYBEANS, LUCERNE, MAIZE AND PEANUTS**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	APPLICATION METHODS	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CROP TOLERANCE
Maize	Post-plant pre-emergence (PPPE)	Apply Sarritor® Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	Some transitory crop yellowing and height suppression should be expected but yields will be unaffected.
	Post emergent Up to 8 leaf stage			
Soybean	Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI)	Incorporate into the soil within 4 hours by making two passes in opposite directions using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with trifluralin or pendimethalin.	
	Incorporated By Sowing (IBS)	Ensure the planting operation is done within 4 hours of application, using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with trifluralin or pendimethalin.	
	Post-plant Pre-emergent (PPPE)	Apply Sarritor® Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	
Lucerne	Post-emergent Up to 6 trifoliolate leaf stage		<b>DO NOT</b> apply at 800 mL/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.	
Peanuts	Post-emergent Up to 6 leaf stage			

**TABLE 6B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 7A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>			
Annual Ragweed, Boggabri Weed, Fat Hen, Wild radish (IBS And PPPE Only)	Pre-emergent	400 or 800	<b>WEED CONTROL:</b> <b>Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for optimum results.</b> In pre-emergent situations use the higher rate for longer soil residual effect and better suppression of more tolerant weeds (see WEEDS SUPPRESSED). In post emergent situations use 400 mL/ha on weeds up to 2 leaf stage and 800 mL/ha on larger weeds up to 4 leaf stage and where more residual control is required.
Caltrop, Fat hen, Turnip weed, Wild radish	Post emergent Up to 4 leaf		
<b>WEEDS SUPPRESSED</b>			
Black Pigweed, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs	Pre-emergent	400 or 800	<b>WEED CONTROL:</b> <b>Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for optimum results.</b> In pre-emergent situations use the higher rate for longer soil residual effect and better suppression of more tolerant weeds (see WEEDS SUPPRESSED). In post emergent situations use 400 mL/ha on weeds up to 2 leaf stage and 800 mL/ha on larger weeds up to 4 leaf stage and where more residual control is required.
Annual Ground Cherry, Anoda Weed, Bladder Ketmia, Boggabri Weed, Fierce Thornapple (Qld Only), Red Pigweed, Wild Gooseberry	Post-emergent Up to 4 leaf		

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

#### **WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**

##### **HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts and soybeans: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Winter cereals: **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

##### **GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

Chickpeas, field peas, peanuts, soybeans, Popany vetch: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat, grass pastures: **DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Maize: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Clover, fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, serradella: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

#### **EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK**

When Sarritor® Herbicide is used as directed and the above WHPs for grazing and cutting for stock food are observed, livestock fed treated commodities are considered acceptable to slaughter for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific export market requirements before feeding treated animal feeds to livestock.

#### **NOTICE TO BUYER**

To the extent permitted by the Competition and Consumer Act (2010) or any relevant legislation of any State or Territory (the "Legislation") all conditions and warranties and statutory or other rights of action, whether arising in contract or tort or whether due to the negligence of FMC or Seller, which buyer or any other user may have against FMC or Seller are hereby excluded provided however that any rights of the buyer pursuant to non-excludable conditions or warranties of the Legislation are expressly preserved. FMC hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that to the extent permitted by the Legislation it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss of whatsoever nature arising from the storage, handling or use of this Product. Where permitted by the Legislation FMC's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to the replacement of the product, or a refund of the purchase price paid therefor.

The Product must be used and applied strictly in accordance with the label instructions and other directions for use. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from factors such as weather

conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional technique, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of FMC or the Seller. Buyer accepts these risks.

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**IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL  
1800 033 111 ALL HOURS**

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