

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



F.S.A.

TRIFLURALIN 480

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 480 g/L TRIFLURALIN
SOLVENT: 509 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP **3** HERBICIDE

A pre-emergence herbicide for the control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in certain horticultural and agricultural crops as listed in the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

1. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Chickpeas	Annual ryegrass, Paradoxa grass (Canary grass), Wireweed (Hogweed), Black pigweed, Suppression of Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed), soil surface Wild oats	Qld only	1.25 – 1.7 L/ha	1.25 – 1.7 L/ha	1.25 – 1.7 L/ha	Use 1.25L/ha when applying immediately prior to sowing. Use 1.7L/ha when applying to dry soil before the planting rain.
	Annual ryegrass, Wireweed (Hogweed), Deadnettlles	Vic only	800 mL plus 1.6 L/ha Axadex Xtra			Incorporate as per recommendations for wheat, barley and triticale.
	Red & White fumitory, Rough poppy, Wireweed, Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Canary grass, Sand fescue, Suppression of Deadnettle, Speedwell, Three cornered Jack, Yellow burrweed, Brome grass, Cereal oats and soil surface Wild oats	SA only	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	Apply to level seedbed 0 to 4 weeks before sowing. Incorporate as per Incorporation Table 6.
Adzuki Beans, Cowpeas, Lablab, Mung Beans, Borlotti Beans, Red Kidney Beans	Amaranthus, Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Crab grass, Paradoxa grass (Canary grass), Pigweed, soil surface Wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed, Suppression of Fumitory	NSW, ACT only NSW, ACT, Qld only	1.2 – 1.5 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Apply from 4 weeks up to just prior to sowing. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Faba Beans	Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Capeweed, Corn gromwell (Sheepweed), Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy leaf speedwell, Mustards, Turnips, Wireweed, Suppression of Brome grass, Soursob and soil surface Wild oats	SA only	800 mL/ha plus 1.1 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Apply to bare moist soil and grate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For full reliable results, significant rainfall (20 - 30 mm) is necessary within 2 - 3 weeks of application.
Pigeon Peas	Amaranthus, Barnyard grass, Canary grass, Crowsfoot grass, Pigweed, Spiny burrgrass, Summer grass, soil surface Wild oats, Wireweed (Hogweed), Suppression of Yellow vine (Caltrop), From seed only: Columbus grass, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass	NSW, ACT only	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Apply between 4 weeks and just before sowing. Refer to Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 6 for suitable method of incorporation.
Lentils	Annual phalaris, Annual ryegrass, soil surface Wild oats, Wireweed	NSW, ACT only	800 mL/ha	1.2 L/ha	1.2 L/ha	Apply 1 to 4 weeks before sowing.
	Fumitory – Red and White, Rough poppy, Wireweed, Barley grass, Canary grass, Annual ryegrass, Sand fescue	SA only	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	Apply 1 to 4 weeks before sowing.
Vetch	Annual ryegrass, Deadnettle, Wireweed, soil surface Wild oats, suppression of Brome\ grass, Rough poppy, Speedwell, Three cornered Jack, Yellow burr weed, Sheepweed	SA, WA only	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Apply to level seedbed 0 to 4 weeks before sowing. Refer to Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Cotton	Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Canary grass, Caltrop (Bullhead / Yellow vine), Crab grass, Mossman River grass (Innocent Weed), Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i>),	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Spray between 6 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 1 & 2 for method of incorporation.
Legume Seed Crop Establishment - Annual Medics - Clover (Berseem, Red, Strawberry Sub & White) - Lucerne	Redshank (Prince of Wales Feather), Summer grass, soil surface Wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed (Hogweed), Black pigweed (Qld only), From seed only: Columbus – Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa</i>)	NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Vic, Tas only	1.2 L/ha	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Autumn Sowing – Apply from 4 weeks to 7 days before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation. Spring Sowing – Apply between 4 weeks and 3 days before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation. In both cases seedling disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, high salt concentrations and drought could weaken crop seedlings and damage could occur from the use of this product. Temporary crop suppression could result.
Linseed	Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Canary grass, Caltrop (Bullhead / Yellow vine), Crab grass, Mossman River grass (Innocent weed), Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i>),	NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Vic only	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Spray 2 -4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be 1.3 to 2.5 cm. Deeper sowing may result in some stand reduction. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
Peanuts	Redshank (Prince of Wales Feather), Summer grass, soil surface Wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed (Hogweed),	WA, Qld only				Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Peas	Black pigweed (Qld only), From seed only: Columbus – Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa</i>)	All States				Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 or 11 for method of incorporation.
Canola (Rapeseed), Safflower						

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Sugarcane Early season Late season	Weeds as listed above	Qld, NSW only	3 L/ha 2.3 L/ha	3 L/ha 2.3 L/ha	3 L/ha 2.3 L/ha	Apply to plant cane after emergence to "out of hand" stage. Apply to ratoon cane immediately after harvest. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 7 or 10 for suitable method of incorporation
Sunflowers		All States	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for method of incorporation.
Lupins						Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation. WA Only: Use higher rate for heavier stubble coverage. Stubble coverage above 40 - 50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. Refer Incorporation Table 13 for method of incorporation, as per below.
	Annual grasses and Broadleaf weeds	NSW, ACT, Vic, Qld only	800 mL/ha plus 1.7 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Use a low volume boom applying 50 - 100 litres spray mixture per hectare. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing the crop. Incorporate within 4 hours of application. DO NOT spray to a ridged soil.
	Capeweed, Turnip, Radish, Doublegee and suppression of Annual ryegrass and soil surface Wild oats	WA only	1.25 L/ha plus 560 - 830 g/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Rate for Yellow Sands. Refer to Incorporation Tables 11, 12 or 13.
	As above plus suppression of Brome grass		1.25 L/ha plus 1.1 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Rate for all other soil types. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Application should not be made to rigid or excessively cloddy soil. For Simazine to be effective sufficient rainfall (20 - 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 - 3 weeks of application. Results with Simazine can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into dry or low moisture seed beds.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Lupins <i>cont'd</i>	Capeweed, Doublegee, Wild radish, Wild turnip plus suppression of Annual ryegrass, soil surface Wild oats and Brome grass	WA only	1.25 L/ha plus 1.1 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg diuron product			DO NOT use on white or grey sands as severe crop damage may result. Use tank mix of Diuron & Trifluralin where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply at pre-sowing stage. When using incorporation method in table 13. For pre-emergence application, ensure seed is adequately covered with soil. Refer Incorporation Table 12.
	Red & White fumitory, Rough poppy, Wireweed, Barley grass, Canary grass, Annual ryegrass, Sand fescue, suppression of Deadnettle, Speedwell, Three cornered Jack, Yellow burr weed, Brome grass, Cereal oats, soil surface Wild oats	SA only	1.25 - 1.7 L/ha	1.25 - 1.7 L/ha	1.25 - 1.7 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
	Above weeds plus Capeweed, Common fumitory, Geranium, Indian hedge mustard, Sheepweed, Shepherd purse, Toadrush, Turnips, suppression of Ice plant & Soursob		1.25 L/ha to 1.7L/ha plus 1.1 - 2.2 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Use a low volume boom applying 50 - 100 litres spray mixture per hectare. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing the crop. Incorporate within 4 hours of application. DO NOT apply to ridged soil.
Tobacco	Summer grass, Crowsfoot grass, Red natal grass, Love grass, Button grass, Rhodes grass, Pigweed	Qld only	800 mL/ha	1.2 L/ha	1.2 L/ha	Apply to soil 3 - 4 weeks prior to transplanting. The longer period to be used for applications made during June & July. Incorporate to a depth of 10 cm.
	Crowsfoot grass	NSW, ACT only	800 mL/ha	1.2 L/ha	1.2 L/ha	Apply to light sandy soil 14 to 21 days before transplanting. DO NOT incorporate to a depth greater than 6cm. Apply to loam (medium soil) 14 to 21 days before transplanting. DO NOT incorporate to a depth of greater than 6 cm.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Wheat, Barley & Triticale 1. Pre-sowing only	Annual Ryegrass, Wireweed (Hogweed), <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	NSW, ACT, WA, Vic only	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	Apply 1-4 weeks after sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. DO NOT use pre-sowing on self-mulching soils as damage may occur from wheel tracking and poor control of wild oats. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
	Fumitory	WA only				
	Canary grass	Vic only				
2. Pre-sowing & Post-sowing (self mulching soils)	As above except for Fumitory	Vic only				Pre-sowing – Apply more than 4 weeks before sowing to prevent crop damage. Post sowing – Apply within 2 days after sowing to well prepared seedbed. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for suitable method of incorporation.
Wheat	Annual ryegrass, Paradoxa grass (Canary grass), soil surface Wild oats, Wireweed (Hogweed)	Qld only	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	On non self mulching soils apply 1 - 4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5 cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. On self mulching soils as above except apply more than 4 weeks before sowing to prevent crop damage. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
Barley						
Wheat, Triticale, Rye	Annual Ryegrass, Red & White Fumitory, <i>Phalaris</i> spp, Wireweed, suppression of Deadnettlles, Rough Poppy, Yellow Burr Weed	SA only				Apply 1-4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5 cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. DO NOT use pre-sowing on self mulching soils as damage may occur from wheel tracking and poor control of wild oats. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
Barley	As above for SA plus Sand fescue and suppression of Brome grass	SA only	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	

2. FIELD CROPS: FOR USE IN NO-TILL/MIN TILL CROPPING SYSTEMS, PRE-SOWING OR INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS) (Using Incorporation Table 13).

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Wheat, Barley and Triticale	Annual ryegrass, Wireweed, <i>Phalaris</i> spp., Fumitory	WA, SA, Vic, NSW, ACT, only	1.5 - 3 L/ha			<p>Use the higher rate on lighter sandy loam soils. DO NOT use on heavy soils. Use with Knife/Blade point sowing equipment.</p> <p>Use the higher rate for heavier stubble coverage. Stubble coverage above 40 - 50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. Refer Table 13 for method of incorporation.</p> <p>To maintain crop safety attention to sowing speed and soil throw is required - avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent sowing furrows. This is especially critical at higher use rates. Avoid sites that waterlog or where furrow walls may collapse as crop establishment & vigour may be reduced.</p> <p>Application can occur 0 - 24 hours prior to incorporation by sowing. For best results apply as close as possible to sowing (within 12 hours). Application 12 - 24 hours before sowing may be more adversely affected by above average soil moisture, warm temperatures and high weed seed densities. These factors individually or combined may reduce final weed control levels.</p> <p>Avoid sowing sensitive crops into areas treated with 2-3 L/ha if dry or drought conditions have persisted since application.</p>
Chickpeas		WA only	1.25 - 1.7 L/ha plus 1.1 kg/ha of a 900 g/kg simazine product			Incorporate as per Incorporation Table 13.

3. VEGETABLES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha SOIL TYPE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Transplants only Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes	Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Canary grass, Caltrop, (Bullhead yellow vine), Crab grass, Mossman River grass (Innocent grass), Pigweed redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i>), Redshank (Prince of Wales Feather), Summer grass, soil surface Wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed (Hogweed) From seed only: Columbus grass, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa</i>)	All States	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Direct Seeded Only Broccoli		Vic, Tas, SA, NSW, ACT, WA only				
Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage		All States				
Cauliflower		Vic, Qld only				
Carrots		All States				
Chicory		Vic only				
Green Beans, Navy Beans		All States	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	
Soybeans		1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.	
Orchards and Vineyards		Qld, SA, WA, Vic, Tas only	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Apply to new planting during pre plant cultivation. Apply to established crops in Spring after weeds and green manure crop has been ploughed into ground. Refer Incorporation Table 8 or 9 for suitable method of incorporation.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

THIS PRODUCT MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL WITHIN 4 HOURS OF APPLICATION.

EXCEPT WHERE THE CROP IS SOWN WITH MINIMUM TILLAGE SOWING EQUIPMENT (FITTED WITH KNIFE POINTS OR BLADES LESS THAN 12MM WIDE, USUALLY WITH PRESS WHEELS) WHERE APPLICATION MAY OCCUR UP TO 24 HOURS BEFORE INCORPORATION BY THE SOWING PROCESS.

INCORPORATION TABLE

1. Prior to furrowing out: 2 workings at an angle required using Offset or tandem disc harrows.
2. After furrowing out: 2 workings required using Go-Devil discs or Lilliston cultivators set at 10 cm depth.
3. Rotary Hoe: 1 working required at 5 - 7.5 cm depth. Sugar Cane: 7.5 - 13 cm depth.
4. Offset or Tandem Disc Harrows: (Preferably with spiked harrows in tandem) 2 workings at an angle required at 7.5 - 15 cm depth at 6.5 - 10 km per hour.
5. Heavy Diamond or Stump Jump Harrows: (weighted with 20-30 kg per section) at 10 - 13 km/hr speed. Then cross work with offset or tandem disc harrows set to 7.5 - 15 cm depth at speed 6.5 - 10 km per hour.
6. Weighted Heavy Diamond or Stump Jump Harrows (weighted with 20-30 kg per section) at 10 - 13 km per hour. Cross work with combine at 5 - 7.5 cm depth at speed of 10 - 13 km/hr.
7. Disc Ratoon Cultivator: 2 workings needed with discs and cultivator set at 7.5 - 13 cm depth.
8. Offset or Tandem Disc Harrows: Set at 7.5 - 15 cm depth. A second discing is required working in opposite direction with discs set to throw treated soil into tree or vine row.
9. Rotary Hoe: 1 working needed at 5-10 cm depth.
10. Offset Discs (Bumpers): 2 workings needed at depth 7.5 - 13 cm.
11. Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) on suitably prepared seedbed with heavy diamond harrows trailing or as a separate operation.
12. Post-sowing pre-emergence: Use heavy diamond harrows cross working at right angles to the direction of sowing. Do not attempt this method of incorporation on poorly prepared, clumpy or cloddy soils.
13. Incorporation by sowing (IBS) with knife or blade points. Use press wheels to avoid dragging treated soil back into the seed furrow. Maintain slow to moderate speed to ensure that soil throw is not into adjacent furrows. Note a: Knife or blade point systems can result in poor weed control in the seed furrow as chemical displacement from this zone occurs. Stubble coverage above 40-50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. b. A Knife or blade point is 12 mm or less, has no wings, inverted T or blade, and is generally placed on a minimum 8 inch tyne spacing. c. DO NOT use with disc openers/planting equipment.

MIXING

This product is an emulsifiable concentrate which mixes readily with water. Add the recommended amount to the spray tank during filling operation and apply 70 - 450 L of water/ha (broadcast basis) dependent on soil type and stubble coverage level. For minimum tillage/stubble retention seeding systems use of the higher water volumes may help reduce the impact of stubble.

Ensure adequate agitation is continued throughout the operation. Leaving the made-up spray mixture for long periods of time without agitation is not recommended.

Under hot conditions or where possible spray and incorporate into the soil in one operation. Delay may cause inferior weed control. Use properly calibrated standard low pressure (170 - 340 kilopascal) boom type sprayer with fan tips.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT

The use of Integrated Weed Management techniques in conjunction with F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide is always recommended. Agronomic practices that reduce the weed seed bank in the soil prior to the use of F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide will result in higher weed control levels from F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide. Failure to use Agronomic and Integrated Weed Management practices that reduce the weed seed bank in the soil will result in higher weed seed populations. Paddocks with excessively high weed seed banks may have sufficient weed numbers surviving such that final weed control may be considered below a commercially acceptable level and additional herbicide treatments may be necessary. The use of Integrated Weed Management techniques will also reduce potential for the development or survival of Group 3 herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

CONDITIONS FOR BEST RESULTS

This product must be thoroughly incorporated as recommended. Soil should be well worked and free of weeds at time of application. Product effectiveness may be reduced by inadequate incorporation, high organic matter, excess clods, crop or trash residues, stones or other foreign matter and in areas of unnaturally high weed seed population such as header tracks or livestock rest areas. Trifluralin is volatile and disappears from exposed surfaces. Loss is hastened by high temperatures, winds or warm moist soil.

WILD OATS

Germinating wild oat seeds lying on soil surface will not be controlled. Therefore, specific wild oat control is only possible with shallow cultivation. Poor control will occur on self mulching soils and all soil types where deep cultivation is practiced.

COMPATIBILITY

F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide is compatible with a range of Herbicides including: Triallate 500 g/L, Chlorsulfuron 500 g/L, Simazine 900 g/kg, Diuron 500 g/L, Triasulfuron 750 g/kg, Flumetsulam 800 g/kg, Imazethapyr 700 g/kg, Cyanazine 900 g/kg, Mepiquat Chloride 38 g/L, Metribuzin 750 g/kg.

- NOTE:**
1. Information on compatibility is understood to be correct at the time of publication¹ however products may vary from time to time, therefore a small-scale compatibility test should be carded out before mixing in the spray tank.
 2. Observe any mixing sequence instructions for tank mix products.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Keep the spray unit for herbicides only if possible. Otherwise, spraytanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed several times with clean water following application. Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner is suitable for this purpose and will also remove Trifluralin stains.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with this product. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with FOUR SEASONS AGRIBUSINESS PTY LTD for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using this product.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide is a member of the DINITIRONILINES group of herbicides. F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide has the inhibitors of microtubule assembly mode of action. For weed resistance management F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide is a Group 3 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to F.S.A. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide and other GROUP 3 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. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide or other GROUP 3 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. Trifluralin 480 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT use in high winds.

DO NOT exceed rates specified, to avoid crop damage.

DO NOT plant sensitive grasses such as oats, sorghum, millets, phalaris spp., rye grass, or wheat for 12 months following the use of this product except where wheat follows wheat or other winter crops.

DO NOT plant oil seed poppies when a detectable residue of Trifluralin is present in the soil. Levels as low as 0.02 ppm may interact with other unfavourable factors (moisture, stress, disease etc) to reduce poppy growth and vigour.

DO NOT apply to orchards and vineyards after first flush of growth or when residues can lodge on or in fruit. Reduced germination of wheat and barley may occur due to combination of following circumstances and the use of this product:

- Short coleoptile cultivars
- Use of seed dressings (except Vitavax)
- Shallow or uneven seedling depth

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical or used containers.

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.

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 below 5°C. Extended storage below 5°C can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of the container. If crystallisation does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature and rock occasionally until crystals re-dissolve. Ensure any crystals are dissolved before adding to the spray tank.

Triple-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 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.

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply/designated collection point for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Poisonous if inhaled. Will damage the eyes. May irritate the nose and throat. Will irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and half facepiece respirator. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. If product or spray in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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, goggles, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The sale, supply, storage, use and application of this product is beyond the control of the manufacturer, and, subject to this provision, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies express or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application 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.

Combustible liquid. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of causing cancer. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment



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