

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



F.S.A.

DICAMBA 500

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L DICAMBA
(present as the dimethylamine salt)

GROUP **4** HERBICIDE

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, pastures, conservation tillage, sugar cane, turf, rice, grain sorghum and non-crop areas.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT



F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE | 1 of 11

APVMA Approval No.: 87034/117420

ARTWORK PROOF

CLIENT: Four Seasons

JOB NAME: Dicamba 500 E-Label

FINISHED SIZE: 210mm(w) x 297mm(h)

DATE: 27th October, 2021

COLOURS:



CYAN



MAGENTA



YELLOW



BLACK



DIE LINE

CORRECT & REPROOF

OK TO PRINT WITH CORRECTIONS

OK TO PRINT

DATE:

SIGNATURE:



E: artwork@labelsconnect.com.au

PLEASE NOTE:

- Colours in digital proofs and proofs viewed on screen are representative only and may vary when printed.
- It is the responsibility of the client to read this proof and ensure that all is correct including spelling and grammar and signed off before printing can commence.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT spray when rain seems likely to occur within 4 hours.

DO NOT spray when weeds are wet with dew or rain or under stress from drought, low soil fertility, extreme cold or water logging.

DO NOT spray outside recommended crop growth as crop damage may result.

DO NOT apply to crops or pastures with clover, lucerne or medics.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf to early tillering	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Seedling Docks, Tares, Hexham Scent (Melilotus) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Soldier Thistle, Mustards, Wild Radish, Capeweed, Common Ice-Plant, Charlock, Ward's Weed, Vetch, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States	160mL/ha plus 700mL/ha of MCPA 500 Herbicide	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the 2-4 leaf stage. In some instances suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed) and Capeweed will occur.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf early tillering stage until the fully tillered stage and before jointing occurs (Z15, 21-30)	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed, Vetch, Variegated Thistle, Tares, Sunflower, Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks	SA only	280mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage. When weeds do not form a rosette, spray when they have not more than 8 true leaves. In some instances suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed) and Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed) will occur.
	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Clover, Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks	WA only		
	New Zealand Spinach, Climbing buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks, Clover, Fat hen, Variegated Thistle, Scotch (Cotton or Woolly) Thistle, Sunflowers, Vetch, Tree Hogweed	Qld, NSW, Vic only		
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron thistle, Chickweed, Clover, Common ice-plant, Hoary Cress, Ward's Weed, Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	SA only	280mL/ha plus 1L/ha of MCPA 500 Herbicide or 560mL/ha of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	Do not use F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D in Oats in SA. If any of these weeds are found in these cereal crops as well as the above weeds, the addition of MCPA OR 2,4-D is essential. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage. In some instances, suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed), Capeweed and Hoary Cress will occur. A mixture with 2,4-D must not be used in Tasmania.
	Common Ice-Plant	WA only	320mL/ha plus 640mL/ha of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	
	Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed	WA only	400mL/ha or 280mL/ha plus 640mL/ha of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide or 280mL/ha plus 1.2L/ha of MCPA 500 Herbicide	
	Mintweed	NSW, Qld only	280mL/ha plus 1.2L/ha of MCPA 500 Herbicide or 280mL/ha plus 560mL/ha of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle, Chickweed, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	Qld, Vic NSW, Tas only			

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From early tillering (4-5 fully emerged main stem leaves, plus one or more tillers) until fully tillered and before the start of jointing (Z21-30)	Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Deadnettle, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wireweed, Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, Qld only	200-280mL/ha plus 5-7g/ha Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide	Spray when weeds have no more than 8 true leaves. Use higher rate on larger weeds. Tank mixes of F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE and Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide may result in reduced control of Wireweed in some situations.
Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf until fully tillered and before jointing occurs (Z21-30)	Volunteer Peas	SA only	60mL/ha plus 1L/ha Dicamba/MCPA 420 Herbicide	Apply when most peas are 5-7cm high.
Wheat, Oats From 5 leaf until fully tillered and before jointing occurs (Z15-30)			120mL/ha plus 1L/ha Dicamba/MCPA 420 Herbicide	
Rice Pre - Sowing Post - Sowing either before permanent water or until rice is at the mid tillering stage	Docks	NSW, NT only	400mL/ha (seedling docks) 560mL/ha (mature docks)	Pre-sowing: Apply before the end of August and do not cultivate or graze for 14 days after spraying. Post-sowing: Preferably apply before the application of permanent water. If permanent water has been applied F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE can be applied up to the mid-tillering stage, provided the docks are exposed. Use 100L/ha for boom application.
<i>Pinus Radiata</i> Plantations At least 10 months prior to planting pines	Sorrel (in pastures to be planted to pines)	All States	1.1L/ha or 560mL/ha plus 1.1 L/ha 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	Apply in September/October period before the sorrel flowers. Add 600g/L non-ionic wetting agent to the mixture.
	Naturally regenerated pines	SA, Vic, NSW only	2-8L/ha	Use the high rate where total control is essential. Apply in Spring.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane Post-emergence	Bathurst Burr, Bellvine, Blackberry Nightshade, Calopo, Caltrop, Cleome, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Sow Thistle, Convolvulus, Fat Hen, Green Amaranth, Khaki Weed, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Perennial Gooseberry, Pigweed, Pink Burr, Redroot Amaranth, Sensitive Plant, Sida- retusa, Tar Vine, Thickhead, Thornapple	NSW, Qld, WA, NT only	560mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the young rosette stage or when they have not more than 8 true leaves. Method of Application: By boom spray as an overall directed spray, applying 100-250L of water per hectare or by aircraft applying 45L per hectare.
	Amaranthus, Black (Giant) Pigweed, Caltrop, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Thornapple (Datura)	NSW, Qld, NT only	280mL/ha plus 1.8L/ha Atrazine 500g/L or 320mL/ha plus 1.5L/ha Atrazine 500g/L	Apply when weeds have 3-5 true leaves. Do not apply in hot dry conditions. Apply by boom spray as an overall spray applying 50-250L of water per hectare. Use the higher rate F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE where Caltrop is present.
Potatoes	Clover, Docks, Wireweed (Hogweed), Thistles, Chickweed, Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Black Nightshade, Fat Hen	Tas only	500mL-1.2L/ha	Apply after haulm senescence in sufficient water to give even coverage. May be mixed with Amitrole T or 2,4-D to improve spectrum of weeds controlled. Refer to respective labels of these herbicides for application rates. Add suitable surfactant for improved coverage. NOTE: Do not apply when potato haulms are still green.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			PER HA	HIGH VOL PER 100L	PER 15L KNAPSACK	
Grass Pastures and Perennial Grass	Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Parthenium Weed, Smart-Weed (Water Pepper), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Stemless Thistle, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Horehound and <i>Rumex</i> spp, including Curled and Broadleaf Docks	All States	280-560mL for seedlings	40mL for seedlings	10mL for seedlings	When applying by boom spray use 110 to 280 litres of mixture per hectare.
	560mL-1.1L for young mature plants		76mL for young mature plants	18mL for young mature plants		
	Common Ice-Plant, Hoary Cress, Sorrel and Saffron Thistle		280mL plus 640mL of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	20mL plus 50mL of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	6mL plus 12mL of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	Add 600g/L non-ionic surfactant to spray mix.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			PER HA	HIGH VOL PER 100L	PER 15L KNAPSACK	
Non-Crop Situation	Annual Ragweed, Blue Heliotrope, Burr Ragweed, Galvanised Burr, Ground Cherry, Ox-Eye Daisy, Perennial Ragweed, Russian Knapweed, Skeleton Weed, Wild (Field or Crow) Garlic	All States	8.8L	600mL	130mL	Use a minimum of 1500L/ha water carrier. Add 600g/L non-ionic wetting agent to the mixture. Spray Russian Knapweed at flowering. Spray Angled Onion Weed, Bladder Campion, Ox-Eye Daisy and Paterson's Curse before flowering. Spray Wild Garlic during Spring before bulbs start to form and respray later if dormant bulbs shoot. Spray prior to flowering.
	California (Perennial or Canada) Thistle, Field Bindweed, Paterson's Curse, Prairie Ground Cherry, Ragwort, Stinking Mayweed (Foetid Chamomile)		4L	280mL	60mL	
	Afghan Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Star Thistle		1.6L	100mL	24mL	
	Horehound, Angled Onion Weed (Three cornered Garlic), Bladder Campion, Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Docks, Sorrel, Stemless Thistle, Variegated (or spotted) Thistle		1.2L	80mL	18mL	
	Illyrian Thistle, Parthenium Weed, Smart-Weed		600mL	40mL	10mL	
	Poverty Weed	SA only		2L	440mL	
	Mist Flower	Qld, NT only	12L	800mL	180mL	Blackberry Nightshade at seedling stage. For Creeping Knot Weed apply in early Summer to actively growing plants. For Slender Ice-Plant and Khaki Weed spray when actively growing at young rosette stage. For Rubber Vine apply in Autumn during active growth.
	Blackberry Nightshade	WA only	320-560mL		5-9mL	
	Creeping Knot Weed		1.2-2.4L		18-36mL	
	Slender Ice-Plant		320mL+ 640mL 2,4-D 625 Herbicide		6mL	
Khaki Weed	600mL			9mL		
Rubber Vine	1.4L			22mL		
Grass Pastures and Non- Crop	Rubber Vine	Qld, NT only	2-4L plus 2.5L of 2,4-D Ester 800	140-280mL plus 175mL of 2,4-D Ester 800	20-40mL plus 25mL of 2,4-D Ester 800	Apply during April or May. For application by misting machines. Add 600mL F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE to 10L of water.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			PER HA	HIGH VOL PER 100L	PER 15L KNAPSACK	
Turf	Catsear, Cudweeds, Pennyworth, Lamb's Tongue, Fleabanes, Fumitory, Wireweed, Chickweed, Cotula, Sorrel, Dock, Clovers, Capeweed, Toad Rush, Peppergrass, Dandelion, Medics, Scarlet pimpernel, Creeping Oxalis, Pearlwort, Trefoil, Yarrow, Bindy-Eye, Jo-Jo (Onehunga)	All States	1.2 L plus 3.2 L of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	80 mL plus 200 mL of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	18 mL plus 50 mL of 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	Use a minimum of 1000L/ha water carrier. Do not spray on Buffalo grass, Bent Grass, Lippia or Strawberry Clover. Spray when weeds are young and actively growing.
	Fat Hen, Red Flowered Mallow, Purple-Top, Stagger Weed, Swine Cress	NSW, NT, SA, Qld, WA, Tas only				
Woody Species	Moreton Bay Ash (Carbeen), Blue Gum, Bitter Bark, Brisbane Black Wattle	All States	By partial frill or tree injection technique mix 1 part F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE with 12.5 parts of water and apply 2 mL of the mixture to cuts in the softwood at not more than 6 cm spacings around the circumference of each tree.			
	Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	NT only	2-2.4 L	400 mL	60 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Preferably apply during wet season. Retreatment may be necessary to control seeding regrowth (for application see General Instructions).

ADDITIONAL RESTRAINTS FOR CONSERVATION TILLAGE

- When grass and broadleaf weeds are present, use a mixture of F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE and Glyphosate 450 Herbicide.
- DO NOT disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds.
- DO NOT treat weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.
- DO NOT apply if rainfall is likely within 6 hours of application.
- Observe plant back periods listed under General Instructions.
- When applying to dry soil surfaces, at least 15mm rainfall is required before the plant back period begins.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seed Bed Salvage, Conservation tillage, Direct Drilling For weed control in fallow, stubble or pasture prior to sowing with a full disturbance implement	Amaranthus, (Red shank), Native Amaranth, Sow Thistle, Volunteer Cereals, Turnip Weed, Wireweed (Hogweed), Medics, Variegated Thistle, Wild Oats, Wild Mustard, Docks, Paterson's Curse	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	160-240 mL/ha plus Glyphosate 450 Herbicide at 400- 600 mL/ha or Glyphosate 360 Herbicide at 500-700 mL/ha	If excessively wet conditions occur shortly after application or sowing some retardation of crop establishment may occur in certain broadleaf crops. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette or pre- tillering stage. Use the lower rate when weeds are prior to tillering or seedlings. Increase to the higher rate as weeds reach tillering or are 10-15 cm diameter/high. In grazed situations if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm high before spraying. Visible symptoms of weed control may not be apparent for 10-21 days.
	Barnyard grass, Liverseed Grass	NSW only		
	Apple of Peru, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Yellow Vine (Caltrop), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Thornapple, Wild or Prickly Lettuce	Qld, NSW, NT only		
	Annual Ryegrass, Volunteer Field Peas, Tree Hogweed, Capeweed	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
	Barnyard Grass, Liverseed Grass	Qld, NT only	160-240 mL/ha plus Glyphosate 450 Herbicide at 800 mL-1.2 L/ha	
Sorrel	WA, SA, Vic, NSW only	160-240 mL/ha plus 650-800 mL/ha Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or 800 mL-1 L/ha Glyphosate 360 Herbicide		
Direct Drilling, conservation tillage, no- till fallow, minimum tillage, and all between cropping applications	Clover	All States	200 mL/ha	Add to Glyphosate or Paraquat/ Diquat as required (mixtures of Paraquat/Diquat plus F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE must not be used in Tas). Follow label recommended rates.
	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed, Vetch, Docks, Tares, Sunflower, Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Variegated Thistle	SA only	280 mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage, when they have not more than 8 true leaves.
	Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Docks	WA only		
	New Zealand Spinach	Qld, NSW, NT only		
Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Docks, Fat Hen, Variegated Thistle, Scotch (Cotton or Woolly) Thistle, Sunflowers, Vetch, Tree Hogweed	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic, NT only			

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Direct Drilling, conservation tillage, no-till fallow, minimum tillage, and all between cropping applications (con't)	Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed	WA only	400 mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage, when they have not more than 8 true leaves.
	Common Ice-Plant, Hoary cress, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle	All States	280 mL/ha plus 640 mL/ha 2,4-D 625 Herbicide	
	Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Datura, Bathurst and Noogoora Burrs, Parthenium Weed, Amaranthus, Mintweed, Annual Gooseberry, Blackberry Nightshade, Fat Hen, Sunflower, Seedling Perennial Gooseberry, Seedling Khaki Weed, Bellvine, Cobbler's Pegs, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Smart-Weed (Water Pepper), Stemless Thistle, Horehound and <i>Rumex</i> spp including Curled and Broadleaf Docks	All States	320-560 mL/ha for seedlings	Apply when weeds have at least 3-5 true leaves and are actively growing. Do not treat weeds which are beyond the rosette stage. Use higher rate on large weeds.
	Convolvulus, Sida-retusa, Sensitive Plant, Pink Burr, Cleome, Centro, Thickhead, Tar-Vine	Qld, NSW, NT, Vic, Tas, WA only		

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Spray when weeds are young and actively growing, and unless stated otherwise, before the 3-5 true leaf stage.

MIXING

Add the required amount of the product directly to the spray tank and mix well.

APPLICATION

For Boom Application: Apply by a properly calibrated boom spray using not less than 50 L of water/ha unless indicated otherwise in Critical Comments column.

For Aerial Application: Apply at least 25 L total spray volume/ha. The aircraft should fly as low as practical under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift.

For High Volume Application: Apply minimum 1500 L/ha.

For Knapsack Application: A 15L knapsack treats 150m².

MIMOSA CONTROL

Broadacre application - Apply 2-2.4L/ha in 60L water/ha. Helicopter application preferred.

High Volume application - Apply 400mL in 110L water using ground equipment. Thoroughly wet all leaves and stems of the plant.

Basal Bark application - Apply 60 mL in 15 L water to plants of less than 5 cm basal diameter. Spray liberally all around the base and 25-40 cm up the stem.

Cut Stump application - Apply 60 mL in 15 L water on plants up to 10 cm basal diameter. Cut trees as close to ground level as is possible and spray the freshly cut surface before the sap dries.

Note: A temporary wilting may be evident in crops after application. If seasonal conditions are late or dry seek further advice before spraying as damage may result from spraying crops under these conditions.

Growers should seek advice before spraying recently released cereal varieties. Certain maize varieties may develop clubfoot of the prop roots.

COMPATIBILITY

F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE is compatible with Terbutryn 500 SC Herbicide, Glyphosate, Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide, Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide, 2,4-D 625 Herbicide, LV Ester 600 Herbicide, Ester 800 Herbicide, Molinate, LVE MCPA. Also compatible with Atrazines but when used in combination with these products some temporary visible effects in the crop growth may be observed.

PLANT BACK PERIODS for Conservation Tillage

Wait for the following periods before planting the following crops into soils sprayed with the product. If applied to a dry soil, at least 15 mm of rainfall is required before the Plant Back Period begins.

Note: If water-logging occurs shortly after sowing, the product may cause some reduction in crop vigour. Use as directed only in the States indicated.

NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS

Rate/ha	PLANT BACK PERIOD									
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye	Lupins	Clover/ Medics	Mung beans	Sunflower	Safflower
200 mL	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	5	1	14
280 mL	7	7	7	7	7	14	14	5	7	21
560 mL	14	14	14	14	14	21	21	10	14	28

NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS

Rate/ha	PLANT BACK PERIOD (DAYS)								
	Pigeon Peas	Soybeans	Millet	Cotton	Sorghum	Maize	Rapeseed	Field peas	Chick peas
200 mL	5	5	1	7	1	1	7	N.D.*	N.D.*
280 mL	5	5	3	7	3	3	10	14	21
560 mL	10	10	7	14	7	7	14	21	28

* Not determined

QLD, NT ONLY

Rate/ha	CROP	PLANT BACK PERIOD
160-240 mL	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Commercial Rye, Sorghum, Maize, Millet, Sunflowers	1 day
	Soybeans, Mung beans, Pigeon peas	5 days
	Cotton, Canola (Rapeseed)	7 days

NOTE: FOR QLD, NT ONLY: FOR ALL CROPS AND RATES ABOVE 240 mL/ha - PLANT BACK PERIOD 21 DAYS.

FOLLOWING POTATO HAULM DESTRUCTION IN TAS: FOR RATES AND CROPS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE, A PLANT BACK PERIOD OF 6 WEEKS APPLIES GENERALLY AND 8 WEEKS FOR SEED CROPS.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP

4

HERBICIDE

F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE is a member of the Benzoic acid group of herbicides. F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE has the Disruptor of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE is a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE and other Group 4 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 F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE or other Group 4 Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of F.S.A. DICAMBA 500 HERBICIDE to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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. Spray equipment must be calibrated accurately prior to working on crops. Keep container sealed (airtight) when not in use. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals. Minimise spray drift by using low pressure and nozzles which DO NOT give a fine droplet size. DO NOT apply this product on or near desirable trees or plants or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT use in high wind. All spray equipment must be thoroughly washed out after use and must not be used for spraying horticultural crops. DO NOT use at higher rate than recommended.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT use container for any other purpose. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, herbicides, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple rinse 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 deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

Refillable Containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After each use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms, and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The sale, supply and use of this product is beyond the control of the manufacturer, all warranties, express or implied under common law and statute are excluded. Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Limited and its associated entities shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss) or however arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.

Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

**IN AN EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**



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