

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

KENSO AGCARE

ATRAZINE
900 WG
HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg ATRAZINE

GROUP C HERBICIDE

For the control of annual weeds in Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Saccaline, Broom Millet, Sugar Cane, TT-Canola, Lupins and other crops as per Directions for Use.



Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
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Phone (07) 3217 9788
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IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 15 Kilograms APVMA Approval No.: 58666/ 15Kg/ 0408

KENSO AGCARE ATRAZINE 900 WG HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and 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 this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. 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 spray and using the prepared spray wear:

- elbow-length PVC gloves.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000**
Police or Fire Brigade

Product of Malaysia



9132866610007471



Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

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For the control of Annual Weeds in Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Saccaline, Broom Millet, Sugar Cane, TT Canola, Lupins and other crops as per Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No: 58666/0408

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To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infest 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 Simezine 900 WG or ATRAZINE 900 WG plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or ATRAZINE 900 WG may be necessary.
Broadleaf Weeds only: Use ATRAZINE 900 WG post-emergence.
- DO NOT use ATRAZINE 900 WG or Simezine 900 WG 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 and simezine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

Important: Use may not control canola escapes or weedy canola relatives if triazine tolerant.

Kenso, the Canola Association of Australia, neighbouring land managers and growers should be notified of suspected incidents of resistance.

To avoid Triazine carry-over:

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5): The maximum rate of ATRAZINE 900 WG or Simezine 900 WG or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2.2 kg per hectare.

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5): The maximum rate of ATRAZINE 900 WG or Simezine 900 WG or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 1.1 kg per hectare.

Post-emergence use – It is recommended that ATRAZINE 900 WG only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg per hectare 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-emergence 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)

Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications are preferred where grasses are the major problem.

- (a) **Pre-plant Application** – followed by post-emergence application:
Apply after establishment of the seedbed and up to 2 weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 3 leaves.
- (b) **At Sowing Application** – followed by a post-emergence 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. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 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 seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1cm 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 application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet and Saccaline, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for maize for Maize and Sweet Corn.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTIONS
DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause runoff are forecast within 2 days of application.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 2 days after application.
DO NOT use as a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.
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 runoff 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, sing tracks, and compacted log dumps.
TT canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in soil for the purposes of holding or channelling water.
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 root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) <i>Pre-emergence or post sowing pre-emergence only</i>	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia).	All States	1.1 to 2.2 kg	Important: This use is subject to adherence to the Integrated Weed Management Strategy for 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) <i>Post-emergence application</i>	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips		0.5 to 1.1 kg	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.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Eucalypts and Pinus radiata plantations	Common Southwistle, Mouse-eared Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog.	Vic, NSW, SA, WA, Tas only	5 to 8.8 kg	Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply the mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. Post-planting: Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within a month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least 1 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 per hectare on clay loams and heavier textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5 kg per hectare. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
Established Lucerne (more than 1 year old)	Mintweed	All States	600 g	Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings are 5-8 cm high using a low volume boom applying 140 to 170 litres of spray mixture per hectare.
Grass seed Crops - established stands of Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot - Seedling Signal grass and Panicum maximum	Brome grass		1 to 1.2 kg	Apply after the Autumn break where Brome Grass is emerging using a low volume boom.
	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's -pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Setaria Spp, Sida spp, Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top, Rhodes Grass	Qld only	2.5 to 3.3 kg	Pre-emergence: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lower rate on Panicum maximum seed crops the higher rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grass (Brachiaria spp) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to Panicum maximum when application is made under cool, dry conditions. Note: When used in Signal Grass and Panicum maximum user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.
Lupins When no weeds are present at time of sowing.	Capeweed, Clovers and Medics, Doublegee, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed, Suppression of annual Grass weeds	WA only	270g to 550g plus 420mL to 830mL of Simezine 600SC Liquid Herbicide	DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands. Apply the tank mixture to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Incorporation of the tank mixture by the sowing operation should not exceed 5cm. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results with the tank mixture 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 400 g/ha of Atrazine 900 WG plus 830mL/ha of Simezine 600 SC on all other soil types. Warning: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed, particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maintenance of fallow areas prior to planting a sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amarantans, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry, Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Panthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Summer Grass, Spring Grass, Wireweed.	NSW, Qld only	2 to 3.3kg	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.
Maize, Sweetcorn (dry land and irrigated)	Amarantans, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry, Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Panthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plain Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed.	All States	2.5 to 3.3kg	Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergence 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-emergence application: add a non-ionic surfactant.
Roadside and rights of way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, NT only	3.3kg	Pre-emergence and Post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rains is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum -Dryland	Amarantans, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry, Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Panthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed.	All States	2kg followed by 1.3kg 2 to 2.5kg	Pre-plant or Pre-emergence only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence 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 sowings and spraying and weed and grass growth occurs. Post-emergence only: Use the lower rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occur and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - Irrigated	As above	All States	1.7kg followed by 1.4 to 1.6kg	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 pegs, Sesbania Pea, Sunflowere, Wild Oats	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	2.5 to 3.3 kg	Pre-emergence or Post-emergence 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-emergence application to light sandy soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post emergence applications. Note: Not recommended in the MIA.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - Irrigated and Dryland	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Qld only	1.3 kg	Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergence application: Apply when weeds are young (4 to 6 true leaves) and actively growing.
Sugar cane	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass (Digitaria spp)		3.3kg	Where grasses are a problem apply as a pre-emergence spray if emerged grasses are present, add a post-emergence grass herbicide (Para-Ken 250 at 1.4L/ha plus a non-ionic surfactant)
	Blue Top, Buddha Pea, Flannel Weed, Giant Sensitive Plant, Sida Retusa, Stinking Passion Vine, Wild Rose		2.2 to 3.3 kg	Aim to apply to moist soil. Lower rate be used for short term (2 to 3 weeks) post emergence control of broadleaf weeds. Where plants are large, or conditions dry, add 2,4-D amine (50%) at the rate of 1 litre per hectare plus a non-ionic surfactant. Good coverage is essential. Use higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required.
	African Stargrass, Bellvine, Billygoat weed, Chinese Burr, Crowsfoot Grass, Cupid's Flower, Flannel Weed, Gambia Pea, Green Summer Grass, Mossman River Grass, Rattlepod, Summer Grass	NSW, Qld only	3.3kg plus 4L of Flowable Primato [®] Z in sufficient water for thorough coverage	Apply as a pre-emergence or early post emergence application to both crop and weeds. If weeds and grasses are present at time of application, these should be active growing and not exceed the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Aim to apply onto moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Application may be as either a band or blanket spray. When applying after the cane has emerged, use a directed spray to minimize contact of the spray with the cane plants. Refer to incorporation in General Instructions. Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest:

Not required when used as directed.

Grazing:

Canola: Pre-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Canola: Post-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Other crops (except canola): DO NOT apply to areas that will or may be grazed or cut for stockfood within 28 days after application.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ATRAZINE 900 WG Herbicide is a pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide that controls weeds from seed and weed seedlings. However, established perennial species, large annuals and large broadleaf weeds are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. 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 per hectare 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 per hectare per year in sandy soils end those defined as highly erodible, and product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. atrazine per hectare per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP C HERBICIDE

ATRAZINE 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazine group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management, ATRAZINE 900 WG Herbicide is a Group C herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to ATRAZINE 900 WG Herbicide 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 Herbicide or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ATRAZINE 900 WG Herbicide to control the resistant weeds.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Kenso Agcare representative. Any incidents of resistance must be reported to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd, contact (07) 3847 4288.

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.

Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola

An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola (the Strategy) has been developed by Kenso Corporation with the assistance and agreement of the Canola Association of Australia. The strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available from a Kenso Agcare representative and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimize the performance of TT canola. It is advised that consultation on WM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of Atrazine 900 WG on TT canola.

MIXING

This product must be mixed with water and applied by suitable spray equipment.

1

- Fill vat no more than 25% with clean water BEFORE adding ATRAZINE 900 WG GRANULES.
- Begin agitating vat contents vigorously and continue agitation during entire mixing and spraying operations

2

- Pour required amount of ATRAZINE 900 WG GRANULES STEADILY into vat. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into vat all at once.

3

- After adding required quantity of ATRAZINE 900 WG GRANULES and obtaining COMPLETE DISPERSION, continue to fill vat to desired level for spraying.
- Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation.
- NB: Spray solution should NOT be left standing in the vat overnight.

PRODUCT CONVERSION RATE FLOWABLE VS GRANULES

FLOWABLE (500 g/L) L/ha	GRANULES (900 g/kg) kg/ha
2.5	1.4
3.0	1.7
3.5	1.9
4.0	2.2
5.0	2.8
6.0	3.3

20 LITRES FLOWABLE = 11.1 KILOGRAMS GRANULES

15 KILOGRAMS GRANULES = 27 LITRES FLOWABLE

DO NOT mix, load or apply this product within 20 m of any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream.

APPLICATION

Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum band width should be 30cm. Apply 50 to 100 litres per hectare.

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 litres per hectare. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, 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.

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 apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that could be expected to cause spray to drift on to nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT apply, 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 at rates up to 1.4 kg per hectare and for 18 months following treatments of 1.4 to 3.3 kg per hectare.

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 and drains.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that could be expected to cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, water bodies or watercourses.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and 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 this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. 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 spray and using the prepared spray wear:

- elbow-length PVC gloves.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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In a Transport Emergency
Dial 000
Police or Fire Brigade



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